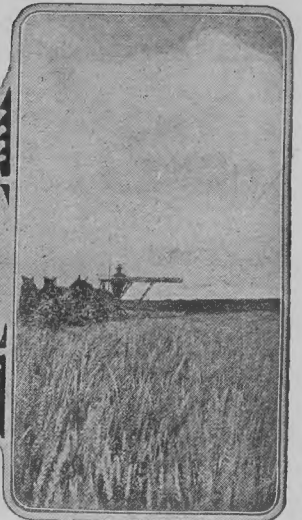


Vol. 30

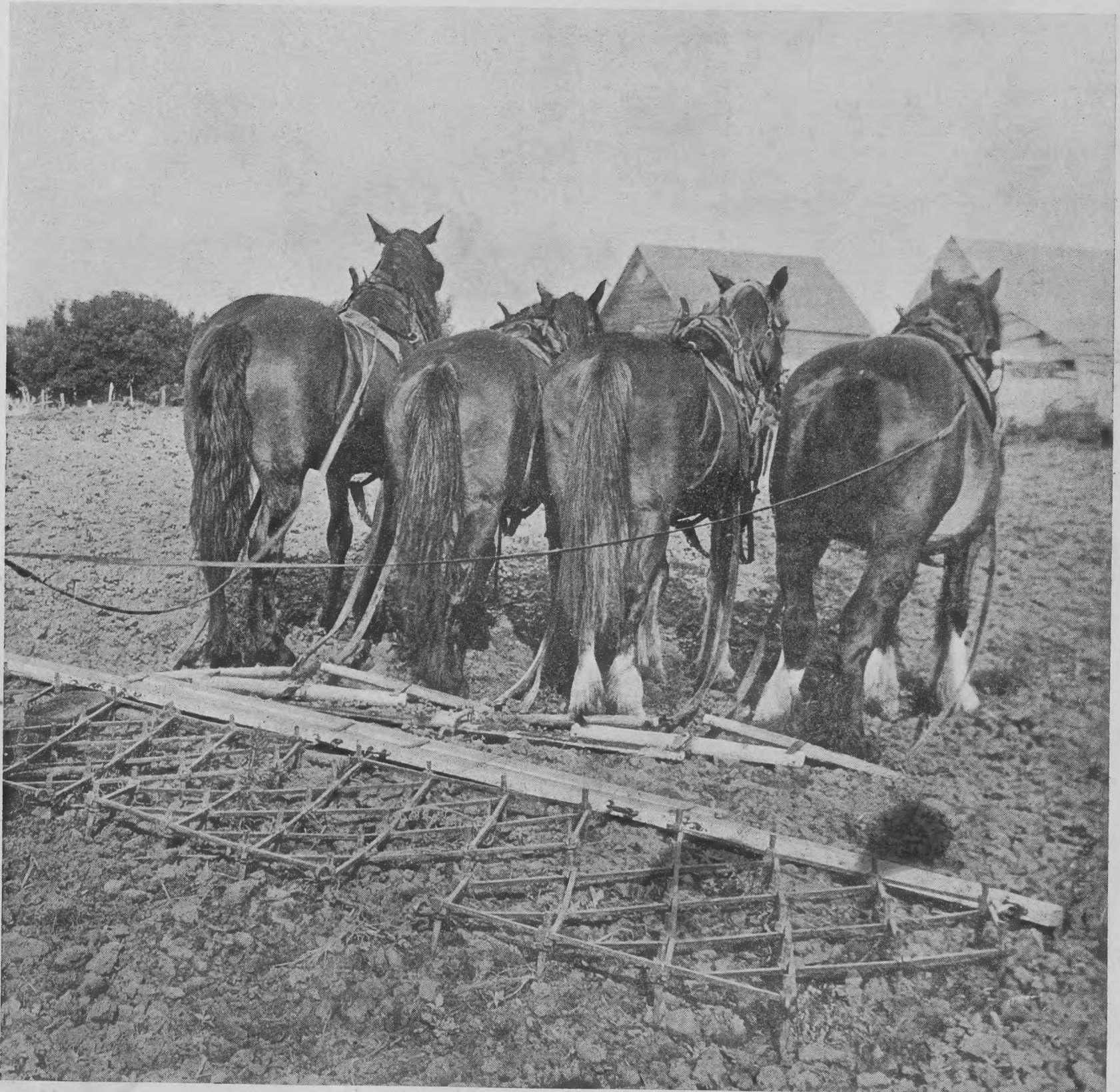
The NORWEST FARMER

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH



No. 7

THE PIONEER FARM PAPER OF WESTERN CANADA.



WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Nor'-West Farmer Limited, Publishers.

APRIL 5, 1911.

John Deere Engine Plows

With Quick Detachable Shares

Insist on an Engine
Plow with the
John Deere
Quick
Detachable Shares.



With Quick Detachable
Shares

Furnished on rod or
moldboard breaker
bottoms or on
stubble bottoms.

Don't waste
the valuable time
of a big plowing outfit
changing shares
the old way.



But one bolt to
remove.
Saves 80 per cent.
of time in
changing Shares



See this bolt

It's the only one you
have to remove



SIZES :

John Deere Little Engine Plow
4 and 6 Bottoms

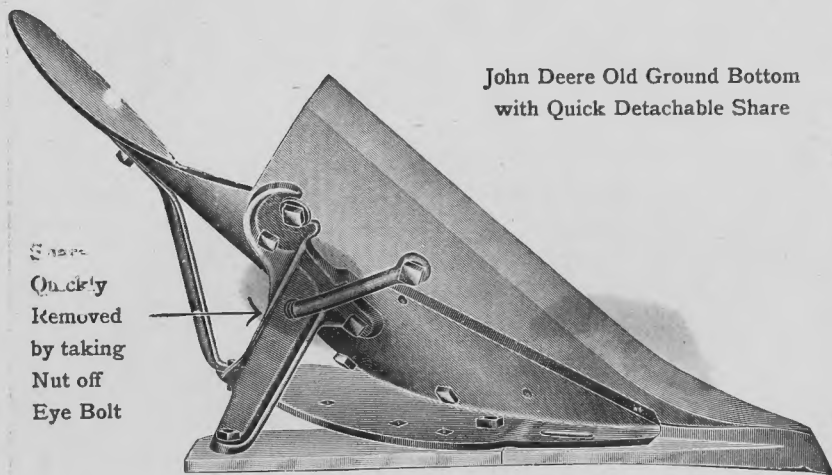
John Deere Jr. Engine Plow
6 and 8 Bottoms

John Deere Sr. Engine Plow
8 and 10 Bottoms

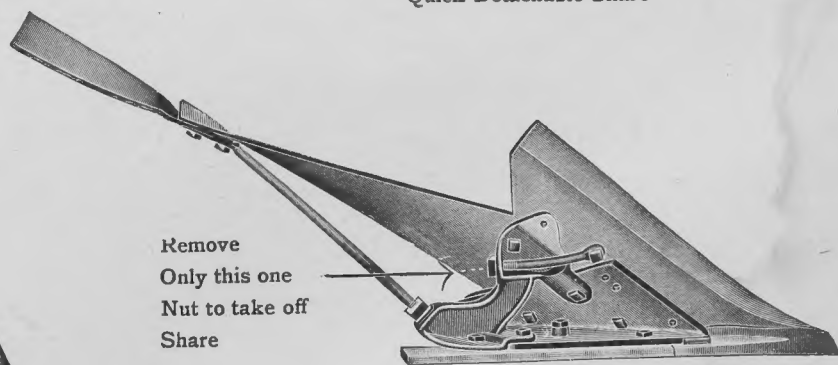
John Deere Big Engine Plow
10, 12 and 14 Bottoms

With Quick Detachable Shares

Ask your John Deere Dealer about these plows, or write us for Engine Plow Book. This book contains all available valuable information on Engine Plowing.



John Deere Old Ground Bottom
with Quick Detachable Share



John Deere Breaker Bottom equipped with
Quick Detachable Share

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

Winnipeg

Regina

Calgary

Saskatoon

Edmonton

Lethbridge

John Deere One Man Engine Plow

Operated from Engine Cab or Platform by Engineer

One Man Operates Both Plow and Engine

Three, Four or Five Bottom

The John Deere Engine Plow shown in this add is an ideal proposition for those who want a small one man outfit.

It works perfectly behind any small tractor that requires only one man to operate.

And the operator of engine handles plow without any assistance, because the lifting lever is just as handy for him as controlling levers of engine.

Combined with a small tractor this plow makes a very handy outfit which is economical to operate and conveniently used in comparatively small fields.

It will save money and time if substituted for horse drawn plows.

Engine of course, can be used for other purposes besides plowing. It is a general purpose farm power.

Handles Very Easy

When plow is leveled and rear shoe set for plowing, the lifting lever is the only one that needs to be touched till land is finished. This lever extends far enough forward so engineer can operate it conveniently from engine platform.

Remember this plow has no platform and that it is not necessary to step down from the engine when raising bottoms.

In raising plow wheels crank backward, giving practically a power lift when engine is running.

Besides this, powerful lifting springs assist lifting lever.

The John Deere Engine Plow for Small Tractors is sold regularly with four bottoms, but it can be converted into a three or five bottom plow as conditions require.

To make a three bottom plow, remove rear beam and bottom and substitute blind beam which supports land axle and clevis frame.

To make a five, attach fifth beam and bottom, also attach shoe to fifth beam.

This ability to increase or decrease number of bottoms is important.

For example, in heavy breaking the engine may not be able to handle more than three bottoms, while in loose stubble ground it may pull five easily.

Deep Suck Quick Detachable Shares

These are not ordinary shares with the nose turned down. They are specially built for our engine plows and are very durable.

Quick detachable feature is a big advantage because it saves at least 80% of time ordinarily required to change shares on an engine plow. This means a lot—especially when in a hurry.

Simply remove one nut to take off share. This nut is easy to get at and holds share more securely than when held to frog by four bolts in customary way.



John Deere Jumbo Grub Breaker

For Use with Traction Engines

Built for Heavy, Stony, Grubby, Poplar or Other Brush Lands.

There are many localities, especially in the Northwest, where there are large areas covered with grubs and it is desired to use an engine instead of horses for breaking. This requires a specially built plow of great strength.

And that is what the JOHN DEERE JUMBO Grub Breaker is.

It has the strength, turns a 24 inch furrow, cuts off all roots to depth of furrow and throws them out so that it is easy to clear the land.

It stands to reason that it is much more economical to clear a piece of brush land in this way, because the work is more rapidly done: all the roots are cut off deep enough to prevent sprouting and the ground is well plowed at the same time.

All Steel—Has Great Strength.

The beam, levers, lever ratchets, clevis wheels, axles, handles and all other parts are made of high grade steel.

The fact is, the Jumbo Breaker is so strong that it will stand the pull of a high-powered engine without straining or breaking—you know what this means.

Specially Constructed Beam

Instead of being one solid piece, the beam is made of three heavy flat steel bars securely bolted together.

This makes a very strong beam and permits the two outside bars to be shaped so that one supports the moldboard and the other the landside.

Fore-Carriage Insures Steady Running

Two large, wide-tired steel wheels mounted on strong steel axles support front end of beam and steady the Plow when at work.

Also axles operate with levers to regulate depth, level the plow and raise it out of the ground.

Extra Heavy Standing Cutter

This cutter is held to beam by a strong clamp and is drilled at heel to receive share point—a great protection to share.

Clevis Gives High or Low Hitch.

By referring to illustration, you will see that by inverting clevis a high hitch is obtained.

Clevis as shown gives a medium or low hitch. Inverted, it gives a medium to high hitch.

Write us for further information about either or both of these plows

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

Winnipeg

Regina

Calgary

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The Acme Grain Pickler



Capacity:
100 Bushels
per hour

The Crop
Insurer!

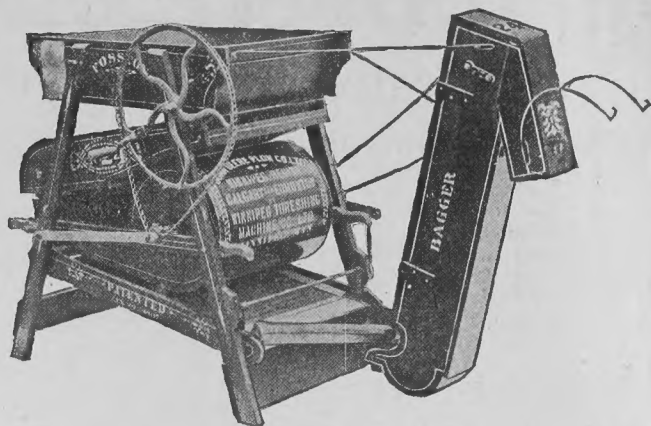
THE ACME is an Endless Screw Machine. Thoroughly pickles all the grain and is proof against destruction from bluestone solution.

Equally effective with formalin. The easiest operated most efficient and perfect pickler offered.

Acme Grain Pickler

ORDER NOW.

The Fosston Grain Cleaner



The FOSSTON

Will enable you to rid your field of wild oats.

Will take oats out of wheat or flax better than any other mill made.

Absolutely the best cleaner of all kinds of grain ever invented.

Here are Fosston Facts

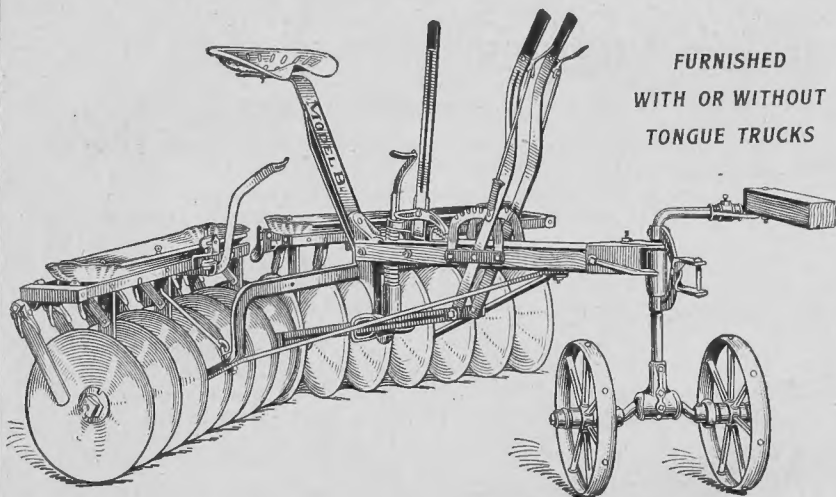
The only Patented Feed Device—which allows grain in Machine only when running—Feeds full width of sieves.

A Patented Gang for separating wild or tame oats from wheat. Composed of a series of nine perforated zinc screens.

A Bottom Screen thirty six inches long. Under this screen is arranged a patented cleaning rack to keep bottom rack clean. Special attachment for separating wild or tame oats from barley. Screens for cleaning all kinds of grain. Bagger can be attached in five minutes.

DISC HARROWS

Deere Model B Disc Harrow



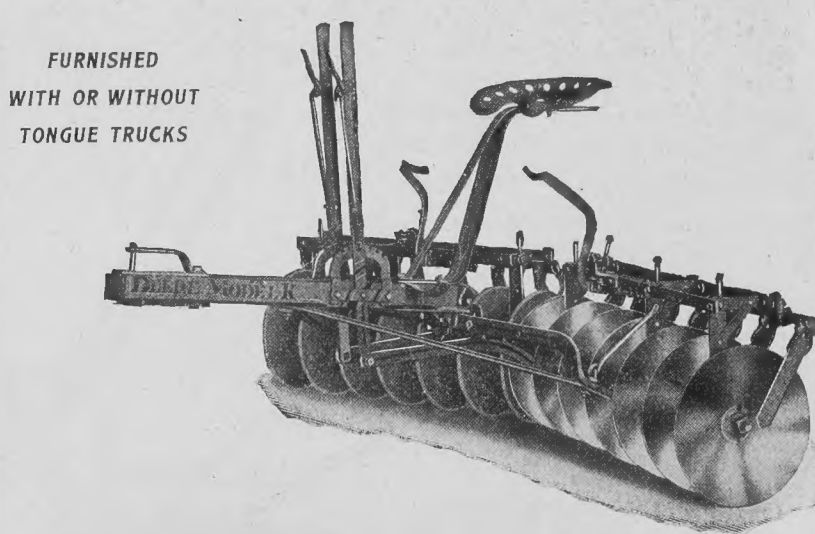
FURNISHED
WITH OR WITHOUT
TONGUE TRUCKS

It is the Only Real Flexible Harrow

PROGRESSIVE Farmers know how much more satisfactory our Model "B" Disc Harrow does its work of pulverizing the soil evenly—without skipping rough places in the "middle"—because our Third Lever With Spring Pressure Yoke and controlled draw bars enables you to govern your discs. They can't push up in the centre, as with ordinary machines. You pull the lever and it locks automatically with discs working through dead furrows or over ridges always cultivating thoroughly. Special features besides superior malleable iron parts and extra durable construction are: Easy, Double-Spring Seat—High Frame out of dust—Adjustable Disc Scrapers—Lighter Draft, etc.

Write for Catalogue

Deere Model K Disc Harrow



FURNISHED
WITH OR WITHOUT
TONGUE TRUCKS

A STRONG, substantial two-lever harrow, slightly lighter than Model "B," but having many of its points of superiority. The Frame is made from a single piece of heavy steel. The frame bars, crosstrees and braces are all steel, very securely riveted and bolted together.

The Scrapers are of the improved oscillating style, and can be easily removed or replaced. Hard Maple oil-soaked bearings are used on this harrow. Disc Blades are made of the very best quality steel, thoroughly polished and sharpened. Double Angling Levers on this harrow ensure a convenient machine for lapping lands and for hillside work.

Write for Catalogue

Both of the above styles of Disc Harrows are excellent tools to pull behind a John Deere Engine Gang

JOHN DEERE PLOW CO. LTD.

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Regina

Calgary

Saskatoon

Edmonton

Lethbridge

You Cannot Beat This!

To anyone with fair capital
seeking the grandest location
on earth for a home and

Fortune Building

We are offering till sold a few
choice 160-acre blocks of KOO-
TENAY VALLEY FRUIT
LANDS at the extraordinary
price of

\$25.00

Per Acre

These lands are as good (in
many cases far superior) to
others in same locality which
are being sold in 10-acre lots
at \$100 and \$150 per acre.

Whether to occupy in whole
or in part, or to retain against
the constantly-increasing rise
in value,

THERE IS NO SUCH OPPOR-
TUNITY IN LAND VALUES
NOW TO BE HAD IN CAN-
ADA.

We court the fullest investi-
gation. Write for particulars,
and if it is possible try to
SEE FOR YOURSELF WHAT
WE ARE OFFERING YOU.
One of our firm will be in
NELSON, B.C., up till April
15th, with headquarters at the
Madden House, and would be
glad to extend that date, if
necessary, to meet the conveni-
ence of any inquirer.

Maurer & Wilde

901 McARTHUR BUILDING,

Winnipeg, Man.

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THE FARMER AS A BUYER.

There are two sides to every business—the selling side and the buying side. This statement applies quite as much to farming as to anything else. It is not simply by raising bumper crops and selling them on good markets that the land-owner may hope to show a satisfactory balance on the right side at the end of the year. In order to attain a full measure of success, he must be a careful, well-informed purchaser.

When one begins to figure out the heavy annual outlay of the farmer, one can readily see how it is easy to lose several hundred dollars every year in foolish investments. And, if further confirmation were needed, it could easily be found, if one would take the trouble to visit a score or more good-sized farms, inspect their buildings, herds, implement sheds, and junk piles, and see for himself how, with more intelligent buying, economies could be effected and more satisfactory purchases made.

This leads us to repeat a remark that, on occasion, we have made in the past, namely, that the farmer who gives time enough to study most carefully the buying end of his business is doing the eminently wise thing. There is a real community of interest between the farmer and the dealer. It is a substantial asset to any farmer to know a reputable advertiser who is seriously trying to supply the trade with an honest article of a kind that he must purchase. Most dealers of this class are up-to-date, and, being up-to-date, they keep the announcement of their goods before the public. In other words, they advertise. And so it pays to read advertisements.

There is another reason why this is especially the case with a farmer. The farmer, more than almost anyone else, wishes to buy something of substantial value. Take it in his home, for instance. He is not a "flitter," as are so many of our city people. He owns his own home. When he purchases a piece of furniture there need be no thought of buying something cheap, because it "may not fit in the next flat." He expects to wear things out; not to send them six months hence to the auction room. He is "playing for keeps."

It is the same way in every department of his business. Therefore, he needs to be doubly sure that he is getting the right thing, and the discovery of honest, durable goods, of the most approved type, is always worth a good deal to the farmer; and, also, the confidence of a well-to-do farmer is a more valuable asset to an advertiser than is the case with almost anyone who lives in town.

The
Pith of Sense
the
Pride of Worth
is the

Martin-Orme .. Piano ..

There is no home or house-
hold into which it has ever
been admitted in which it has
not become the

Family Idol

One of the strongest points
about this wonderful instru-
ment is its PERMANENCY of
tone. The QUALITY of the
tone is already world-famous,
but not so many people know
of its flexibility and

Marvellous Endurance

You can buy it for far less
money than any other piano of
the same quality of tone and
construction, and you can
COMPLETE THE PURCHASE
ON YOUR OWN TERMS OF
PAYMENT WITHOUT MISS-
ING THE CONVENIENCE OF
A DOLLAR.

Send a card for our superbly-
illustrated Catalogue.

A. E. Soulis & Co.

Sole Agents in Western
:: Canada for the ::
Martin-Orme Co

328 Smith St., Winnipeg

Farm Economy Demands

the use of a

Hart-Parr Gas Tractor

Do Your Work Cheaper, Quicker, Better

Farming with a gas tractor in the Northwest, is rapidly being recognized as true economy, the saving of time—the ability to do quickly what would require many horses—or in fact, be impossible with horses—the advantage of having ample power at all times, for all purposes—the expense stopping just as soon as the work is finished, makes the ownership of a kerosene tractor true farm economy—you cannot farm right or get the maximum profit from your farm unless you do the work with a tractor.

Big Saving in Spring

Farmers owning tractors at this time of the year are especially fortunate. With the immense amount of spring work to be done, the man with a gas tractor need not worry. Plowing, discing, seeding, etc., is easy with a tractor. The **Hart-Parr kerosene tractor** just eats up this work—plows 25 acres a day—plows, discs, and seeds 15 acres a day, when through shut off the power and the operating expense stops right there. It enables you to do this work just when it should be done—When weather conditions are favorable—it enables you to do a lot of work in a short time which is just what you need in the spring.

Pays for Itself in Two or Three Years

You can give a **Hart-Parr tractor** all the work you now give to horses—and some things you can't do with horses—not only will the work be done quicker and better, but cheaper—this saving will pay for a tractor in one, two or three years, according to the amount of work you have to do. You also want to bear in mind that when your work is done you can earn several hundred dollars doing work for your neighbors. Write us for special information as to what Hart-Parr owners have accomplished along this line.

One Price to Everyone—45 H.P. Tractor \$2800

The Modern Farm Horse

The Hart-Parr tractor has been named "**the Modern Farm Horse**," because it is the original kerosene and gas tractor—there are more "**Modern Farm Horses**" in use than all other makes of gas tractors combined. Not only is the Hart-Parr tractor the most economical, practical and popular gas tractor, but its advantages over the steam tractor are many. There is nothing you can do with a steam tractor that cannot be done as well or better with the "**Modern Farm Horse**." Then you eliminate the expensive licensed engineers, no freezing danger—no firing an hour or two beforehand—start right up any time. The **Hart-Parr Tractor** represents the highest efficiency in tractors, at the lowest possible cost, due to our immense output, enabling us to build tractors at a lower cost than any other builder of gas tractors.

Burns Low Price Kerosene

This is an important item. It makes all the difference in the world to you whether you burn kerosene at 11c to 20c per gallon or gasoline at 20c to 30c. The Hart-Parr tractor is designed to burn **kerosene** (it burns gasoline equally as well) thus the operating expense is reduced as low as possible. **This saving stays in your pocket.** With this cheap kerosene our engine

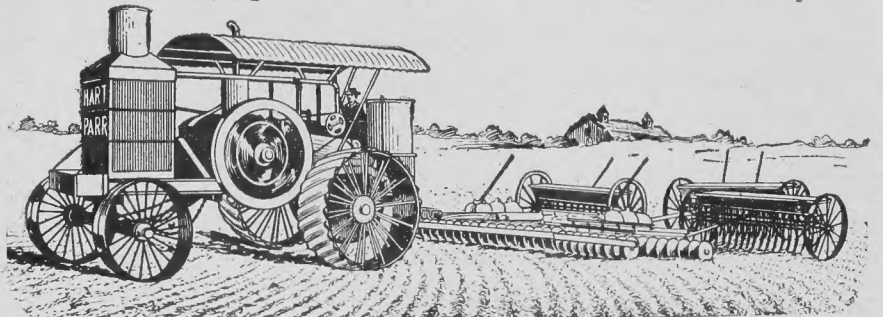
develops even power and runs just as clean as with gasoline. By the use of kerosene for fuel we reduce your fuel bill one-third to one-half.

How Many Acres Do You Farm?

Whether small or large we have the power adapted to your needs.

For the Larger Farms

The 45 H.P. **Modern Farm Horse** fulfils the needs of the big farm tracts—640 to 2000 acres. It is the king of all tractors—embodying the results of a decade of incessant study and



investigation by the pioneers—Hart-Parr—the trail blazers for all who follow in gas tractor building. This **Modern Farm Horse** will supplant 25 to 30 of your best horses. Will pull 8 plows 2.3 miles per hour. Read complete specifications in our catalog and compare them with other and later engines which necessarily are in their experimental stages.

For 160 to 320 Acre Farms

Our 30 H.P. **Modern Farm Horse** must develop under our

F.O.B. Portage la Prairie careful factory tests the tractive power of 15 to 20 horses. It must also deliver 30 to 40 brake H.P. at the pulley. These trials are exacting—always reliable.

This 30 H.P. **Modern Farm Horse** is made for the farmer of the middle west. We might name it the "Corn Belt Farm Horse." A man with 160 acres can profitably invest in one—plow, harrow, drill, harvest, thresh, do scores of power jobs for himself and at a good profit for his neighbors. This 30 H.P. **Modern Farm Horse** is a one man rig. You, alone, can do a whole day's work—plow, harrow, drill, harvest, etc., without interruption. It will pull six plows at 2½ miles per hour doing the work of 15 to 18 horses. On the road it will easily make 4 miles per hour.

The Coupon and New Book

Fill out the coupon and we will send you our newest book "Plowing and Tilling with a **Modern Farm Horse**." Our catalogs, bulletins and other literature are considered authoritative on the subject of traction plowing, etc. This new book is an addition to our list, revised and up-to-date. It is profusely illustrated with plowing, drilling, harvesting and hauling photos, gives estimates of cost of operation, compares steam, horses and gas expense, shows how to construct home made hitches for drills and harrows, etc. We will also send our catalog. Write to-day and let us help you plan to cut your farming expenses one-half to a third.

Hart-Parr Co.,

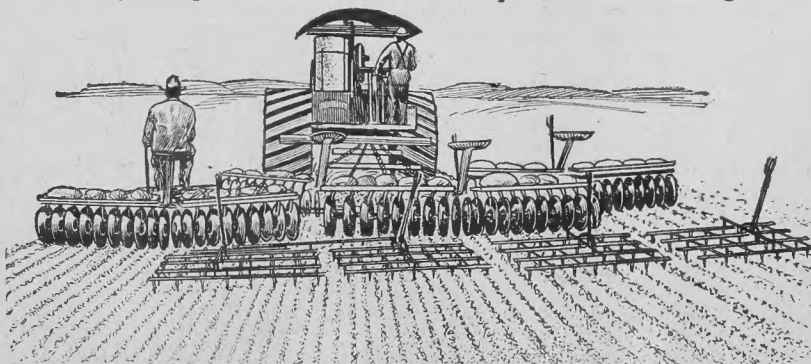
28 Main Street
Portage la Prairie, Man.
The Chapin Co., Calgary, Agents for Alberta

COUPON.

The Hart-Parr Co., 28 Main St., Portage-la-Prairie, Man.

Please send me your new book, "Plowing and Tilling with a **Modern Farm Horse**"—also catalog and letters from owners

I farm.....acres. I feed.....horses. I raise mostly.....
how many.



The Nor'-West Farmer

"Civilization begins and ends with the Plow."

Vol. 30. No. 7.

Winnipeg, Canada, April 5, 1911.

\$1.00 a Year in Advance.

Live Stock Week at Regina.

Saskatchewan Winter Fair—Horse Show, Fat Stock Show, Pure Bred Cattle Sale, Breeders' Meetings—Lieutenant Governor gives Stockmen Luncheon—Fine Weather Prevails and many Visitors Present—Bulls Sell Well—Revelanta's Heir wins Clydesdale Championship—Stout's Illumine Leads the Percherons—Large Showing of Belgians—Breeders' Meetings Well Attended.

The week beginning March 20 was live stock week at Regina. It was the occasion of the Saskatchewan spring shows, the annual bull sale, the live stock breeders' annual meetings, and the provincial poultry show. The breeders' meetings were all well attended, the pure-bred cattle sale was more than satisfactory, and the horse and fat stock show was perhaps the best all-round spring exhibition ever held in the capital city of Saskatchewan. Fine weather prevailed throughout the entire week which, on the first day, seemed to portend a small attendance. The extremely cold weather and heavy snow fall of the past winter has caused spring work to accumulate on the farms to an unusual degree, but in spite of this the fine weather brought out the largest crowd ever yet seen at a Saskatchewan winter fair.

The Saskatchewan Government has always stood to help in the best possible way the cause of agriculture. It has taken the lead in appropriating public money for aiding agricultural development within the province. This financial assistance has been very greatly appreciated. Besides this material help, it can be stated without fear of contradiction that no province in the West has given the farmers greater reason to believe that the prosperity of the people in the country is equally as important as the prosperity of the urban dwellers, than has Saskatchewan. A feature of the week's program, in connection with the winter fair, was the luncheon given by Lieutenant Governor Brown to the

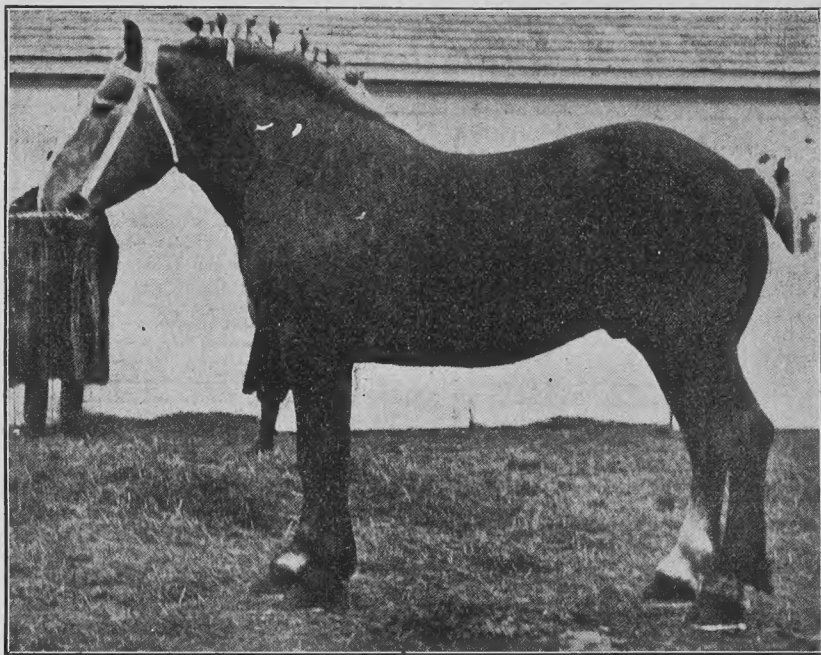
stockmen. His Honor has proven himself a man of the people in Saskatchewan. His interest in all classes is the same, and the opening of a fat stock show is as great an honor to him as the opening of the Legislature. One has to do with the people themselves and the other with the people's representatives. This was the first time in the history of the West that the men who raise our live stock have, by special invitation, dined as the guest of a Lieutenant Governor.

Some classes, on previous occasions, have been stronger than was the case at this year's show. As usual the horse show was the chief attraction. The judging demonstrations and judging competitions proved of great interest.

HORSES.

Clydesdales.

Three western judges officiated in the judging ring—Jas. McKirdy, Napinka; Jno. Scharif, Hartney; and Jno. A. Turner, Calgary. There were upwards of 140 entries, all told. While there were many good horses shown, the improvement in the Clydesdale show was scarcely as noticeable as with the other draft breeds. With one or two exceptions, the exhibits were all from Saskatchewan. The number of imported animals was greater than usual. Exhibitors were as follows: Robt. Sinton, Regina; W. H. Bryce, Arcola; P. M. Brett and Sons, Edenwold; E. B. Andros, Tyvan; W. I. Elder, Brandon; G. H. Moss, Fox-leigh; R. H. Taber, Condie; Dr. Fyfe,



Percheron Stallion Illumine, first at Brandon and champion at Saskatchewan Winter Fair. Owned by Jno. H. Stout, Westbourne.

Regina; H. C. Watson, Oxbow; Hugh Gilmour, Pasque; Peter Horn, Regina; Jno. Crawford, Chater; R. H. Miller, Lumsden; I. R. Brown, Regina; W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon; Harry Armstrong, Forrest, Man.; Jno. Logan, Westview; and Robt. Baird, Pasqua. The well-known studs of Traynor Bros. and A. & G. Mutch were not shown. Awards were made as follows:

Stallions foaled previous to January 1, 1907 (7 entries).—1. Perpetual Motion, by Hiawatha, Bryce; 2. Dignity, by Royal Chattan, Sinton; 3. Ding Dong, by Gallant Fauntleroy, Andros; 4. Baron Gartly, by Baron's Pride, Sinton; 5. Lord Huntley, by Everlasting, Sinton. Moss and Dr. Fyfe were the other exhibitors. Until this winter Perpetual Motion has not been shown since 1908, when he won the championships at both Brandon and Regina winter shows. Last week he stood fifth at Brandon in a much stronger class, however, than the Regina string. Sinton's entries were from his last importation.

Stallions foaled previous to January 1, 1908 (4 entries).—1. Revelanta's Heir, Bryce; 2. Countryman, by Revelanta; and 3. Ormiston, by Marmion, Sinton. The other entry was Sailor King, by Pacific, Elder. Sailor King was led into the ring, but did not compete as he was lame, having contracted a cold at the Brandon barns, which settled in the muscles of his right hind leg. Taber's The Bruce was scheduled to show in this ring also, but was also left in the barn, not being in shape after the hard week at Brandon previous. Revelanta's Heir went splendidly and was placed to suit the crowd. Sinton's two entries were well worthy of their places.

Stallions foaled in 1908 (12 entries).—1. King's Best, by Baron's Best, Gilmour; 2. Prince Robert, by Perpetual Motion, Bryce; 3. Baron Attractive, by Baron's Pride, Sinton; 4. Royal Swell, by Royal Edward, Sinton. Other exhibitors were H. C. Watson with Doune Lodge, by Perpetual Motion; Sinton with two Baron's Pride gets and a Memento colt; Horn with a Clan Forbes and a Baron's Gem colt; Brett with Baron of Edenwold, by Baron's Gem, and Royal Robin, by Baron O'Dee; and Crawford with Baron Masher, by Flash Baron. There appeared to be no outstanding winners in this class. There were seven-

ral strong bidders for the prizes, and their order of placing could have been changed in a number of ways, and still have been popular.

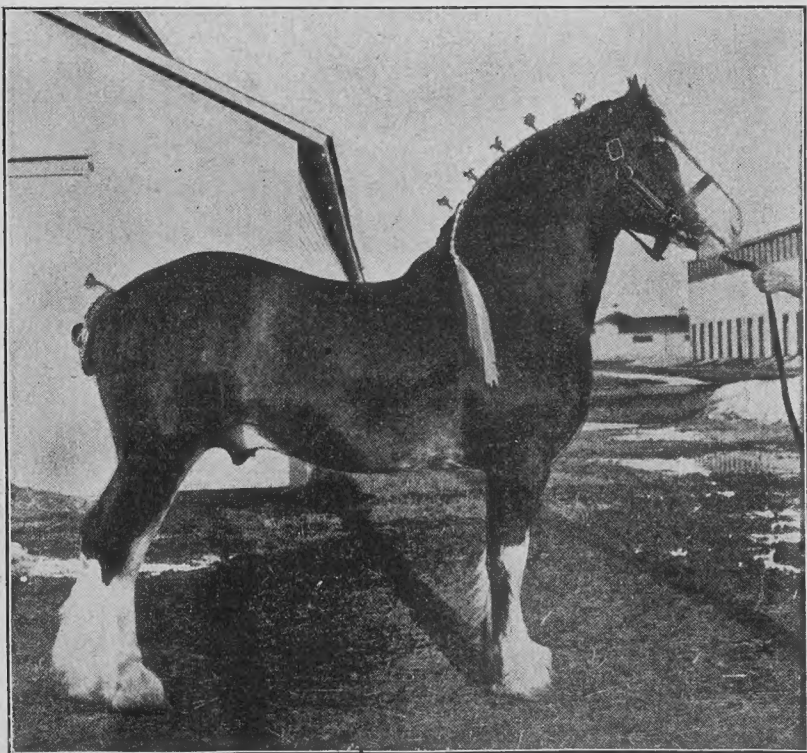
Stallions foaled in 1909 (7 entries).—1. Lord Currie, by Royal Edward, Horn; 2. Doune Lodge Arcola, by Baron of Arcola, Watson; 3. Royal Jubilee, by Royal Favorite, Taber; 4. Middleman, by Medallion, Brett & Sons. Sinton showed Juvenal, by Iron Duke; Miller, Doune Lodge Sentinel, by Perpetual Motion; and Armstrong, Sir Richard Cartwright, by Sir Walter. Horne's entry was a somewhat finished youngster and a little below the second and third winners in size.

Stallions foaled in 1910 (3 entries).—1. Taber, with Gay Robert, by Sam Black; 2. Bryce, with Doune Lodge Montrose by Perpetual Motion.

Mares, four years old or over (10 entries).—1. Queen of the Waves, by Netherlea, Taber; 2. Irene by Labori, Brett & Sons; 3. Dunure May by Baron of Buchlyvie, Sutherland; 4. Marigold, by Baron's Pride, Sinton. Other exhibitors were Horn and Andros.

If some of the stallion classes were a bit plain, that criticism could not hold with these mares. There should have been more prizes to have done justice to this ring. Peter Horne's Keir Barmaid was a splendid big mare not placed. The same was also true with Brett's Madrigal. Queen of the Waves showed in beautiful form and moved splendidly on her well-set feet and legs. Irene is considerably the larger of the two. Sutherland's entry was characterized by being a quality animal. This point of fine quality characterizes practically all of his late importation so far seen. Sinton's Marigold had many admirers.

Mares foaled in 1908 (11 entries).—1. Sturdy Rose by Prince Sturdy; 2. Rose Allen by Allendale, Sutherland; 3. Ruby Rose by Ruby Pride, Brett & Sons. Peter Horne's Viola Pride stood fourth and Sinton fifth with Miss Love by Royal Favorite. Sinton had other two entries, Horn two, and Logan one. Sturdy Rose is to a very high degree typical of the modern female Clydesdale type. She is large, she is possessed of quality much above the average, and she moves beautifully. She has always won wherever shown, and has an enviable string of awards to her credit. Suther-



Revelanta's Heir, owned by W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask. Champion Clydesdale Stallion at Saskatchewan Winter Fair, Regina.

land's Rose Allen was very attractive because of her underpinning. She had scarcely as much scale as Ruby Rose.

Females foaled in 1909 (7 entries).—1. Bonnie Doune by Royal Favorite, Sutherland; 2. Duchess of Hillcrest by Acme King, Taber; 3. Daisy of Auchinteerie by Ruby Pride, Sinton. Other exhibitors were Hugh Gilmour, Peter Horn, and Bredt & Sons.

Fillies foaled in 1910 (3 entries).—1. Shapely Meg by Prince Shapely, Taber; 2. Doune Lodge Lady Garnet by Perpetual Motion, Bryce; 3. Queen of Pasqua, by Magic, Baird.

Best three Clydesdales, male or female, any age, owned by one man and the get of one sire.—Awarded to Sinton on Baron Attractive, Baron Bahmae, and Jerome.

Best three Clydesdales, stallions or mares, the get of one sire, bred by exhibitor.—Bryce on the get of Perpetual Motion.

Champion Canadian-bred stallion.—Bredt & Sons on Baron of Edenwold.

Champion Canadian-bred female.—Duchess of Hillcrest.

Champion stallion, any age, Canadian-bred or imported.—Revelanta's Heir; reserve, King's Best.

Champion female, Canadian-bred or imported.—Sturdy Rose; reserve, Queen of the Waves.

Percherons.

Percherons were strong in both numbers and quality. It was a great improvement over last spring's show in this respect. The show of these French and American horses was confined mostly to the stallion sections, although there was one good class of mares. Jno. H. Stout, of Westbourne, Man., won the stallion championship with his two-year-old Illumine, that was also accorded the honors at Brandon, although announced differently at first. Colquhoun & Beattie's Gaetan was also a strong bidder for this honor at Regina. In addition to these exhibitors, Messrs. W. E. and R. C. Upper, North Portal, had in a big string of good ones. E. Pootmans and Sons, Regina, showed a few, also Robt. Sinton. R. E. Drennan, Canora, Sask., made the awards, as follows:

Stallions foaled previous to January 1, 1908 (7 entries).—1. Gaetan; 2. Blondin, Colquhoun & Beattie; 3. Harpon-



Champion pen of bacon hogs, Saskatchewan Fat Stock Show, Regina. Pure-bred Yorkshire sows, exhibited by F. T. Skinner, Indian Head.

neur, H. O. Hutchins, Keeler, Sask.; 4. Frank J. Uppers. The placing of the second and third prize horses in this class was a reversal of the Brandon decision. With one or two exceptions, Harponneur has always beaten Blondin. They have been strong competitors all along. Harponneur had an off day at Regina and travelled very badly. He was formerly owned by Colquhoun and Beattie.

Stallions foaled in 1908 (9 entries).—1. Illumine, Stout; 2. If, Colquhoun and Beattie; 3. Auvergne, Stout. Uppers showed four horses in this class, Pootmans one, and Stout other two. This class brought out the champion, but he was by no means the only good horse in the ring.

Stallions foaled after January 1, 1909.—Uppers had three entries and won first, second and third on Romeo, Tyrell and Costollett.

Mares foaled previous to January 1, 1908 (5 entries).—Uppers were the only exhibitors, having five females in the ring. They were awarded first on Evelyn, second on Vennette, and third on Marjory.

Mare foaled in 1908.—Pootmans won first on Irma.

Filly foaled after Jan. 1, 1909.—Uppers first and second.

Champion stallion.—Illumine.

Champion mare.—Evelyn.

Best five stallions.—Stout with Illu-

mine, Auvergne, Cailiff, Arnuf, and Montesquien.

Shires.

Only one class of Shires were shown, and this contained only three entries. Colquhoun & Beattie won first with Chester's Legatee, Stout second with Diplomacy, and Gordon MacQueen of Carievale third with Royal John.

Belgians.

There has never before been so large a showing of Belgians in the West as could have been seen at the Manitoba and Saskatchewan Winter Fairs. Eugene Pootmans & Sons, Regina, and W. E. Eichel, Condie, were the exhibitors at the Saskatchewan show. Eichel won first for aged stallion and first for mare foaled in 1908. All other awards were won by Pootmans. The first prize aged stallion, Avenaut, was imported by Pootmans last year, and was shown successfully at the large Eastern Canadian shows last summer and fall.

Specials.

Best team in harness, geldings or grade mares.—1. Jos. Caswell, Saskatoon.

Team of draft mares or geldings sired by stallion recorded in the Clydesdale Stud Book of Canada.—1. Bredt & Sons with Irene and Madrigal; 2. Taber, with Queen of the Waves and Sally Douglas;

3. Peter Horne, with Keir Barmaid and Scotch Lass.

Best groomsmen.—Alex. Craib, Arcola, showing Bryce's Perpetual Motion.

PURE BRED CATTLE AWARDS.

The entries for the pure bred cattle sale this year were not so large as last, but the quality of the entries was perhaps better. There were fewer tail-enders, and the showing as a whole was of a very uniform character. Wm. Dryden, Brooklin, Ont., placed the awards on Monday afternoon, March 20, as follows:

Angus.

Browne, Bros., Ellisboro, Sask., had the only Aberdeen-Angus entry, Elm Park King 10th, a September, 1907, calf, which was given a red ribbon.

Herefords.

There were 11 Hereford bulls entered and 8 cows.

Bulls calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1909.—1. Gyroscope, 2. Bullition, 3. Albion, Mossom, Boyd and Co., Prince Albert, Sask.

Females calved previous to March 20, 1908.—1. Pisidia, 2. Pandia 4th, 3. Graphic, Mossom, Boyd & Co.

Champion bull.—Gyroscope.

Champion cow.—Pisidia.

Shorthorns.

Bulls calved previous to March 20, 1907.—1. Roan Prince, A. J. Watson, Aburton, Sask.; 2. Robin Red, R. Johnston, Radisson, Sask.

Bulls calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1908.—1. Lord Bobs, Thomas Peat, Asquith, Sask.; 2. Ythan-side, Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Sask.

Bulls calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1909.—1. Asquith, Thos. Peat; 2. W. S. Beswetherick, Bender.

Bulls calved during the 12 months previous to March 20, 1910.—1. Better Times, 2. Red Prince, A. J. Watson; 3. Storm King, R. M. Douglas, Tantallon. Females, 1909.—1. Peach; 2nd, Douglas.

Females, 1910.—1. Perfection 3rd, Douglas.

Champion Sask.-bred bull.—Better Times.

Champion bull, open.—Roan Prince.

200 Cash Prizes Given Away—See Catalog Page 5

Alfalfa



McKENZIE'S SELECTED SEEDS



Marquis Wheat

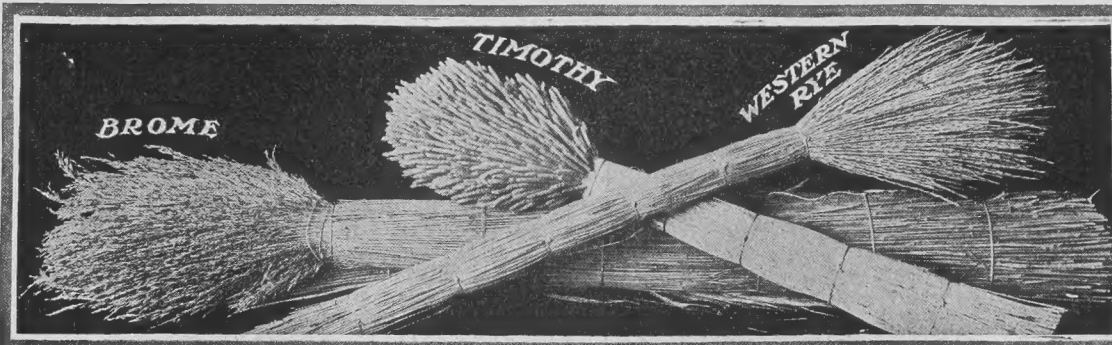
AN EXTREMELY EARLY WHEAT, the EQUAL in YIELD and QUALITY to RED FIFE.

A WEEK to TEN DAYS EARLIER THAN RED FIFE.

KERNELS are DARK RED, VERY HARD and FINE SIZE.

Price at Brandon
½ Bushel \$2.25, 1 Bushel \$4.00.

Price at Calgary
½ Bushel \$2.35, 1 Bushel \$4.25.



RESULTS have DEMONSTRATED that the GENUINE MONTANA GROWN ALFALFA is the MOST RELIABLE for the CANADIAN WEST.

WE HAVE IT, PLUMP, CLEAN, CHOICE SEED.

ALFALFA LUCERNE
25 lbs. \$7.10, 50 lbs. \$13.75,
Brandon; 25 lbs. \$7.50 50
lbs. \$14.50, Calgary.

ALFALFA TURKESTAN,
25 lbs. \$7.00, 50 lbs. \$13.65,
Brandon; 25 lbs. \$7.50, 50
lbs. \$14.50, Calgary.

Bags 25c. each.

Write for Our Free
Booklet on Alfalfa

New Crop Grasses and Clovers

Price per 100 lbs.	BRANDON	CALGARY
TIMOTHY—Gold Standard.....	\$14.75	\$15.75
TIMOTHY—Gilt Edge.....	13.75	14.75
WESTERN RYE—Gold Standard.....	16.00	17.00
WESTERN RYE—Gilt Edge.....	15.00	16.00
BROME—Gold Standard.....	14.00	15.00
BROME—Gilt Edge.....	13.00	14.00
CLOVER—Common Red.....	23.00	24.00
CLOVER—Alsike.....	22.25	23.50
MILLET—Hungarian.....	5.75	6.50
MILLET—German.....	5.75	6.50
MILLET—Common.....	5.75	6.50
MILLET—Hog.....	5.75	6.50

Cotton Bags 25c. each

Selected Seed Corn

Price per bushel.	BRANDON	CALGARY
NORTHWESTERN DENT.....	\$2.50	\$2.85
LONGFELLOW—Yellow.....	2.25	2.60
NORTH DAKOTA—White.....	2.25	2.60
COMPTONS EARLY—Yellow.....	2.25	2.60
EARLY 8-ROWED CANADA.....	2.25	2.60

Deduct 5c per bus. on quantities of 5 bus. or over

McKenzie's High Life Garden Seeds

	PKT.	OZ.	LB.
BEANS—McK's Golden Wax.....	.05		.25
BEET—McK's Extra Early.....	.05	.10	1.00
CABBAGE—McK's Winningstad.....	.05	.20	
CARROT—McK's Oxheart.....	.05	.10	.90
CALIFLOWER—McK's Early Snowcap.....	.25	3.00	
CELERY—McK's White Plume.....	.05	.25	
CORN—McK's White Cory.....	.05		.25
CUCUMBER—McK's Long Green.....	.05	.15	1.25
LETTUCE—McK's Prairie Queen.....	.05	.25	
ONION—McK's Yellow Globe.....	.05	.20	1.75
ONION—McK's Red Wethersfield.....	.05	.20	2.25
PEA—McK's Manifold.....	.05		.40
PEA—McK's Prosperity.....	.05		.40
RADISH—McK's Rosy Gem.....	.05	.15	1.00
TOMATO—McK's First of All.....	.10	.35	

A. E. McKenzie Co.

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Brandon, Man.

Calgary, Alta.

Pedigreed Seed Grain

Price per bushel	BRANDON	CALGARY
WHEAT—Gold Standard Red Fife.....	\$1.65	\$1.90
WHEAT—Preston.....	1.65	1.85
WHEAT—Macaroni.....	.90	1.05
OATS—Special Strain Banner.....	1.10	1.25
OATS—Sixty Day, or July.....	.85	1.00
OATS—Newmarket.....	.85	1.00
OATS—Abundance.....	2.30	2.50
BARLEY—O.A.C. Six-Rowed.....	1.10	1.10
BARLEY—Six-Rowed Mensury.....	1.75	1.90
SPELTZ OR EMMER.....	3.35	3.60
TARES OR VETCHES.....		

Deduct 5c per bus. for quantities of 5 bus. or more

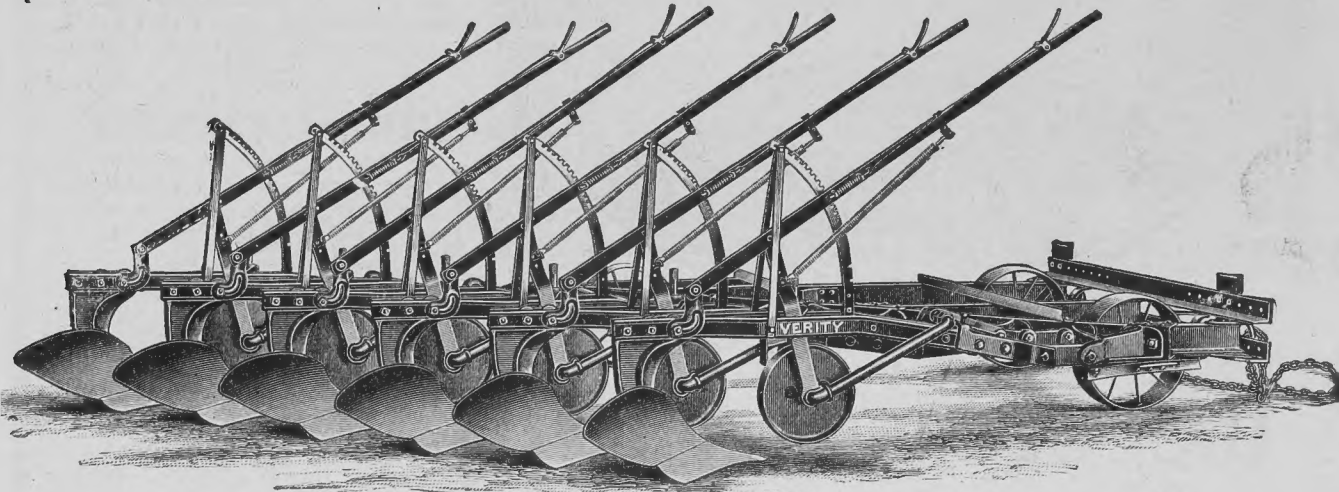
Manitoba Grown Seed Potatoes

Price per bushel	BRANDON	CALGARY
WEE MACGREGOR.....	\$2.00	\$2.50
BOVEE.....	2.00	2.50
EARLY OHIO.....	2.00	2.50
MANITOBA WONDER.....	2.00	2.50

Bags Free

Deduct 10c per bus. for quantities of 5 bus. or more

MASSEY-HARRIS NEW ENGINE GANG



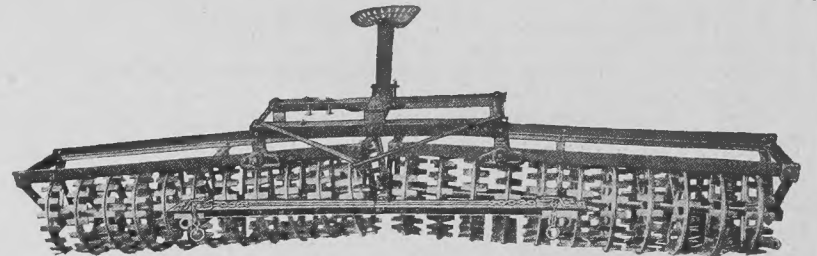
Western Canada's **ONLY**
Power Plow

WITH

**Automatic
Self-Leveling
Bottoms**

The New "Massey-Harris" is an "every day" plow—not that it is not better than any other Engine Gang made for Western Farmers, but because it will follow your engine day after day and every day, causing no delays through breakages, strains, etc., all the time plowing perfectly and uniformly.

It's Built to Plow the Prairie Perfectly.



Massey-Harris 1911 Packer

Different From The Others

WITH

ANGLE BAR JOINTED FRAME

The season of 1910 proved the great service the Packer is to the Farmer. Many men last year, by packing their land and saving the moisture, pulled neatly through an adverse season.

Massey-Harris Co., Limited

Local Agencies Everywhere.

Branches at

Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton

Champion female.—Perfection 3rd.

Jerseys.

Bulls, 1909.—Sask. Glen Lad, Wm. Anderson, Regina.

Females, 1908.—1. Sask. Golden Lady, 2. Lady's Golden Tulip, Anderson.

THE FAT STOCK SHOW.

Fat cattle, sheep and swine made up the show of fat stock. The exhibition was not large, but some splendid animals were shown. R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; P. M. Bredt & Sons, Balgonie; Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood; J. D. McGregor, Brandon; Browne Bros., Ellisboro; and Joseph Caswell, Saskatoon, were the exhibitors of pure-bred fat cattle. The show of grade cattle was only fair; numbers about as large as last year. J. H. Grisdale, Ottawa, placed the cattle awards, Prof. W. J. Rutherford the swine, and R. E. Drennan, Canora, the sheep. Awards follow:

Shorthorns.

Steer or spayed heifer calved between July 1, 1907, and July 1, 1908.—1. Douglas on Silver Willow by The Marquis.

Calved between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909.—1. Douglas on a Van Horne steer; 2. Johnston on Red Beauty; 3. Caswell on White Star.

Calved between July 1, 1909 and July 1, 1910.—1. Kinnon on Snowdrift.

Spayed heifer calved previous to July 1, 1907.—1. Bredt on Meadow Girl; 2. Kinnon on Belvedere Lily 9th. These were two very good animals. The Bredt entry found favor with the judge because of a better covering of fat, less patchiness, and less evidence of being overdone, as compared with the Kinnon entry.

Females calved between July 1, 1908, and July 1, 1909 (4 entries).—1. Bredt on Queen of the Roses; 2. Bredt on White Rose; 3. Douglas on Perfection 2nd; 4. Kinnon on Lily Belle. Both the Bredt entries were exceptionally smooth individuals, of very decided beef type, and well covered. The Douglas animal was somewhat undersized as compared with the others in the ring, it had the

advantage over the Kinnon entry in fitting.

Females calved between July 1, 1909, and July 1, 1910 (4 entries).—1 and 2. Bredt on Ruby's Favorite and Golden Queen; 3. Douglas on Pleasant Valley; 4. Caswell on Spicy's Roan.

Champion.—Bredt's Meadow Girl secured this with little difficulty.

Aberdeen-Angus.

J. D. McGregor's herd got all the first prizes and the championships in this class. Browne Bros., Ellisboro, were the other competitors. Mr. McGregor's herd came direct from Manitoba Winter Fair and swept the slate clean in their class, also in the special classes provided by the Canadian Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association.

Grades and Crossbreds.

McGregor took the big end of the money in the grade steer sections. He got first, second, and fourth in the class for three-year-olds; Potter, of Langbank, got third; Joe Caswell fifth, and

Hugh Armour, of Regina, sixth. McGregor was first in two-year-olds. In yearlings, Browne Bros. were first, Caswell second, and Philip Leech, of Baring, third. Championship for grade steer went to McGregor on his three-year-old.

In the female section, three-year-olds, Leech was first, Caswell second, and Malcolm Ross, of Regina, third. For two-year-olds, Leech had the only entry and was given a red ribbon. For yearlings, Leech was first and Ross second. Aged cow, Caswell first and Ross second.

McGregor got the grade championship with his three-year-old steer, and Leech reserve on his three-year-old heifer.

Grand championship pure-bred honors went to Bredt on his sweet cow, Meadow Girl, over McGregor's Angus steer, Kymas. It was a splendid pair of beef animals. The black steer was, if anything, thicker fleshed than the cow, but the latter was very smooth and nicely finished.

McGregor won the special prize for best pair of beef animals sired by a pure-bred bull, also the Hugh Armour & Co.'s

prize for best half-car of fat steers. Mr. Robt. Brown, McGregor's herdsman, won the special herdsman's prize.

SHEEP.

The sheep show consisted of a well-fitted lot of entries. The exhibitors were R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; A. J. Mackay, Macdonald; F. J. Skinner, Indian Head; J. MacArthur, Duck Lake; and Wm. Harkness, Hazelwood. In the class for pure-bred longwools, Mackay took first, second and fourth for ewe or wether lamb in 1910, and first, second and third for 1909 lamb. Douglas was third in the former case and fourth in the latter. The championship went to Mackay.

Skinner won all awards in pure-bred medium and short wools, including firsts, seconds, thirds and the championship.

MacArthur won first and second for 1910 grade lamb, Mackay was third, and Skinner fourth. In the section for 1909 ewe or wether, Mackay was first, second and third, and Douglas fourth. Mackay won the championship.

For pen of mutton sheep, three grade wethers, Mackay was first and Harkness second.

SWINE.

Yorkshires predominated in the bacon hog show, there were no Berkshires, only a few Tamworths, and two exhibitors of Poland chinas. F. T. Skinner, of Indian Head, was first, second and third in Yorkshires, Potter fourth and fifth, and Peter Horn sixth.

Skinner was also first and third in Tamworths, with W. H. Mortson, of Fairlight, second.

Potter got first, second, and fifth in grades, with Horn third and fourth.

Skinner won the grand championship award for best bacon hog, also the special prize offered by the Swift Canadian Co. for best pen of three bacon hogs.

F. H. Wieneke, Stony Mountain, Man., and J. M. Stowne, Davidson, showed Poland Chinas, all awards going to Wieneke.

Carcass Tests.

Pure-bred or grade bacon hog.—1, 2,



Champion pen of Mutton Sheep, Saskatchewan Fat Stock Show, Regina. Pure-bred Leicester wethers, exhibited by A. J. Mackay, Macdonald, Man.

Don't Get It Into Your Head That

Gaar-Scott
Turf-Turning



Double-Cylinder
Tractors

Are the Ordinary-Built Kind

They combine master-built, power-built and honor-built qualities to a degree hitherto unapproached in traction engine manufacturing. There is three-quarters of a century's success and **KNOW HOW** hammered into every one of them, from their matchless double-cylinders that use every ounce of steam, to the firebox door of their splendid boilers that generate every ounce of steam your fuel is capable of.

The valve gear is our well known locomotive center-hung link—the only reliable reverse gear made. It saves steam and saves trouble. Steam chest lids are just as easy to get at and remove as in our single-cylinder engines.

Connecting rods are forged steel with large anti-friction brass boxes, hand scraped and perfectly adjusted.

Crankshafts are forged from a single piece of high carbon steel. In quality and tested strength, all shafts are up to and a little beyond the standards of United States Naval specifications.

All brackets are chipped and ground to fit the boiler perfectly and not backed up by soft metal.

Brackets are wide and strong and give such full shaft bearing and freedom from strain and vibration that Gaar-Scott engines are good for both "usual" and unusual use and are not warranted merely against "usual use."

Pinions and gears are steel and semi-steel, 5 and 6 in. face.

Science and harmony in design and assembling, strength in materials and construction do more for these engines than bulky bigness does for others.

What you want when you buy a plowing tractor is the most power for your investment, the least expense of upkeep, easy and convenient handling, the greatest economy in fuel and water, and the limit of durability. All of these you get with a Gaar-Scott Tigerbilt Tractor. Ask the men who make traction plowing a success. Our special plowing engine circular will tell you some of them and our 76th Annual Catalog will tell you just how these engines are made.

Write for it to-day, and see the "Tiger Stripes" for 1911, on the biggest line of Traction Engines made by any one factory on the continent, and the New-Frame Model Tiger Thresher.

Macklin, Sask., November 12, 1910.

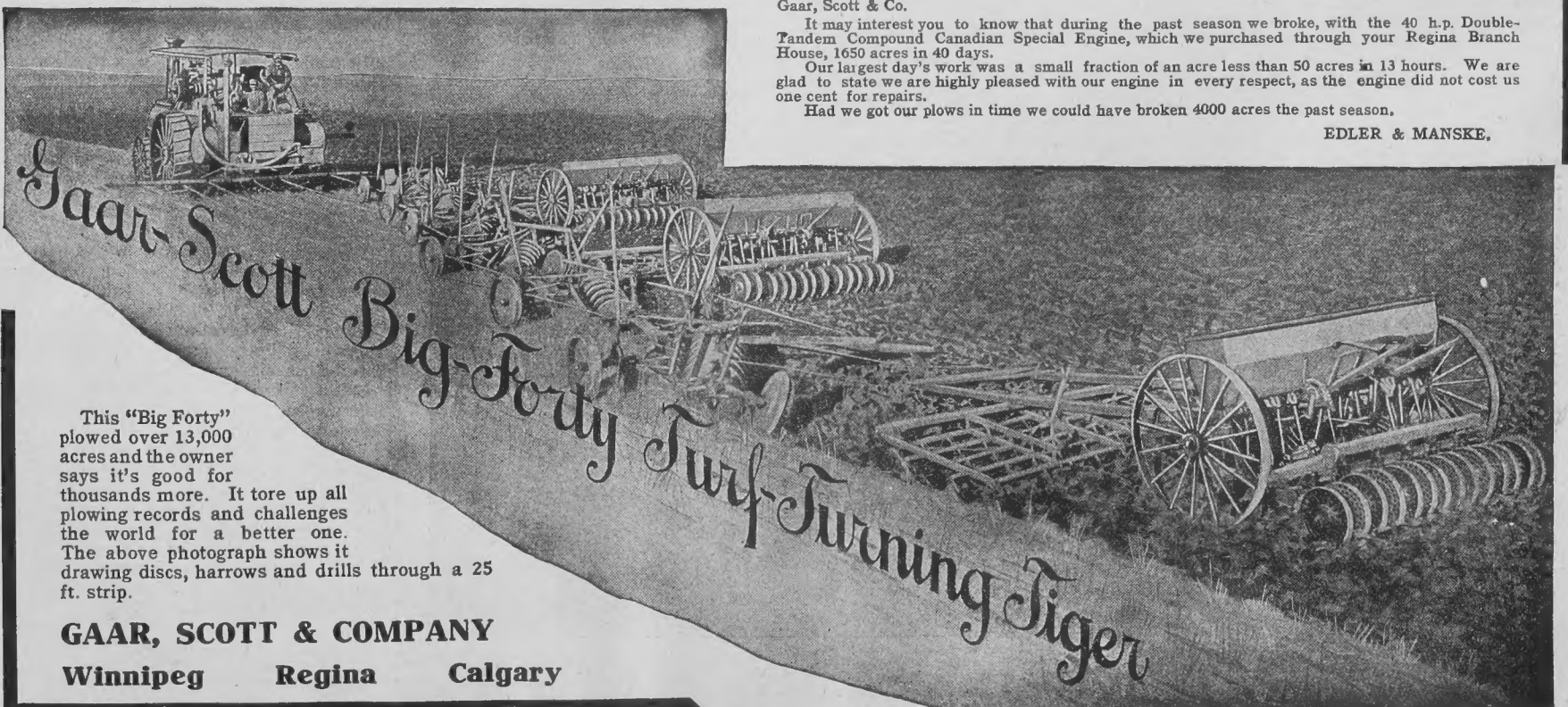
Gaar, Scott & Co.

It may interest you to know that during the past season we broke, with the 40 h.p. Double-Tandem Compound Canadian Special Engine, which we purchased through your Regina Branch House, 1650 acres in 40 days.

Our largest day's work was a small fraction of an acre less than 50 acres in 13 hours. We are glad to state we are highly pleased with our engine in every respect, as the engine did not cost us one cent for repairs.

Had we got our plows in time we could have broken 4000 acres the past season.

EDLER & MANSKE.



This "Big Forty" plowed over 13,000 acres and the owner says it's good for thousands more. It tore up all plowing records and challenges the world for a better one. The above photograph shows it drawing discs, harrows and drills through a 25 ft. strip.

GAAR, SCOTT & COMPANY
Winnipeg Regina Calgary

and 3. A. B. Potter, Langbank, Sask., with dressing percentages as follows: 77.1, 81.3, 79.5; 4 and 5. Peter Horn, 80 and 78.8 per cent.

Pure-bred or grade mutton carcass.—1. F. T. Skinner, 61.4 per cent.; 2. Wm. Harkness, 60.7; 3 and 4. Skinner, 58.9 and 59.4; 5. Harkness, 59.6; 6. A. J. Mackay, 52.1.

Steer, pure-bred or grade.—1. Jos. Caswell, 62.3 per cent.; 2. J. D. McGregor, 65.3; 3. A. B. Potter, 63.2; 4. Hugh Armour, 58.7.

Female, pure-bred or grade.—1. P. M. Brett & Sons, 68.6 per cent.; 2. R. M. Douglas, 65.4; 3. R. Johnston, 60; 4. Geo. Kinnou, 66.1.

Best beef carcass.—Brett & Sons.

Judging Competitions.

The stock judging competitions occupied Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday forenoons. Two competitions were held in the judging of horses, cattle, sheep, and swine. One class was open to boys under 16 years of age, resident on a Saskatchewan farm. The other competition was open only to first and second prize winners in contests held by agricultural societies in Saskatchewan in 1910.

In the competitions for boys under 16 the results were as follows:

Horses.—1. A. Craib, Arcola, 95 points; 2. A. Blackstock, Arcola, 60; 3. J. Pollock, Regina, 55; 4. F. Linnell, Summerberry, 50; 5. R. L. Ramsay, Bladworth, 45.

Cattle.—1. F. S. Coffey, Dalesboro, 96; 2. Chas. Yule, E. Selkirk, 95; 3. S. V. Tomecko, Ft. Qu'Appelle, 75; 4. A. Blackstock, 70; 5. F. H. Linnell, 65.

Sheep.—1. F. S. Coffey, 92; P. M. Abel, Manitoba Agricultural College, 87; 3. S. V. Tomecko, 86; 4. Hy. Saville, Wiwa Hills, 85.

Swine.—1. H. E. Potter, Langbank, 95; 2. F. S. Coffey, Dalesboro, 85; 3. P. M. Abel, 75; 4. J. C. Yule, 74; 5. J. E. Cowan, Golden Plain, 73.

Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association.

The Horse Breeders' Association of Saskatchewan held its annual meeting in the City Hall, Regina, on Thursday evening, March 23rd. It was one of the best attended annual meetings that the association has ever had, and it was marked by a lively discussion of a number of questions which are at the present time of prime importance to horsemen, not only in Saskatchewan, but the entire Canadian West. Following the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the secretary's report, the president, Alexander Mutch, Lumsden, delivered his annual address, extracts from which we reproduce below.

Mr. A. F. Mantle, Deputy-Minister of Agriculture, announced that during the past year the Department had made a ruling that no pure bred stallions would be eligible for service that were not at the time of enrolment recorded in the name of the owner and registered in the Canadian Stud Book.

On motion of Mr. P. M. Brett, the association decided to increase its Executive by the election of nine additional directors, one each to represent the nine crop-reporting districts of the province.

An interesting discussion ensued, following a talk by Dr. A. G. Hopkins, of Outlook, on a resolution to define the status of the French draft breed of horses in Canada. He referred to the fact that the National Records Association at Ottawa has no stud book for the French draft horse, and that these horses are not recognized as a breed in this country. It was stated that many French draft horses were brought into Canada and were being sold to farmers of various districts upon the understanding that they were eligible to record in the Percheron Stud Book.

John A. Turner, Calgary; R. E. Drennan, Canora, Sask.; John Graham, Carberry, Man.; Isaac Beattie, of Brandon, Man.; and P. M. Brett, of Edenwold, Sask., each spoke to the question. It

was pointed out that while there was a stud book for these horses in the United States, the breed was not an old one, and the Canadian Records Association refused to recognize it because it had not as yet become sufficiently established as a breed. No definite action was taken by the association, but the whole matter of considering the status of this breed was left in the hands of the Executive.

The subject of prohibiting the standing of grade stallions in Saskatchewan was introduced by W. H. Bryce, of Arcola, in a motion to the effect that, after 1913, no grade stallions should be allowed to travel in the province. Rather warm discussion followed the introduction of this motion. Practically all were of the opinion that it was to the interests of the horse industry that grade stallions should be done away with, but there was a difference of opinion as to when this should take effect, as at the present time there were practically as many grade stallions as pure breeds standing in Saskatchewan. Following the statement from Mr. Mantle, that the Department was prepared by the next annual meeting to have something definite regarding the control and regulation of grade stallions to present to the horse breeders, Mr. Bryce withdrew his motion. The whole matter will be left over for another year.

Election of Officers.

The officers elected for 1911 were as follows:—President, W. H. Bryce, Arcola; Vice-President, Hon. W. R. Suther-



W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask., President Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association.

land, Saskatoon; Directors—J. D. Traynor and R. H. Taber, Condie; W. E. Upper, North Portal. Mr. Alexander Mutch was elected honorary president. The election of the nine additional directors from the crop-reporting districts was referred to the Executive.

President's Address.

The president, Alex. Mutch, in opening the meeting of the Breeders' Association, delivered an address in part as follows:—

At the present time Saskatchewan stands second to none in the production of high-grade wheat, and our farmers (or grain growers, as they term themselves) are taking strenuous steps to produce this high grade of wheat and to place it on the market to the best advantage to themselves, in which work they have my entire sympathy and co-operation. But what are we doing to retain the great fertility of the farms, which sooner or later must become depleted if the growing of wheat is always to continue to be the principal occupation? How is this to be rectified, and how are we going to retain the fertility of our soils? By the growing and raising of live stock. And horse raising is at the present time, and, I expect, for quite a number of years to come will be, the most profitable branch of live stock husbandry.

It is not only necessary that we should produce horses, but we must raise horses



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- 4 It will have disappeared by Spring and left the land in best condition for wheat.

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THE WHEAT FOR THE WESTERN FARMER

First in Earliness and Yield—equal to Red Fife in quality.

The following are from the Reports of the Experimental Farms:—
EARLINESS, 3 YEARS' TEST.

At Brandon—Average days maturing, Marquis 110; Red Fife 121.

At Indian Head—Average days maturing, Marquis 121; Red Fife 131.

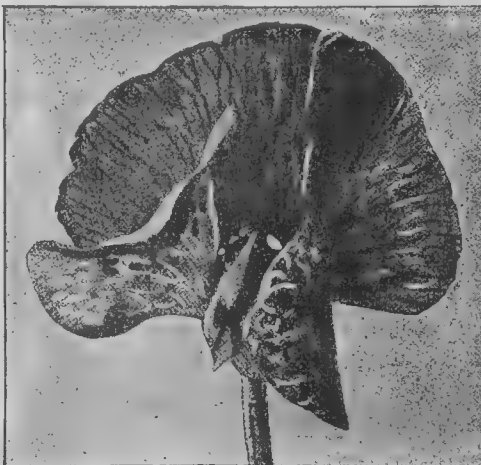
PRODUCTIVENESS, 3 YEARS' TEST.

At Brandon—Average yield per acre, Marquis 45 bushels; Red Fife 40 1-5 bushels.

At Indian Head—Average yield per acre, Marquis 40 bushels; Red Fife 34 bushels.

We strongly advise every grower to sow all the Marquis Wheat he can obtain. Every bushel will be wanted for seed next year and the following year at high prices. There is no better investment in sight. Our stock is the **GENUINE**, being endorsed by Dr. Chas. E. Saunders. **PRICE, \$4.20 PER BUSHEL**, bags included. Write us for full descriptive pamphlet.

RED FIFE WHEAT—The old stand-by of the West. Our stock is from Registered Ancestry, and selected. This is the same strain we shipped last season to the Departments of Agriculture of foreign countries to their great satisfaction. **Grow the Genuine; 10 bushels for \$15.50**, bags included.



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The Frost & Wood "Climax" Cultivator has cutting-edge wide teeth held stiffly at the cutting angle. The teeth cut weed roots—can't drag over them. The overlap of teeth cuts all the weed roots. The draft is light because the teeth cut. It is possible to cultivate 8 inches deep with the "climax" because the teeth hold the points stiffly in the right position to cut easiest.

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This is the Cockshutt Gang principle: to have each plow work on its own individual beam. The Cockshutt plow beam is heavy, straight, and cannot be twisted, throwing the plow out of true. It is doubled. These two beams hinge at a wide adjustable bearing on the heavy reinforced channel-steel platform frame. The plows themselves are adjustable by set screw for suck of share. Adjustable depth wheels to each plow keep set depth. Long easily-thrown levers lift plows at furrow ends. A wide wheel at the rear corner of platform maintains proper set of all plows by keeping all beams at proper height. Swivel wheels at front of platform allow short turn at lands.

As ground rises and falls, each single plow adjusts itself to the ground. At rocks the one plow concerned rises and sets itself. The rolling colters cut trash, not clogging or choking plows. Tractor rut is plowed at same depth below surface of rut as balance of ground. Work of rear plow is as even as that of first plow. No polishing of clayey ground at bottom of furrow, making land sour. No stops of tractor during work—just cover ground steadily and perfectly—stubble or sod.

Breaker bottoms or stubble bottoms interchangeable. You save time and money by seeing the Cockshutt Dealer and getting a Cockshutt Engine Gang. Write us to-day for our booklet on horseless plowing—get the Engine Gang Book and plow right, evenly, well, swiftly.



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of a high standard of excellence in their respective breeds, and this can only be accomplished by line breeding. I only wish I could express in words that which I feel very strongly. We have here in Saskatchewan a cosmopolitan population, and our ideas on horse breeding seem to be numerous, each nationality leaning to the favorite breed of their mother country. A great many, and perhaps the majority, of the farmers throughout our province who have no particular fancy for any one breed, try them all, and at the end give up in despair. We have only to look back to some of the older provinces, and in a great many districts of these provinces, where they gave very little attention to horse breeding, and kept trying one breed after another, in fact some mixing the heavy breeds with the light. In these districts to-day it would almost be an impossibility to buy a carload of good horses with any fixed standard or of any particular value.

About three years ago our present Minister of Agriculture had placed in the estimates a certain sum of money at the disposal of the Executive of the Stock breeders of Saskatchewan for use in devising some means of assisting and encouraging the breeding of heavy horses in the province. He had seen the great waste of money by the farmers buying mechanical power to take the place of the horse. The Executive at that time could not see their way clear to adopt any scheme to further the interests of horse breeding without taking all other breeds of live stock into consideration, and the scheme, not considered feasible at the time, was dropped.

And I might say just here that I am not in sympathy with the farmers, or any other class of people in the province (horse breeders not excepted), asking the Government to do something for them before they have made an honest attempt in the direction of helping themselves. I think now that the farmers and horse breeders are in a position, more especially in the older settled districts, to adopt some system, modelled after the system which now obtains in

Scotland, viz.:—The Scottish premium system of hiring stallions. I might, for the information of some who may not understand the Scottish system, explain it as I understand it.

The farmers and horse breeders form themselves into societies, with a president, secretary, treasurer and directors. Two or three men are selected from the society each year to select and hire horses to suit their district at the best terms for which they can be secured from the owners. The average terms will run about £100 (\$500), the service charges two and three pounds. The premium of £100 is paid at the time of hiring, and the farmers pay £2 for the service and £3 when the mare proves in foal. A guarantee of a certain number of mares accompanies each contract. The society attends to all advertising, the routes that the horses have to travel, and all the details necessary to make a successful season.

I believe this system would do a great deal toward the advancement of horse breeding and would have a tendency to prevent the habit of cross-breeding, which practise in any community does a great deal toward lowering the standard among the different breeds of horses. If we could only introduce the premium system, I believe it would have a tendency to keep our stallions in the hands of horse men, and they in turn would be in a position to keep the very best. According to our present system, the importers of horses are not in a position to import many first-class animals, and with the present competition in price, the importers have often to secure horses that will suit their customers and the trade.

We have at present, in a great many of the older districts, a good foundation to work on, and it is my advice to all who are breeding to keep on the one line, stick to the breed of your fancy, have a fixed standard in your eye and work towards that mark. As far as the Clydesdales are concerned, and with these I am most familiar, there are, in my opinion, several studs in Saskat-

chewan equal to anything in Scotland, and far above the average; and I am led to believe that the same holds true in regard to the other different breeds in the province.

In conclusion, let me add one word of warning to all breeders. Beware of purchasing high-priced horses from irresponsible parties—that is, from men who, having no reputation for the future to sustain, take advantage of the people and thereby bring about a great loss to the community. In travelling through our province I find in nearly every district one, and sometimes more, stallions that have been sold at a very high price. At the same time, these horses were useless, thereby causing a great loss to their owners and the district in which they were to serve. In my opinion, these horses I speak of can mostly be traced to unscrupulous dealers, who are only in the business for the money at the time and not for the interest of any particular breed. I was asked by one of these men at one time if I knew the value of a horse? My answer was: "We value our horses on their merits." He answered: "That's not their value. It is just as much as you can get out of the other fellow." I believe there have been a great many horses sold throughout Saskatchewan on this basis.

Horse Breeding in Saskatchewan.

John A. Turner, of Calgary, addressed the meeting somewhat briefly on the subject of horse breeding, with special reference to the prospects for draft horse breeding in Alberta. He stated that he was glad to see that the Saskatchewan Horse Breeders' Association were scattering their interests by the election of a large directorate. The idea should not obtain that it was the Regina Horse Breeders' Association; it must be an association for the entire province.

Horse breeding in the West was assuming large proportions, and he had heard breeders from the Eastern provinces say that they would rather show at Toronto than at Western Canadian

fairs, that they could win more prizes in the former than in the latter.

Alberta and south-western Saskatchewan was an ideal country for horse raising. Mares could graze out all winter, which was an ideal condition. He believed the prospects in Saskatchewan were equally as good as in Alberta. Many railroads were opening up new districts, and horse raising was progressing in every way.

The horse trade in Alberta had increased very rapidly since 1906. He had been informed by the live stock shippers' special agent at Calgary that in 1906 there had been shipped from various points in Alberta 11,382 head. In 1907 this had increased to 13,136; in 1909, to 20,212; and in 1910, to 26,068. The value in 1909 had been placed at \$115 per head, ponies and all. In 1910 the value had increased to \$127 each, making the total valuation of the horse trade \$3,310,556. This certainly went to show that wheat alone did not constitute the wealth of Alberta. Cattle shipments would be even larger than in the case of horses, and the value greater.

One of the most important things on any farm was to select good brood mares for breeding. Results should be even greater in the West than in Scotland. One trouble in many places was that barns were kept too warm. In a good many cases it would be better if the mares were allowed to winter out in shed- where they would have at least plenty of air and exercise.

The speaker believed that where the Government assisted the agricultural societies they should insist on the prizes not being given to mongrels. Grades should at least have pure bred sires.

Alberta was the first province in the West to start the premium system of stallion hiring. The Minister of Agriculture, however, had allowed the movement to stop just at the time when it was getting well started.

Illustrated Address.

Dean Rutherford, of the College of Agriculture at Saskatoon, closed the meeting with an illustrated talk on the

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types of horses. He opened his discussion by giving a short history of the breeds and the reasons for development occurring as it has. He would like to see the Scottish system in use in this country, but thought a good deal of education would be necessary to bring it about. He would like, also, to see more co-operation among the breeders, and would like to see a greater use made of the community system of breeding. With regard to the question of grade stallions, he thought it might be well to have the municipalities say whether grade horses should stand in their district or not. Even a greater need at the present time than control of grade horses was the matter of controlling the use of unsound horses. A sire with curby hocks or straight pasterns could do a great deal to damage the horse industry. Great things were in store for the horse breeders of the province if the municipalities would take up the question of controlling the grade stallions, and if the breeders themselves would co-operate in the work and make greater use of the system of community breeding.

Annual Meeting Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association.

The 1911 annual meeting of the above association was held in the City hall, Regina, on March 21. President P. M. Brett occupied the chair during the early part of the evening, but was later succeeded by Robt. Sinton, president of the Winter Fair Board. In a brief address Mr. Brett reviewed the cattle situation of the province, pointing out some things that had been done and much more that could be accomplished. The past year had seen an increased interest in live stock production in Saskatchewan. This was very satisfactory in view of the fact that live stock raising and mixed farming were generally conceded to be the foundation of successful agri-



Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood, Sask., President Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association.

culture. Many new herds had been established and old ones enlarged. The speaker believed that the association should encourage community breeding. Then certain districts would become noted for particular breeds of live stock.

It was pointed out that the association was not large enough. Its membership amounted to 56, but should be ten times as great. Also the executive should be larger in order to be the better able to encourage cattle growing, in all the breeds, and in all parts of the province. The cattle breeders' association was not an association for the encouragement of any special breed. Its object was to help the cattle business in all its phases.

Secretary's Report.

The report of Secretary Auld as to the financial condition of the association was

very satisfactory. Receipts for the year had totalled \$5,898.82. Last year's bull sale had been a decided success, and was the first pure-bred cattle sale held entirely under the auspices of the Cattle Breeders' Association. The executive had decided to make the cattle show a purely fat stock fair, so all breeding females above two years of age were cut out. The upset price on the sale bulls had also been increased by \$20.

Election of Officers.

Preceding the election of officers it was decided to elect nine representatives, one from each of the crop reporting districts of the provinces, to act in an advisory capacity in helping the newly-elected executive further the interests of the cattlemen, these to be appointed by the board of directors. Officers were elected as follows:

President—Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood.
Vice President—R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon.

Directors—A. B. Potter, Langbank; R. M. Douglas, Tantallon; Jno. Dixon, Maple Creek.

The new executive will appoint the representatives to the various fair boards.

Live Stock Commissioner.

At a joint meeting of the executives of the live stock associations in August last, a motion was passed asking the government of the province to appoint a live stock commissioner. Mr. Robt. Sinton read a letter which he had been asked to write Premier Scott setting forth the needs and duty of such an official. The government had included in their estimates for the coming year an item to cover the salary and expenses of a live stock commissioner, and the appointment had practically been made. The official announcement, however, was being held in abeyance for a time yet.

Cattle Experiments.

J. H. Grisdale, Dominion Agriculturist for Experimental Farms, Ottawa, addressed the meeting briefly. He stated

that live stock production was the measure of greatness of a nation. It was up to the live stock breeders' association to move every power to further the live stock interests. He had been asked to talk on cattle feeding experiments at Ottawa, and would summarize them very briefly. During the past few years they had fed some thousand steers on the experimental farms for various purposes. They had found that good cattle were always the most profitable. Also, cattle that were in good condition at the beginning of a feeding period were the most profitable. This was contrary to the generally accepted view of many feeders, but it had been proven correct by test. Two-year-old steers made the quickest and most economical gains in the East. In the West older cattle did better; at Brandon three-year-olds did best. Feeding cattle loose in comparatively small areas with good sheds to run to had proven better than stall feeding or complete outdoor feeding. They had found in the East that, for best results, it was necessary to use some form of succulent feed. Western feeders should do more in this direction, and it had been found at Indian Head that roots and corn silage could be produced easily and cheaply. Roots could be put in the cellar and corn in the silo at comparatively small cost. It was the speaker's opinion that westerners should take greater advantage of the possibilities in root and silage feeding.

Cattle Marketing.

O. A. Cohagan, of the Nor'-West Farmer editorial staff, gave an illustrated address on marketing cattle at Winnipeg. This address appeared in full in our last issue. A number of very interesting lantern slides were thrown on the screen, showing views of the stock yards at Winnipeg and South St. Paul, also types of animals marketed through each.

When sowing wheat, oats or barley for hog pasture, seed more thickly than usual.

Cheaper
than Bolts

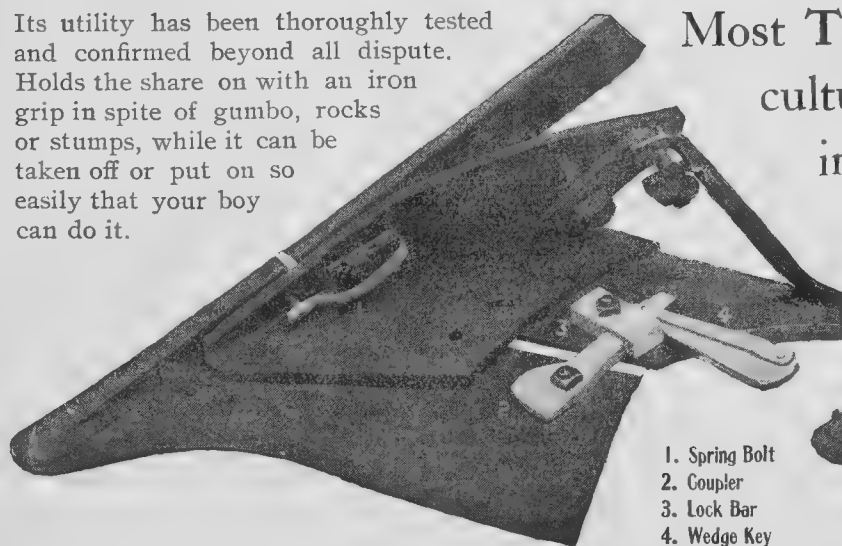
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possesses the first qualification of all great inventions: it is perfectly simple, easily attached and need not be removed till the plow is worn out. The cost of a set will be more than repaid by one season's work from the time and money saved. **SHARES CAN BE CHANGED IN 40 SECONDS.** Lift plow out of the ground, loosen the wedge key by tapping it at the point with wrench, remove it, unsnap the spring bolt and lift the share off. Place the new share into position, insert wedge key secure the spring bolt and drive the wedge key in with wrench. Thus secured it is impossible for the share to come off. **No further need of a night man** for changing shares, and you don't have to go to the implement with a hammer and punch to force holes in share into line with those in the frog of the plow. **There is not a burr to loosen, not a bolt to remove.** Made throughout from the finest quality material and the **trifling cost** is out of all proportion to what it saves in time and money, and the splendid character of the work done by a plow with this adjustment. Thousands of your neighbors have got it and will have to get it before the season starts. Write at once to us with your own mail address and that of your implement man. Full particulars by return.

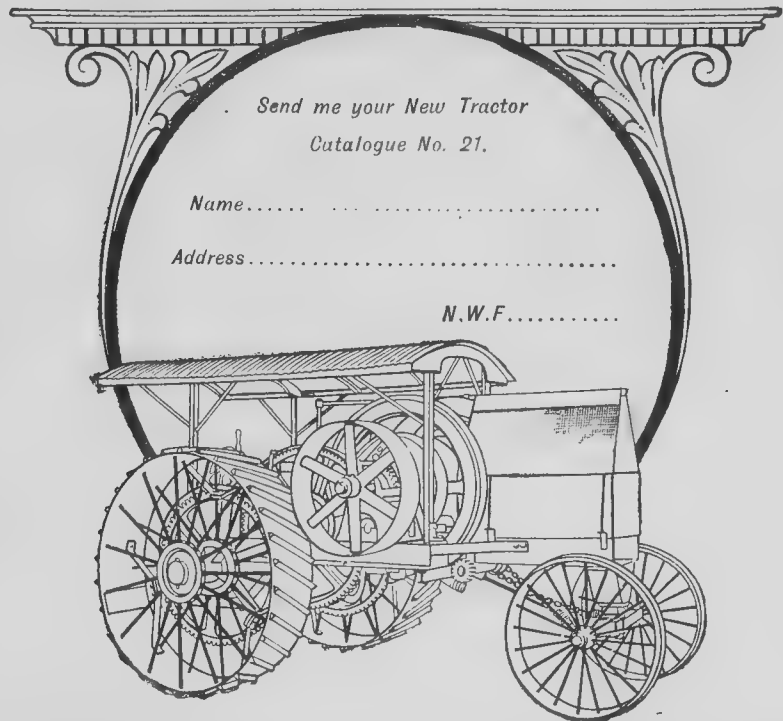
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Safety. In using a Fairbanks-Morse Plowing or Threshing engine you are insuring yourself against loss from fire or explosion. We use a special pump fuel feed (approved by Board of Fire Underwriters) and with our ignition system there is no possibility of fire from the engine. This point will be appreciated by those who have seen crops destroyed by fire started by the sparks from a steam engine, and those who have seed the awful damage done by boiler explosion. Our patented starting device removes all danger in starting the engine. This is an exclusive feature found only on Fairbanks-Morse engines.

Economy. Our engines have always been noted for economy, and to-day the fuel consumption is the lowest consistent with load carried. This is due to exclusive and patented features of design.

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Saskatchewan Swine Breeders Hold Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Swine Breeders' Association in Saskatchewan was held in the City hall, Regina, on March 22. Following the presentation of reports and the usual routine of business, an excellent address on the marketing of hogs by W. R. Ingram, Swift Canadian Co., Winnipeg, was listened to. This address may be read in full on another page. W. P. Osler, Wolseley, also gave a talk on the general subject of profitable hog production.

Officers.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President, M. Brennan, Francis.
Vice President, J. M. Stowe, Davidson.
Directors, Jno. Alston, Prince Albert;
C. G. Bulstrode, Qu'Appelle; W. P. Osler, Wolseley.

President's Address.

In his address, Pres. A. B. Potter congratulated the breeders on the freedom from disease in swine during the past year, there being no contagious diseases in the province, only such common ailments as crippled pigs and some sows farrowing pigs without hair on them. Both troubles were due to too much confinement with our long and cold winters. The remedy was to have fall litters and keep the breeding stock outside for exercise. This could be done, even in the extreme cold weather, with a little caution. Mr. Potter further said:

"Prices since our last annual meeting have averaged high, from \$7 to \$11 per cwt., a price that should leave some profit to the producer. Still, hogs are not increasing in the province anywhere in keeping with the demand, and large quantities of lard and pork have to be shipped in to supply our own needs.

I see that the press still report that Gordon & Fares Co. are going to put an abattoir in Moose Jaw. This should stimulate the hog market and prices, as



M. Brennan, Francis, Sask., President Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association.

there will be considerable saving in freight and shrinkage of the live hogs, and also freight on the return products. This should go to the farmers or producers.

The demand for purebred stock has been good. In fact, many of the breeders have not been able to supply the demand, which goes to show that the farmers recognize the importance of pure blood to grade up their herds.

I have to report little or no improvement in Winnipeg yards, many cars still being six, eight, and ten, or even more, hours in Winnipeg before they are taken to the stock yards. This applies very particularly to the cars off C.N.R. or G.T.P., and all stock are weighed off the cars. This entails a heavy loss to the shipper, who, to protect himself, buys to

meet this, and the producer or farmer is the loser in the end. No doubt you have all seen the picture of a British bulldog sitting on the flag and the words under, "What we have we hold." There is enough British bulldog about the farmers of Saskatchewan, when they have the idea that they are the losers by this system of being forced to weigh off the cars, to hold on and hammer away till such time as a remedy or change takes place. Of course my friend, Mr. Ingram, who will give you some ideas on marketing, says that they cannot afford to buy water at 8c. to 10c. per lb. in a hog, and that the price would have to come down. Look at the Toronto market reports, and you see prices f.o.b. shipping point, weighed off the cars, and also fed and watered. Give us the option, as those more than 50 miles from Winnipeg are the losers, and the further away the greater the loss.

Reciprocity.—This is a live question now all over Canada and the United States. If we do not gain some knowledge of it, it will not be for want of information on the part of the press and the politicians, manufacturers, bankers, etc., who are all giving the farmers advice to go into mixed farming—"Don't be land robbers," etc. In my 30 years' experience in Saskatchewan advice is the only cheap thing we have ever got from the eastern politician or manufacturer. The only point on reciprocity I intend to deal with is, "Will it affect the swine market?" Mr. Gordon, of the Winnipeg company, was reported as saying that the swine industry of the West would be ruined. Still their action in going on with the abattoir at Moose Jaw takes the sting out of his words. Then the pork packers of Ontario are up in arms and sent a delegation to Ottawa to protest against the trade arrangement. Mr. J. W. Flavell feared that if the farmers had free access to the American markets they would be short of hogs, and the collapse of the industry would follow. Both of these gentlemen are looking out for themselves and do not

want any more traders in their particular berry patch. And they have for many years had a good deal of better picking than the farmers. To my mind, the only effect in the West would be a small supply from North Dakota and Minnesota, and as the farmers of these States live on land a good deal dearer than in Saskatchewan, produce the same feed, and have the same kind of winter, we should be able to hold our own. The quarantine law can be so fixed as to guard against any possibility of any contagious disease being introduced.

In looking at Toronto prices, I find that "selects" (160 to 200 lbs.) bring the top price; up to 225 lbs. ¼c. less; and up to 250 lbs. ½c. less; over that weight 1c. less per lb. is paid. The same thing will take place here, and it has been proven by many that it costs far more to put a pound of pork on an animal after it passes the 200 lb. mark. Therefore, the farmer should sell, if the market is good, and put the feed into some younger stuff.

Then another point that works against the breeder and feeder is that the buyer gives only a set price for all small stuff, and 1c. less for heavy. On going into Winnipeg, he asks a set price for the car lot, a price to pay him a profit. We have six straight grades of wheat and as many different prices. There are just as many different grades of hogs, and they should be bought and sold for what they are worth. But, under the present system, the man with the No. 1's gets a No. 2 price, and sometimes the rough stuff brings too much. Give us a graded market.

The Swift Canadian Co., of Winnipeg, appear, by the press, to be the only company doing business in Winnipeg that seems willing to let the papers publish the amount of stock they buy and the prices they pay, others politely saying it is none of our business what they pay. But it is our business to know that the manufacturer is not getting an unjust proportion of the profits of an

(Continued on Page 465.)

THE NOR'-WEST FARMER

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COR MCDERMOT AVE AND ARTHUR STREETS
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C. D. STOVEL, MANAGING DIRECTOR

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ADVERTISING RATES.

Transient advertisements, for less than three months, 14 cents a line (each insertion). Terms for longer periods on application.
All advertisements estimated on the agate line—14 lines to an inch. A column contains 180 lines.
Copy for changes in advertisements should be sent in not later than the 25th and 10th of the month to ensure classified location in the next issue. Copy for new advertisements should reach the office by the 27th and 14th of each month.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

It is the intention of the publishers of The Farmer to admit into its columns none but reliable advertisers, and we believe that all the advertisements in this paper are from such parties. If subscribers find any of them to be otherwise, we will esteem it a favor if they will advise us, and we will at any time give our personal attention to any complaints that we receive. Always mention this paper when answering advertisements.

LETTERS.

Either on business or editorial matters, should be addressed simply "The Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg, and not to any individual."

GETTING RIGHT ALONGSIDE
THE FARMERS' PROBLEMS.

The extension department of the Manitoba Agricultural College is inaugurating a movement in institute work that we commend. All the agricultural societies in the province are being communicated with with a view to interesting them in the proposal to hold field meetings out on the farms of some of their members. Where this can be arranged, we believe it will be found better than the plan of holding the meetings in the towns. We say this because of the success that has attended this scheme elsewhere. In a number of the other provinces and in several of the States to the south of us this plan has been tried out with excellent results.

A TRIBUTE TO THE C.P.R.

Seeing that that great Canadian transportation company, the C.P.R., comes in for such a liberal share of "cussing" on the part of farmers, merchants, manufacturers, and almost everybody else, and that occasionally we take a hand in it ourselves, a few words of appreciation will probably not come amiss. In speaking thus, we are not originating any compliment, but only passing on one that was paid that great company for the management of its terminal elevators, when the question of regulating these institutions was up before the Senate Committee at Ottawa a few days ago. Representatives of the Western farmers' organizations, of the Dominion Millers' Association, and other eastern bodies were pressing for legislation to prohibit those interested in the ownership of grain from having any interest in the terminals. The charge was generally made that the grain coming from many of the terminals was unsatisfactory, and western farmers can easily understand that charge when they remember the revelations in our courts a short time ago.

And now the compliment to the C. P. R. comes in. Men representing the eastern grain trade supported the contention above with the statement that their complaint did not apply to grain coming from the C.P.R. elevators, which were referred to as the only terminals at present not in the hands of the grain men.

This raises a point upon which the compliments of western farmers are due the C.P.R. For a few years past, the C.P.R. terminal elevators have stood as practically the only independent storage at our lake front, and, so far as we have ever heard, their operation has always been entirely above reproach. At some of our past farmers' conventions these facts have come out, and also the further fact that, according to rumor, the C.P.R. was not reaping any large financial returns from the operation of their

terminals. If, indeed, they were coming out even.

It does no harm to pay honest compliments even to corporations, and this seems to be one question upon which the farmers and the C.P.R. can shake hands.

SOUND ADVICE TO EASTERN
MANUFACTURERS.

In a meeting the other day in Montreal Hon. Mr. Fielding offered some advice to Eastern manufacturers, the wisdom of which can scarcely be gainsaid even by the most bitter enemy of the reciprocity agreement, in favor of which Mr. Fielding was speaking. He advised the Eastern manufacturers that it would be the part of wisdom for them to look well into the future before they went too far in antagonizing the farmers of Western Canada in relation to the tariff question. Said the Minister: "There is a distinct danger that East and West may be brought into antagonism, if not into open hostility. What kind of a West is it going to be—a wise, prudent and sympathetic West, or a rash, reckless and dangerous West? The answer can be made by the manufacturers of the Dominion." It would have been in very bad taste for the Western farmers, or any journal or person representing them, to have used just the words of Mr. Fielding. If such words had come from a Western man, they might have been regarded as a threat, but from an easterner they may be taken simply as advice, spiced with a little of the flavor of prophecy.

We think that the advice was sound,

For this reason, especially, we note with pleasure the resolution, unanimously passed by the Saskatchewan Legislature, endorsing the sentiments recently expressed by President Taft and other distinguished statesmen in favor of permanent constitutional provision for international peace. That war is brutal, foolish and unchristian, all civilized people are now agreed. Further, that the maintenance of the present-day military equipments of our leading nations is woefully expensive, even in times of peace, is becoming more and more painfully evident. And now the great question to settle is not as to the desirability of a disarmament treaty, but rather as to the practicability of the idea. It is prophetic of the outcome that so many of the bright minds of the age are giving this matter such serious thought and lining up on the side of peace. More and more, the practicability of settling international disputes by arbitration, rather than by the sword, is becoming evident. And when the great mass of the people are educated to see the possibility of such a condition, they will demand that it be brought about. If only to confirm in men's minds the hope that disarmament may eventually occur, such resolutions, passed by such bodies, are valuable.

The grounds for the new Manitoba Agricultural College buildings at St. Vital are being cleared ready for the erection of the new plant there.

Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Washington and Colorado are the five largest spring wheat producing States in the Union. In winter wheat,

ADD SOMETHING EACH SPRING.

Every spring should see some definite work undertaken and accomplished looking toward the improvement of the home grounds. Trees and shrubs, properly cared for, have a most charming trait of character—that of growing more beautiful as they become older. But they can never begin the process if the farm owner fails to set them out and give them a start. Every way one looks at it, it pays handsomely to improve the home grounds. Add some new charm every spring. Time in the seeding season may be valuable, but a little of it used in this way is well spent.

and that it was well directed. Western Canada is young and undeveloped. In the past she has played only a small part in the direction of the affairs of Canada. That she is bound to exercise a great deal more influence in national affairs in the near future must be patent to even the most provincialized Easterner, and when the friendship of Western interests will be a matter of much concern to Eastern cities and to the manufacturing centers that they contain.

In saying this much, we can neither be accused of the undue "bumptiousness" of which Westerners are sometimes accused, nor of any threat, even covert, against the larger national interests. We simply say—and this is patent to all thinking men—that in Canada, as in every other nation, there are widely divergent interests that must be blended harmoniously if internal friction is to be avoided. The discussion of the reciprocity question has brought one of these differences—the question as to the legitimate extent of protective legislation—into the limelight. If Eastern manufacturers are wise, they will reckon, not with the Western Canada of to-day, but with the West that is to be.

IN FAVOR OF PEACE.

When legislatures agree on any subject, there is usually very little ground on which the common people can divide. And when the different sides of a legislature can manage to unite in support of some great idea relating to the moral or social betterment of the race, the spectacle is often potential in setting public thought in the right direction.

Kansas, Indiana, Nebraska, Illinois and Ohio stand at the top of the list.

The Ontario provincial government has killed the bill brought in there providing for the possible adoption by municipalities of the "single tax" system of taxation. Sir James Whitney scored the bill heavily as being "slovenly legislation of the most slovenly kind."

The Manitoba Government has decided to abandon the policy of purchasing elevators for this year. About \$70,000, out of the million dollars appropriated, still remains unspent, and this will be used to complete deals now under way and in improving elevators already owned by the government.

The announcement of a tour of a rather unusual nature comes to us from Boston. This is to be an agricultural tour of Europe. A party is being organized to sail from New York on July 1st, reaching Glasgow on July 10. Then the party is whisked about over Scotland, England, France, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Holland, and Belgium for about ten weeks, and then landed back in New York. We do not suppose that very many of our readers can treat themselves to the tour, but for the keen student of agriculture, who has the time and money to spare, and also for the professor who is interested in agricultural science, the tour seems to be an exceedingly well-thought-out one, as it includes inspection of a great many of the old land experiment stations, etc., and also a study of many branches of European agriculture that have attracted the greatest attention in other lands. The cost of the trip is \$590.

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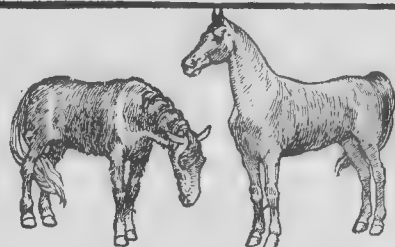
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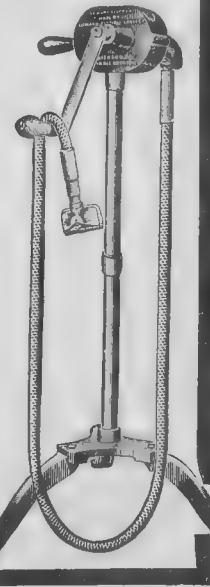
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Comments, discussions, experiences pertaining to general farm work, methods or practices are cordially invited. Your experience will help your fellow farmer.

Manitoba will Demonstrate in Alfalfa.

Minister of Agriculture Advises that Co-operative Demonstration Plots of Alfalfa Should be Established in Manitoba.

An announcement has just been made through the Extension Department of the Agricultural College that, in the very nature of things, pleases us very much. Our readers will remember that in our issue of March 6 we made a strong plea for the establishment of demonstration plots of alfalfa in different parts of the province, these to be under the supervision of the Agricultural College, acting through its professor of field husbandry, S. A. Bedford. The suggestion met with very strong endorsement in many quarters, and we were able to publish two or three of the first letters of approval that reached us.

As soon as the necessary departmental authority had been received, the college, with commendable energy, "got busy" on the idea, and it has just announced that co-operative experiments will probably be conducted this year at Morris, Killarney, Cypress River, Carman, Virden, Hamiota, Neepawa, Stonewall, Manitou, and Melita.

This is a very good beginning—better than we had hoped could be made on such short notice, and the points are well scattered over the province. Next year probably a few more points in the northern

and farther eastern parts of the province can be added.

The basis of co-operation between the agricultural societies and the college is this: The society provides one acre of suitable land close to a town and undertakes to care for the plot as directed. The college supplies seed free of charge and also gives advice and direction through the medium of a member of the college staff, who will, whenever deemed advisable, visit and inspect the plots.

We commend the Minister, the college, and the agricultural societies on the establishment of this trial work.

selected until only approximately perfect seeds remain, blowing or screening out all bits of straw, chaff and dust possible.

5. Seed disinfection—treatment of the seed by formaldehyde solution in such manner as to destroy all germs of flax diseases that may rest on or be sticking to the individual seeds.

6. Sowing the seed at essentially the proper date.

7. Drilling the seed at the proper depth.

8. Pulling, or in other manner destroying scattering weeds in the crop, the seeds of which are difficult to remove from flax seed after it is thrashed—as,

14. Conduct a decent, long series rotation on your farm. Do not think of sowing flax more often than once in five years on the same land.

15. At least one well-cultivated crop, one crop of hay and pasture, should intervene between flax crops.

16. In using barnyard manures, never use any uncomposted manure which has been made out of flax straw or by animals which have been fed flax screenings.

Preparation of the Seed Bed.

The science of flax cropping rests in the fact that the flax crop loves a firm, solid ground. After deep plowing, make it firm and solid in any manner that you can arrive at that condition, just so you do not puddle the land while it is wet. Never work it except when it is in good garden tith. Then work it with any tool which will firm it down, so that it is so firm that the discs of the drill will not cut deeper than half or three-quarters of an inch below the surface, even though the weight of the whole drill were on the discs.

New Lands.

New sod lands give best results when the breaking and firming, discing, harrowing and drilling of the seed and smoothing are all done at one and the same operation or in immediate succession, because the land does not have time to dry out and the flax gets a fine start in the moist land just turned up and worked. The surface working should be sufficient to leave the cracks between the furrows all filled in with new dirt. A heavy stone float, boat or roller should follow the drill for levelling and firming the soil upon the seed. If the breaking was done the year previous, then as soon as the frost is out of the ground the land should be harrowed or cultivated, and should be kept stirred until time to sow the flax to prevent weed growth and loss of moisture.

On Old Lands.

Good crops of flax can be raised on old cultivated lands, but more care must

Loosen up the surface of the land. Don't let the moisture escape. Remember that when the soil is compact and moist in the spring, with the surface grains all run closely together, the moisture is getting away at a rapid rate. Some folk who pretend to know say that under such conditions an inch of moisture will evaporate each week. Using the disk and harrow loosens up the surface and stops this evaporation. Therefore use them. Soil moisture often comes in handy later on.

The Essentials of Flax Cropping for Seed Production.

By H. L. Bolley, Botanist, North Dakota Agricultural Experiment Station.

The essentials of successful cropping to flax for seed production may be briefly stated as follows:—

1. Proper preparation of a firm seed bed.
2. Selection of a good strain or variety of seed.
3. Selection of seed of full strength, free from internal diseases.
4. Grading the seed which has been

for example, mustard, false flax, French weed.

9. Harvesting the crop at the right date, so that the seeds shall be mature and plump, but not lost through shelling or injured by weather.

10. Cut it with a binder wherever possible.

11. Thrash it at the first opportunity after the boles become dry.

12. Previous to harvesting, select the portion of the field which is most evenly ripe, harvest, thrash and save it for your own seed and for seed for selling to others.

13. Store the seed, so that it shall remain dry and cool.

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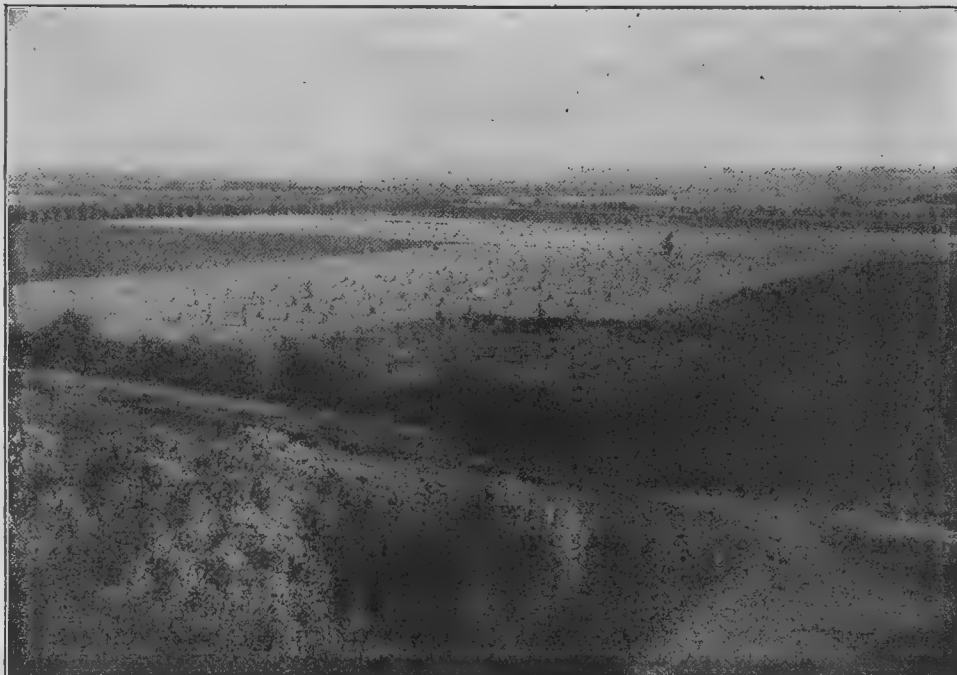


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Twenty years ago this was wild prairie. The trees seen in these magnificent avenues are maples supplied from our nurseries in 1889 and 1890. When your farm is planted like this it will be worth double the money and will grow much heavier crops.

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20,000 Willows, Laurel (the best for Alberta) 2 to 3 feet, at \$5.00 per 100	
20,000 " Golden " 2 to 3 " 5.00 " "	
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50,000 Caragana for Hedges 2 to 3 " 5.00 " "	

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OUR GREENHOUSES

are full of
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Plants, Palms and Ferns.
Choice Cut Flowers, Wreaths
and Floral Designs at
all seasons.

be taken to firm down the soil. Preferably it should be sown upon newly broken pasture or hay lands as described in the last paragraph, but it will do well after a cultivated crop or if the lands are free from weeds; it will give a splendid crop when surface worked and packed down again and the seed drilled on this firm ground. In case the lands are foul with weeds, the plowing should not be done until the time to seed the flax, and the work, as in case of new land, should be done on a continuous process. First plow, followed by heavy packer, followed by peg tooth harrows and further packing if necessary, then by the drill followed by stone float or by further packing with roller if necessary.

Soils Vary.

Every man will need to consider his own type of soil and use the kind of cultivation or packing which will leave the ground least liable to blow, but accomplish a thoroughly even, very hard, firm seed bed, with just enough dirt to nicely cover the seed.

Date of Seeding.

Seeding time in most regions should usually be the earliest date possible without having the young plants frosted in the spring. In North Dakota May 15 to June 1—sometimes the late seeding from May 25 to June 20 give big crops in the North-West, but this crop is liable not to ripen evenly in the fall after the cool nights set in.

Rate of Seeding.

Sow not to exceed fourteen quarts of good flax seed on any soil. If all the seeds grow, twenty to twenty-five pounds of seed will give plenty of plants. They will be sturdier, and give better seed production. It is not advisable to plant light-weight, shrivelled seed, sowing more seed to make up. That is the first principle of flax crop destruction. The weak seeds are the sick ones, and carry death to their neighbors.

Seed Selection and Grading.

Get a pure strain or variety of seed if you can from your nearest neighbor. It should be bright and plump, and every seed should grow in from three to four days when placed in a simple germinator. Perfect flax seed will show no mould in the germinator. No matter whose seed you get or have, run it through a good fanning mill or grader and eliminate everything but plump, bright seeds. It is safer to sow weed seeds than it is to sow shrivelled, dark-colored flax seed.

Treatment.

Treat the seed with formaldehyde, using standard formaldehyde at the rate of sixteen ounces avoirdupois to forty gallons of water. Use a spray pump, which will throw a forceful, misty spray. After the seed is all cleaned in the fanning mill, throw it down on a tight floor or canvas and rake or shovel it over while it is being sprayed with the solution. Rake, spray and shovel slowly until you have put on at least one-half gallon of solution for each dry bushel of seed flax. Pile the flax up in a pile, cover with a canvas, and it will be right to sow in approximately two hours. Treat in the morning that which you wish to sow in the afternoon. Treat in the afternoon what you expect to use in the morning. Caution: While the flax seed is being sprayed, be sure to stir it thoroughly, and if it happens that



John Garton, the famous farm plant breeder, crossing to produce new hardy productive varieties. Note he is breeding only from plants that have proved their hardiness, all others having died out during the six years the plot was sown.

THE breeding of hardy and productive Alfalfa, Clovers and Grasses has received the same careful attention as Garton's Wheat Oats, Barley and Root Seeds, bred specially for Western Canada and fully described in Garton's Book of the Farm, 1911, free on request.

The examination of a sample of grass or clover seeds by the naked eye or with the aid of a microscope, will only denote its purity, and will not give the slightest idea as to the producing power of the plants subsequently raised. The only method by which this can be ascertained is by first selecting the plants showing the hardest habit and greatest forage-yielding power and raising seed from these, afterwards testing by actually weighing the produce of each plot, as is done at the Garton Plant Breeding Farms.

Pedigreed Alfalfa Will Pay You

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 6, 1911.

I have a most beautiful stand of your New Alfalfa on ten acres. I think every seed germinated. I am so impressed with it that I shall put in a further 20 to 30 acres next season, for which you will receive my order in due course.

CHAS. C. CASTLE.

The day of free hay is rapidly passing. Prepare to grow your own hay and pasture and ensure satisfaction by sowing seed with breeding; seed of proved productiveness; seed back of which is our guarantee of purity and germination. Samples and prices (with guarantee of purity and germination) of Hardy Alfalfa, Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy and Western Rye, will be mailed on application.

The Garton Pedigree Seed Company, Limited

456 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, Man.

you cannot seed it, then it must be spread out to prevent heating.

Rotation.

Different farmers will obtain good results with different series of rotations because their lands are of different types. Each man should study his own land, but he cannot expect to succeed without crop rotation.

Starting with new land try something like this: (1) flax, (2) wheat, (3) meadow, (4) meadow and pasture, (5) cultivated crop, (6) wheat or flax.

The cultivation is a great soil purifier, getting rid of the wilt organisms. Pasturing and cultivation tend to firm the ground.

Harvesting.

Most farmers ruin their flax for seed purposes by cutting the flax and allowing it to lie in bundles on the ground until all of the straw and seed becomes mouldy and the seed thoroughly infected by canker and other flax root destroying fungi. The advantage of harvesting with a binder rests in the fact that the bales are kept off the ground.

Flax Is Not Hard On Land.

Our experiments have proved from all sides that flax is not particularly destructive to soil from a chemical standpoint. All the troubles which flax growers have had in past years are essen-

tially due to the introduction of the wilt diseases in the soil by way of infected seed and consecutive flax cropping.

Valuable Bulletin on Prairie Soils.

To the right-thinking farmer there is nothing of greater interest than the quality of his land. Other considerations may be of importance, but this is fundamental. We are glad, therefore, to note that F. T. Shutt, chemist for the Dominion Experimental Farms, has



Portage-la-Prairie Distributes Train Loads of the New Power.

(Twenty-two Car-loads of The Hart-Parr Model Farm Horse Going West)

written a bulletin on the composition of our prairie soils. In the very nature of things, this bulletin will not be of general interest all over Canada, but it should be of especial interest to our western readers. Copies will be mailed to any person making application direct to Mr. Shutt, at his address at Ottawa.

The bulletin is based upon the chemical examination of some 200 samples of prairie soils, collected and reported upon during the past 20 years. From these have been selected for inclusion in the bulletin results of the analysis of 29 samples (eight from Manitoba, twelve from Saskatchewan, and nine from Alberta), chosen as representing large, uniform areas of virgin land, with, in a few cases, analyses of soils that have been under crop for a number of years. The distinguishing characteristic of these prairie soils is their extraordinary richness in organic matter. The humus formed by decaying vegetable matter holds large quantities of nitrogen in a form readily nitrified, and thus available for the use of growing crops. Other forms of plant-food, potash, phosphoric acid, and lime, are also liberated from the decaying humus, which moreover has a marked influence on the physical condition of the soil, and is more particularly valuable for its power of retaining moisture. In addition to high nitrogen content, other causes of fertility are the long days of high temperature with a sufficiency of rain during the growing season and the intense cold of the winter: the former conduces to luxuriant growth and the latter, by locking up the stores of plant food from the autumn to the ensuing season, prevents the waste which occurs in mild and open winters through washing away of soluble fertilising constituents.

These analyses indicate that the soil from the valley of the Red River in Manitoba contains in one acre to the depth of one foot from 20,000 to 25,000 lbs. of nitrogen. As ordinary fertile soils to a like depth contain from 3,500 to 10,000 lb. per acre, it is apparent what a vast reserve there is in the prairie soil. The same soil is very rich in potash, containing as much as 1.033 p.c., compared with percentages of 0.15 and 0.25 usually found in good agricultural land. The percentage of phosphoric acid, viz., 0.29, is slightly above the average in good soils, which is between 0.15 and 0.25 p.c.

A comparison of the results of the analysis of virgin prairie soil with those of prairie soil that has been cropped for 25 years shows a distinct loss of nitrogen. In two such soils from Portage la Prairie the nitrogen percentage in the virgin prairie is 0.651; in that of the cropped soil it is 0.506, while the respective percentages of organic and volatile matter are 19.43 and 14.79. This loss is largely attributed to the practice of summer fallowing which is stated to be of immense value for the conservation of moisture and the destruction of weeds, but to be particularly wasteful as regards organic matter and nitrogen. Deterioration of soil through continuous grain growing is very marked in soils from Saskatchewan, and the author states that this deterioration unless checked by the adoption of a system of rotation involving the formation of a sod and the keeping of live stock, will inevitably lead to that low degree of productiveness which now characterises large areas in eastern North America.

This, in fact, is the great lesson indicated by the analyses. Wondrously fertile as are these prairie soils, owing to their immense accumulations of nitrogen, such stores are capable of rapid dissipation under a selfish and short-sighted policy of misuse for immediate gain.

A valuable report on the mechanical condition of the prairie soils is contributed by Dr. E. J. Russell, of the Rothamsted Experiment Station, England. He states that the majority of the soils are loams of very good type. The samples from the Red River Valley show the land from that region to be somewhat heavier than the majority of the samples. Without its lime, its dryness in winter and above all its organic matter, such land would be difficult to work and might have to go into pasture. Dr. Russell likewise emphasises the point that continuous wheat cultivation re-

sults in the dissipation of organic matter, and that if this goes on indefinitely it will bring the amount so low that undesirable features will present themselves. He sees, however, no sign of the danger limit in the samples examined nor any reason why this should ever be reached, inasmuch as the experiment stations are in a position to give warning in ample time for the proper conservation measures to be taken.

Wheat or Flax---Which ?

Possibly no other question has been thrown at us so frequently this past winter, and from so many different places, as this: Which shall I sow this spring—wheat or flax? In a great many cases the circumstances as to condition of land, etc., were a little unusual, and we have answered by private letter, not regarding the matter as of quite general interest. Here is one, however, that we believe we should publish. A reader at Halbrite, Sask., writes:—"I am going to break up 25 acres of timothy sod this spring, and have been undecided as to which would be the most paying crop, wheat or flax. The sod has lain for two years, and is not very stiff. If I should put it to flax this year, what would be the prospect for a wheat crop the following year?"

Our answer is this:—If you can secure satisfactory flax seed, sow to flax. One of the great difficulties in flax growing is that of securing clean, healthy seed. It is very difficult to clean weed seeds from flax—at least, many kinds of weed seeds. There is also the danger of getting wilt-infected seed. But if one will only go back through the past five or six issues of this paper, he can secure a good deal of information on this question, and, in fact, on the whole matter of flax growing.

To sow wheat on timothy breaking spring plowed, might lead to a very light crop, but flax can be grown very well, especially if the land is well compacted before the seed is sown, and then worked again as early as possible after the crop has been secured in the fall.

We should like further experience on this question.

Mangel and Beet Seed Low in Vitality.

By Geo. H. Clark, Seed Commissioner, Ottawa.

Permit me to intimate to your farmer readers that in order to abridge the danger of the partial failure of their mangel and beet crops, they will this year need to be particularly careful to ascertain the percent. of seed balls capable of producing sprouts and to adjust their seeders accordingly.

Because of the climatic conditions in 1909 and 1910 in those European countries from which we obtain our mangel and beet seeds, practically all the available supply this year is low in percentage vitality. Our Canadian seed merchants have been doing what they could to procure seed that would conform with the provisions of the Seed Control Act, which fixes a standard of vitality for good mangel and beet seed of 90 per cent. of the seed balls, and 160 sprouts from 100 seed balls (what is commonly known as mangel seed is really a fruit containing from three to six small seeds embedded in it); and the law is that when the percentage vitality falls below two-thirds of this standard for good mangel seed, then the seed must be labelled, showing the actual percentage of seed balls and of sprouts capable of being produced from the seed. All the seed inspectors now in the field have been notified to pay particular attention to the quality of the mangel seed exposed for sale; but the information and punishments to seed merchants resulting therefrom will not protect users of mangel seed this year.

There is no need for any farmer to reduce the area intended for planting to mangels, and he will suffer no danger from crop failure providing that he will take the trouble of determining the percentage of seed balls capable of ger-

Before Buying a Farm

or any piece of property, the cautious man makes the most careful investigation.

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minating and increase the amount of seed per acre accordingly. In most cases it will be found that at least one-half more mangel seed than usual will have to be sown this year to secure a reasonably good stand of plants. Farmers should give preference to mangel seeds put up by reliable firms, and not hesitate to procure seed of their favorite varieties from bags or packages on which the percentage of vitality is branded, even though that percentage would seem to be rather low.

Plowing in Fresh Manure in the Spring.

A subscriber at Raymore, Sask., sends us this query:—"I am going to bring fresh manure on to a piece of stubble land (10 acres), on which I want to sow barley this spring. I thought ten loads to the acre would not be too much. Now I heard at a meeting some days ago that it would be better to bring only a very thin covering of manure on the land, because the soil which covers the manure after plowing would dry very soon and there would be no moisture for the plants. The best would be to bring the manure only on such land as shall be summer fallowed. But I cannot believe this, because they bring manure on to the land every year in the Old Country, and get good crops, and I can't understand why it should not be the same in this country."

This is a practical question. Without doubt there is danger in this country of land drying out too much if fresh manure is plowed under in the spring. This danger is more pronounced in some places than in others, and certainly more so some seasons than others. The difficulty lies in the fact that a layer of manure (especially strawy manure) under the furrow slice is very likely to prevent the free upward movement of moisture in the soil. There is also danger of the manure preventing the soil from packing down as it should, thus letting the air in and drying out the land in this way.

When manure is to be plowed under in the spring, the soil should always be as well compacted afterward as possible. A soil packer would be just the thing in such a case, and, in a reasonably moist season, after using the soil packer, one might get a bumper crop from land manured in this way. If a packer is not available, two or three harrowings will help a great deal to compact the soil.

But some good farmers have quite a different way of putting manure on fresh plowing than by plowing it under. They plow the land first, spread on the manure and disk it in. This keeps the manure close to the surface of the soil, where the oxygen of the air can easily get to it and cause it to decompose. It is very easy to bury manure so deeply that it cannot decompose and liberate

STOPPED THE BLOOD AT ONCE SAVED THE HORSE

Mr. Geo. Lucas, who lives at Wilton, Ont., has a good horse now that he would not have had without Douglas' Egyptian Liniment. He says, "My horse ran away and was so severely cut and torn on a barb wire fence that I believe he would have bled to death had my son not procured Egyptian Liniment and syringed the contents of a bottle into the cuts which stopped the flow of blood at once. This happened in August, and I expected if the horse lived he would be a cripple for life, but thanks to the Liniment, scarcely a scar can be seen."

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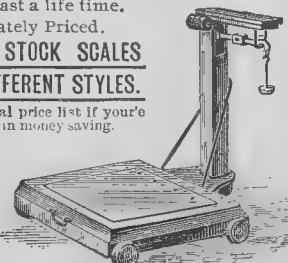
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its fertilizing elements. We should prefer this system to the one you propose.

As to your success with land where manure was plowed under in the Old Country, that counts for nothing. The British Isles have a very moist climate, and farmers there are not concerned about methods to conserve moisture, etc., as we are. Our problem here is to keep the moisture; theirs is to get rid of it.

How Ontario Encourages Clover Growing.

Sometimes we hear people laugh at those who advise inoculating the soil with bacteria when sowing alfalfa or other clover in this country. It may be as well, however, for these persons to realize that when they do this they are also laughing at the conclusions reached by men of some eminence in a good many other parts of the world.

For instance, we may note that in Ontario, that has grown clover ever since its agriculture began, they are now talking about inoculating even to a greater extent, perhaps, than ever before.

Each year for the past five or six years the laboratory of bacteriology at the O.A.C., at Guelph, has sent out cultures to farmers who do not find clovers doing as well with them as they desire. In this country we generally advise prospective alfalfa growers to secure soil from a field where the crop has been a success, and to sow this soil on his own fields, but in Ontario a somewhat different plan is followed. The college prepares and sends out "cultures." These contain the bacteria, and these latter are applied direct to the seed before sowing. In announcing the distribution for this year, the college says:—

"It is absolutely essential that the nitrogen accumulating bacteria be present in order that the storing of nitrogen in the clover plant be accomplished. If a clover or alfalfa crop has been successfully grown, as shown by thrifty, vigorous growth and the presence of plenty of nodules on the roots, it indicates that the necessary bacteria are already present in the soil, and ready to penetrate the roots as soon as germination of the seed occurs. In the case of a new or unsuccessful seeding, however, it is probable that the bacteria are not present, and they should be supplied by some method of inoculation. Experience has shown that the most satisfactory method of inoculation is to apply the bacteria directly to the seed before sowing. This is the method to be followed with the cultures sent out by the college at Guelph.

"Last year there were 3,375 of these bacteria cultures sent to 1,881 farmers, and of 771 who returned reports, two-thirds stated that the inoculation of the seed had aided in securing a better crop.

"During the present season, the college will send cultures for the inoculation of the following kinds of seeds: Alfalfa, red or mammoth clover, alsike clover, white clover, crimson clover, vetches, peas, beans, sweet peas. Each kind of seed requires a different culture. The cultures are sent by mail with full instructions for their use. There is only one size package prepared, that being sufficient to treat sixty pounds of seed. There is a nominal charge of 25c. for each package of culture to cover cost of material and postage. Applications should state the kind and amount of seed to be treated, and should be addressed with enclosed postal note, stamps, or money order, to S. F. Edwards, Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

George H. Clark, Dominion Seed Commissioner, made the following statement a short time ago, and no doubt now has the work announced well under way. He said:—"Arrangements are being made for conducting a thorough inspection of the seed trade this spring. A number of additional seed inspectors are being appointed and the whole Dominion will be covered more thoroughly than ever before. The recent amendment to the Seed Control Act fixing a germination standard for the different kinds of seed will make considerably more inspection work, as it is the intention to enforce this section of the Act this year."

The Scottish Commission to Australia.

Some Interesting Notes.—Birmingham Shorthorn Sale.—From Our Special Correspondent.

Glasgow, Scotland, March 14, 1911.

The commission of Scottish agriculturists, who, as duly reported in the Nor-West Farmer, left here in the early autumn on an extended visit to the Australian Commonwealth, have now returned. Some time, of course, must elapse before their report will be issued. Meantime there are several details of interest in connection with the visit. As previously stated, the personnel of the Commission is very similar to that which went to Canada about three years ago. Sir Thomas Carlaw Martin, who it will be remembered was the editor of the report on the visit to Canada—but who at that time had not yet received the honour which gives him the "handle" to his name—is the chairman of the party who went to Australia, and I understand that he will again undertake the editorship of the report.

One of the best known and deservedly respected of the farmers who composed the Canadian Commission has in the interval joined the great majority. I refer to the late Mr. John Speir, Newton Farm, near Glasgow, who I am certain must have won the friendship of many Canadians during his visit to the Dominion. Mr. Speir, who at the time of his death was still in the prime of life, has not been allowed to die unnoticed and unhonoured. A movement, national in character, spontaneously took form immediately after his death with the object of establishing a suitable form of memorial to him. Since his chief interest was in the dairying industry, the memorial committee have decided to perpetuate his memory by the establishment of a "Speir's scholarship" in connection with the National Dairy School for Scotland. Of Mr. Speir's career much might be written. He was one of the pioneers of agricultural education in Great Britain, and maintained its advocacy in the teeth of the early prejudices of the farming community generally.

Among the other members of the Commission to Australia was Mr. William Henderson, of Lawton, Coupar Angus, who will be remembered as a strenuous supporter of the movement for the removal of the embargo on the importation of live Canadian cattle here.

The members of the Commission left here for Australia in August last, and arrived at Melbourne on 27th September. Their tour of investigations, which extended over four months, opened with West Australia, whence they proceeded to the South province, afterwards to Victoria, New South Wales, and Queensland, also embracing Tasmania in the itinerary. Every important phase of Australian farming and life on the land came under the scope of the inquiry. Particular attention was devoted to the condition of the pastoral industry, wheat-growing, and dairy farming, the last-named being one of the branches of agricultural activity which is fastly assuming a very important place in the economy of the Commonwealth. The Commission also investigated the opportunities which Australia offers for settlers, having regard to the encouragement which the Government is desirous of giving to the best form of emigration.

In this connection, thanks to some information given in articles written by one or two of the Commissioners during their tour, I learn that the Australians have had some wholesome truths told them. Mr. E. E. Morrison, one of the Commissioners, has, for instance, made it plain that he declines to place Australia in front of Canada as a prospective home for farmers. No doubt when we get the report of the commission, we will be told that Australia offers ideal settlement to farmers, if it were not for the droughtiness of its climate. But it is a big "if" to overcome.

The Birmingham spring show and sale of Shorthorn cattle, like the Perth sale in Scotland a week earlier, produced some notable prices, one of which—1,500 guineas (about \$7,500)—constituted a record for the Birmingham event. This

figure was paid by Mr. William Duthie, Collynie, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, the world-famed breeder of Shorthorns, for the first prize-winner in the class for bulls between 10 and 21 months old. Strowan Clarion, the bull which made this price, was shown by one of the Scottish exhibitors, Captain Graham Stirling, Crieff. Bidding for him started at the high mark of 500 guineas. Mr. Duthie, in running as high as 1,500 guineas for him, showed that not only can he breed record-breakers in a degree unequalled by any other breeder alive,

but he will go "all the way" after an animal of his liking. Buyers on behalf of the Argentine were again to the fore. The show all over was a striking triumph for Scottish breeding. Almost every animal in the bull classes was bred north of the Tweed, or was of Scottish extraction, and Scottish exhibitors—in Lord Lovat and Captain Graham Stirling—had the distinction of showing the two best bulls in the show.

A beet sugar factory is proposed for Claresholm, Alta.

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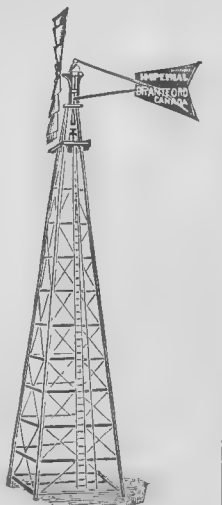
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Poultry raisers are invited to contribute their experience to this department.

Poultry Keeping as an Occupation for Women.

By Mrs. A. Cooper, Treesbank, Man.

Of all out-door work, I know of none better adapted for women than that of poultry culture. It is certainly an occupation that is not over-crowded. Most women are equal if not more, successful than men, because they are accustomed to occupying themselves with little things, and recognize the importance of patience, perseverance, and little careful attentions punctually given. In rearing poultry, there is no danger of the busin being overdone. Prices, as we all know, have been getting gradually better, both for poultry and eggs, and the product always brings ready cash just as soon as we get it on the proper market.

Little Capital Needed.

Poultry keeping is a business that can be started on any farm with a very small capital. I might say that it is not absolutely necessary to live on a farm to raise chickens. There are many poultry plants in city and towns, and by adopting modern, up-to-date methods, many chickens can be raised and hundreds of dozens of eggs produced on a small space and bring in a good profit. Nevertheless, most people will agree that farms, be they great or small, furnish conditions for poultry raising that approach the ideal more nearly than can be found elsewhere, because the freedom of range which is possible under farm conditions allows one to make use of methods which conform quite closely to

Nature's way in the hatching and rearing of young stock.

Need Good Attention.

It is a pretty generally recognized fact among those who have given the subject any consideration, that poultry keeping on our Manitoba farms is not as a rule given the attention it is entitled to. The only way to make any live stock pay good profit is to give them good care and proper shelter, combined with good food, especially during the severe winter weather. This is just as true of the hen as of other stock, and I am afraid the reason why the hen is often neglected and left to shift for herself and her little ones is because the average farmer holds her in such low esteem. How well I can remember going one spring to a farm to look over some Barred Rock roosters. When I went into the hen house I saw all sorts and conditions of hens, late chickens and all kinds of roosters with them. In one end of the house there was a milking cow looking about as unkempt as the poultry, but doing her best to look happy under her conditions. The house looked as if it had not been cleaned for some weeks, and the windows had been kept closed all winter. The nest boxes were in a neglected and filthy condition and had no straw in them. When asked what they fed their chickens, the owners told me they did not feed them anything as they had plenty of feed outside; and when I went out to look I found them busily engaged in scratching at an oat stack. I could see that they were destroying more in one day than would have fed them for a week under favorable conditions. But I am glad to say that this flock was not looked after by a woman.

Study the Business.

I wonder how many people realize what a splendid opportunity they have for storing up poultry knowledge in our long winter's evenings; and surely many farmers or their wives would be benefitted if they spent some of their time in giving the subject enough study so that they would be better equipped for the coming season's work.

Not everyone has the inclination to

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S.C. White Leghorns

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Eggs for hatching from pure bred Buff and White Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, White Leghorns, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Golden Wyandottes, Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, and Imperial Pekin Ducks. Write for catalogue. Address G. C. Mallory, Box 1482, Winnipeg, Man.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS, CHICKENS—EGGS—Utility Breeds. Write for free Poultry and Supply catalog giving valuable advice. Maw's Instant Louie Killer easily applied on roosts kills lice instantly. 1 lb. postage paid, 50c. Edward's Roup Cure easily given in drinking water prevents and cures disease. 1 lb. postage paid, 50c.—Poultry Netting, Leg Bands—Tested Thermometers—Poulterers Mills—Maw & Sons, Poultry Farmers, Parkdale, Man.

S.C.W. LEGHORNS—Prize-winners, 12 entries at Brandon Provincial Winter 1911, winning 16 prizes including 4 firsts, 4 specials, and special for best pen in the Mediterranean class. Eggs from this pen \$3.00 for 15. Pen No. 2, headed by a prize cockerel and exhibition hens and pullets, \$2.00 for 15 eggs. Also good quality eggs, \$1.00 per 13. I have won more prizes in the past three years than any S.C.W. Leghorn breeder in Manitoba or Saskatchewan. W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro, Man.

H. W. HODKINSON, Neepawa, Man., breeder of Cook's Famous Strain of Buff Orpingtons. A limited number of choice vigorous farm raised cockerels, for sale at five dollars each. Your money refunded, if the birds for any reason do not please you. Also a few settings of eggs to spare at three dollars per 15.

MRS. A. COOPER, Treesbank, Man. My famous Busy "B". Best of all Barred Plymouth Rocks have proved their superiority by winning a large share of the prizes for my customers as well as myself. Buy your eggs for hatching from a SPECIALIST whose stock is bred from the most noted strains in existence. Eggs from all matings, \$3.00 per 13; \$5.00 per 26.

PEARSON'S Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds won at Winnipeg, March 1911, eight regular and two special prizes. Eggs from Exhibition matings. Pen 1, \$5 per 15; pen 2 and 3, \$2.50 per 15. High Class Utility Pens of Single and Rose Comb Reds, \$1.25 per 15 eggs. Barred Plymouth Rocks pen \$1.25 per 15 eggs. Send for free six page circular. Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

K. C. MCKENZIE, Burnside, Man. Barred Rock, Black Langshan and P.C. White Rock cockerels, from \$3 to \$5 each; Pekin ducks \$2 each; Belgian hares \$2 per pair. Stock from some of the leading U.S. and Canadian poultry breeders included at these prices. Order early and avoid being disappointed.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—Now is the time to order. S.C.B. Minorca and B. P. Rock eggs \$2.00 per 13, or \$5.00 per 39 eggs. Rouen and Pekin duck eggs \$2.50 per 11 eggs. M. B. turkey and Toulouse geese eggs 50 cts. each. I have a fine lot of breeders this season. Send orders early to R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man.

RIVER SIDE LODGE POULTRY YARDS—R.C.W. Leghorns a specialty. Just the bird for our northern climate. I won every first at the last Prov. Show, including two silver cups. A few Cockerels still left. Eggs from two grand pens at \$3.00 per setting or \$5.00 for two. F. O. Sargent, St. Louis Guilbert, Man.

J. F. DAVIS, Grenfell, Sask. Light Brahams Barred Rock, S. C. Buff Orpingtons, Bronze Turkeys, Pearl Guineas, Toulouse and Embden Geese and Pekin Ducks, Homer, White Fantail and Magpie Pigeons. Eggs in season and stock for sale.

H. H. WILLIS, Saskatchewan Poultry Farm, Boharm, Sask. Barred P. Rock breeder. Exhibition quality cockerels, hens, pullets, also eggs in season, \$3 for 13, \$5 for 30. Also seed potatoes, Gold Coin, winner four consecutive years Lieut.-Gov. silver cup, value \$100.

JOHN STRACHAN, Uphill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder and exhibitor of S.L. Wyandottes, S.C.B. Minorcas, Barred Rocks, Pekin Ducks. Eggs for sale. Correspondence solicited.

S.C. BROWN LEGHORN eggs for hatching, 50 cents per dozen, \$3.50 per 100. A few R.C.R.I. Reds and S.C. White Leghorns, \$1.00 per 13, also cockerels of each breed. Alfred Averill, Clanwilliam, Man. Phone.

C. G. GOLDING, Churchbridge, Sask. B.P. Rocks and S.C.W. Leghorns. Won 15 prizes 1910 shows, including 1st pullet, 2nd hen, 3rd cockerel, S.C.W. Leghorns at Brandon, Inter-provincial. Eggs \$2.00 per 15, \$3.50 per 30, \$7.00 per 100.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man., breeder of prize winning Barred Plymouth Rocks. At the 1911 Provincial Show held in Brandon, I won first prize for cockerel in a strong class of 41; also 4th for hen, and third for breeding pen. Eggs from pen headed by first prize cockerel, \$5 per setting. Other pens \$3; two settings for \$5; flock at large, \$6 per 100. Make all orders payable at Franklin, Man.

S.S. HAMBURG eggs for hatching now ready from my first pen at \$3.00 per 15, second and third pens at \$1.50 per 15; \$2.75 for 30; \$5.00 per 60 or \$7.00 per 100. A few White Langshan settings at \$3.00 per 15. I duplicate all egg orders at one-half price where eight out of 15 are not fertile. W. L. Esau, box 42, Winkler, Man.

MRS. JOHN TURNBULL, Cromer, Man.—Eggs for hatching from first class stock. Buff Orpingtons Black Orpingtons, Pekin Ducks, \$1.50 per doz. Embden Geese, \$2 per 6; M.B. Turkeys, \$2 per 9; Black Orpington Cockerels \$2, Embden Ganders \$2.50.

MRS. J. WOODS, Brandon, Man. S.C. Buff and Black Orpingtons. Winnings in show just past, 5 firsts, 6 seconds, 1 third, 1 fourth, 5 specials, including best display in Black Orpingtons. Stock for sale. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

E. H. WALKER, Box 93, Dauphin, Man. Eggs for hatching. I am prepared to fill orders for settings from my prize-winning S.C. Buff Orpingtons, \$2 per setting of 15 eggs. Two well-mated pens from which to select.

S. C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—A few pure bred vigorous cockerels for sale, April hatch, at \$1.50 and \$2.00 each. Will trade two for two of equal value. D. D. Steele, Ingleford P. O., Weyburn, Sask.

SILVER LACED AND BUFF WYANDOTTES—Winners at Regina and Moose Jaw Shows. Eggs from either, \$2.50 per 15. Have a few choice S. L. cockerels for sale. H. S. Ross, Box 1057, Moose Jaw, Sask.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS for sale, also one R.C. Brown Leghorn Cockerel, second prize Saskatchewan Poultry Show, Orders booked now for eggs, A. G. Mitchell, Box 143, Radisson, Sask.

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—Prize-winners in every section exhibited at Calgary and Edmonton. Eggs for sale from both matings, \$2.00 per 15. Nels Linden, Box 409, Wetaskiwin, Alta.

PURE BARRED ROCK EGGS from a strain of A1 laying birds. One setting \$1.00, 3 settings \$2.50, or 100 eggs \$5.00. J. H. Stanley, Carn-duff, Sask.

MRS. F. WALSHAW, Grenfell, Sask. Number of choice Barred Rock Cockerels for sale, \$1.50 to \$5.00. Eggs for hatching, \$1.50 for 13. My birds made clean sweep at Grenfell.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—From imported prize-winning stock, two pens. Eggs \$3 per 15, \$5 per 30. Orders filled in rotation. James W. Pattison, Neepawa, Man.

W. & R. PICKARD, Holland, Man., breeders of Columbia Wyandottes. Exhibition and breeding stock for sale. See our winnings at Winnipeg, Brandon and Regina.

BARRED AND WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—33 prizes at Brandon and Winnipeg Shows in 1910. Write us your wants. 300 birds to select from. W. J. Currie, Lauder, Man.

E. H. SHARPE, Union Park Farm, Franklin, Man Choice pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks Cockerels \$2.50 each, off J. Pringle's, London Ont., famous prize winners. Eggs \$1.50 per 15

S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—Several cockerels and pullets for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Owen Jones, Box 131, Souris, Man.

F. H. WEINEKE, Stony Mountain, Man., Prize winning Rose Comb White Leghorns and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Eggs for sale in seasons.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose comb. Bred in Manitoba eight years. Hardy and healthy. Book orders early. Eggs \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50 per 15. G. H. Nicholl, Manitou, Man.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Fishel strain. Cockerels for sale at \$3.00 each. Eggs for hatching at \$2.00 per 15, \$5.50 per 50, \$10.00 per 100. Alan Gayton, Manitou, Man.

LIMITED NUMBER OF EGGS—for hatching, from R. C. W. Leghorns, for sale, trap nest record. Write for prices. Chas Jensen, Dufrost, Man.

A. GUILBERT, St. Louis, Man.—Geese, ducks turkeys, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Andalusians, all kinds of Leghorns, bantams, collie dogs, rabbits, pigeons, guinea pigs, etc.

BUFF PLYMOUTH ROCKS.—Birds that have won over 80 prizes in 3 years. Stock and eggs for sale. T. E. Taylor, Glenboro, Man.

W. H. PALMER, Box 1111, Winnipeg, breeder of White Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns. Eggs in season, \$2 per 15. Young stock for sale.

FOR SALE—Pure bred S.C. White Leghorn cockerels from prize-winning stock. A1 quality. \$1.50 each. Eva B. Patterson, Newdale, Man.

JOHN DOBSON, Mortlach, Sask. B. Leghorns, W. Leghorns, B. Rocks, \$1.25 each.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Purest breeding, Few choice birds \$4 and up. W. H. Ewer, Neepawa, Man.

S.L. WYANDOTTES—Eggs \$1.50 per 15. Choice cockerels \$1.50 each. L. J. Thompson, box 98 Abernethy Sask.

W. HARDY, Box 12, Roland, Man., breeder of White Wyandottes, R.C. Brown Leghorns. Stock for sale. Eggs in season. Write or phone.

ROYAL WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs from five splendid breeding pens, F. W. Goodeve, Stonewall, Man.



Properly handled, the Incubator does the Business All Right.

become a breeder of pure-bred poultry; but those who feel disposed to take up this work and are anxious to gain information which will help them to breed fowls conforming to the requirements of the standard, will find such helpful instruction among pages of the better class farm papers, such as the "Nor'-West Farmer." I would also advise the enthusiastic poultry specialist to subscribe for and study one of the best poultry journals, the contents of which are devoted exclusively to poultry keeping in all its branches.

My experience has been that there is a tendency among farm and country folk generally to ridicule the opinions expressed in farm papers, whether editorial or contributed. But I am satisfied that the best and most down-to-date publications of this character not only contain articles of high literary merit, but also include information worth many times the cost of subscription.

Sitting beside our comfortable fire when it is 40 degrees below outside, we can learn lessons that will prove of great value to us in our poultry work. I do not advise the student seeking information to be swayed by every one's opinions. If the methods employed in any part of their work have proved successful, stick to them, for what more can any of us want than success.

Eggs in Winter.

In winter time the poultry keeper wants some income from his flock, and to get any returns that are worth while a good percentage of the pullets as well as the hens that are still in their prime should be laying, and the volume of production will be in proportion to the labor and study which have been used

WHAT ANOTHER POULTRY-MAN SAYS.

Weyburn, Sask.,
March 16th, 1911.
Nor'-West Farmer,
Winnipeg.

Dear Sir,—Please discontinue my advertisement in your paper. I have had the very best success with my sales of poultry, and I am completely sold out. Thanking you for your valuable help, I remain,

Yours truly,
Johnsen Kyle.

P.S.—It certainly pays to advertise through your columns.

in the breeding and subsequent management. A good laying strain of fowls is the prime essential. Almost as much care and expense is required for managing a flock of non-producers as the producers demand, and for this reason every one who keeps poultry should use the best known methods.

Winter Feed.

But one must not expect the hens to lay unless their systems are furnished with the necessary elements for egg production. The essentials are generally available at first hand on the farms, and consist of the ordinary cereals, which, of course, must be sweet and sound. Some animal food should be supplied to take the place of the insects which are out of season at this time of year. For this purpose I use commercial beef scraps and meat meal. The latter mixed with bran and shorts and fed in the form of a mash makes a much relished meal which is equally useful for laying stock or for fattening purposes, care being taken to use moderation in feeding layers. Green food in the form of mangles or turnips, preferably mangles, is of first importance during the winter, and the remaining necessities are grit, some form of lime, a supply of charcoal, and pure clean water. If some brains are added to the ingredients I have mentioned, and the fowl houses are kept clean and dry, everything will have been done to insure the health and vigor of the flock.

Breed with a Purpose.

Don't go in for haphazard breeding and mating. No one can afford to keep scrub hens when good ones, or eggs

from good stock, can be bought at a price that will allow the buyer to get his or her money back the first year. It does not cost any more to house, feed and care for a hen which lays 150 eggs in a year than it does to give the same attention to one which lays only 60 or 70, and the profits are so much better when good hens are kept.

I know it takes a good many years to produce a strain of fowls which will breed true to shape, color and egg laying qualities. I have been through the school of experience and know the work and care it takes to make improvement. The best today will not be good enough tomorrow.

When I began keeping Barred Plymouth Rocks I had to stumble along and find out for myself how to do the work to make a profit. Now, the beginner has experimental farms, agricultural colleges, and government departments of agriculture ready to supply him free with all the information he can use to make his work a success.

About the best advice I can give is to recommend those seeking information to select the breed they like best, because they are likely to get the most pleasure out of it. When the choice is made, study the breed, and be a specialist. All the most important positions now-a-days are filled by specialists, no matter what the profession or trade. It is the same in agriculture and animal husbandry, so why not in the poultry industry?

Start right by buying the best stock you can afford, and make up your mind that you are going to make a success of your work. I started out determined to perfect a new strain of fowls which would produce heavy layers and at the same time birds with strong constitutions which would not succumb to the first neglect to which they might be subjected; for I knew my birds would probably get into careless hands as well as those of careful customers, so I try to rear and house my stock under conditions that are as nearly natural as possible, so that they will be fitted to hold their own under any circumstances.

Exercise.

I might say that exercise is, or should be, about half the winter ration for laying hens. The most efficient egg producing ration will not make hens lay if it is fed to them in such a manner that their appetites are satisfied in a few minutes. The result of such hurried feeding is that the hens bunch up in an endeavor to keep warm. Hens are naturally lazy during the winter months, and they must be made to take exercise most of the day by hunting for sustenance in deep straw. Active exercise is what makes hens healthy and strong.

Give the Woman a Chance.

I feel sure that you will all agree with me that if a farmer has an ambitious wife who wants to go in for poultry raising he should give her a chance to make every success of her work, as I am sure I could not have accomplished what I have done without help and encouragement. Just give her a chance to make the pin money which we women like so much to have and you will see how happy she will be in a short time. There should always be a thorough understanding between husband and wife on financial matters, as a sensible wife is the best help a man can have. I am afraid you will think I am getting away from poultry matters, so will close by saying I think nothing is too good for the farmers' wives, especially those who went through the pioneering stages in their young days when conditions were more trying and times harder than they are now. I am glad I am living on a farm, glad to know what it is to raise poultry, and hope there are many other women that feel the same.

Don't delay too long in ordering your pure-bred eggs.

Grow a few mangles this year and store them for your poultry next winter.

The Winnipeg Poultry Association is experiencing something of a boom in membership, owing to the increasing interest in poultry keeping among farmers about the outskirts of the city.

POULTRY BREEDERS.—Continued.

WHITE WYANDOTTES AND BUFF ROCKS—Eggs for hatching from Canada's greatest winter laying and exhibition strains at \$2.00 per 15. Also a limited number of high class Buff Rock Cockerels at from \$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. W. J. Schenk, Dauphin, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—from prize winning White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$5.00 per 15. Write for list of winnings. T. A. McInnes, 1937 Halifax St., Regina, Sask.

J. C. LOWRIE, Bagot, Man.—S.C. Buff Orpingtons. Eggs two dollars per setting. Hen and ten week old chickens, May hatched, five dollars. Order now, remit later.

PURE BRED BARRED ROCKS—Eggs that will hatch, fertility guaranteed. Mrs. M. Vialoux, Littlecote Poultry Yards, Sturgeon Creek, Man.—\$2.00 for 17 eggs, \$3.00 for 30 eggs.

S.C. BARRED AND WHITE ROCKS, S.C. Buff Orpingtons. Winter layers, all prize-winning stock. Eggs \$1.00 per 13. Order early. F. T. Armson, Basswood, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man., breeder and exhibitor of Barred Plymouth Rocks. A large number of choice Cockerels for sale. Look these over at the coming poultry show.

RHODE I. REDS—Rose Comb. My birds are bred from Ontario, Manitoba and Wisconsin prize winners. One of the best flocks in the West. Eggs \$2 per 15. John Duff, Mekiwin, Man. Phone

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR SALE—Pen No. 1, \$2.00 for 15; No. 2, free range, \$1.25. B. J. McTaggart, Kindersley, Sask.

BLACK LANGSHANS—Pure bred Cockerels at \$1.50 to \$3. Also eggs at \$1.50 a setting. Earl G. Cook, Pincher Station, Alta.

TH. C. van SON, Lewisyn P.O., Sask. Barred Plymouth Rocks, winter layers, eggs \$1.50 per setting.

W. MAXFIELD, Two Creeks, Man. Barred Rocks best of blood. Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 18. Make orders payable at Miniota, Man.

EXPRESS PAID—On Eggs. S.C.B. Leghorns prize stock, \$2 per 15, \$5 per 60. D. Hiltz, Rocanville, Sask.

S. S. HAMBURGS—Eggs for sale at \$1.50 per 15, three settings for \$4.00. Give me a trial. Jacob Neudorf, Box 205, Winkler, Man.

S. C. BROWN LEGHORN AND B. P. ROCK COCKERELS—For prices write Herb. Adamson, Moosomin, Sask.

FOR SALE—A few selected Barred Rock Cockerels. J. Charles Yule, Van Horne Farm, East Selkirk, Man.

S.C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—A few choice cockerels left. Eggs for sale, \$3.00 for 15. Wm. Abbott, Holland, Man.

S.C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—Eggs for sale from prize winning stock. James McClement, 336 16th St., Brandon.

PURE BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for sale, per setting of 15 eggs \$1.50. Birds have free range. Cecil Powne, Goodlands, Man.

J. M. WALLACE, Rosser, Man., breeder of Black, White and Buff Orpingtons. Stock for sale. Eggs in season.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Booking orders for eggs. Chas. Tully, Reaburn, Man.

WHITE ROCKS. Official strain. Eggs in season. W. M. Champion, Reaburn, Man.

Eden Rest Poultry Farms

LETHBRIDGE, ALTA. Box 333
Breders of heavy laying strain of Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting; \$5.00 for 45, and \$10.00 for 105. We pay the express charges to your nearest railway station.

E. J. COOK, Manager

Eggs For Hatching

From choice pure bred **BARRED ROCKS** bred to Lay, Weigh and Win at \$2 per 15. I am only mating one pen of **BUFF ROCKS** this season, and every bird in this pen is a Rich Golden Buff, fit to win in strong competition. Eggs from this Superior mating \$4 per 15. **TOULOUSE GEESSE** eggs 50c. each. M.B. turkey eggs \$4 per nine.

W. H. BRETT, DUGALD, MAN.

Barred Rocks Exclusively

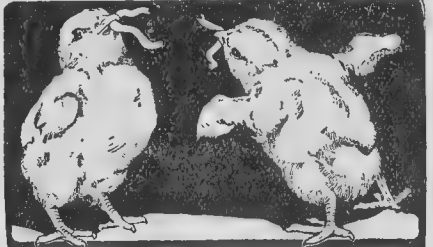
The best pens I ever mated up.
Two choice Cockerels still left for sale. Eggs \$3.00 per 15.

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.

Buff Orpingtons

One hundred one and two-year-old hens for sale at \$1.00 each, also young stock.

W. J. LUMSDEN, Meadows, Man.



Healthy Chicks

that live to grow up mean big profits. Pratt's Poultry Regulator will make money for you this year if you give it to your chicks right from the start—you will have a flock of plump productive fowls that will begin to lay early.

Pratt's

Poultry Regulator

is a wonderful tonic for the blood and keeps their digestion in perfect order. Bowel trouble, which alone is responsible for the loss of thousands of little chicks every year, will be prevented by giving the little fellows Pratt's Poultry Regulator every day. The chicks grow faster because they get more nourishment from their food.

You cannot make money with lousy poultry. Start early to dust all the birds with **Pratt's Powdered Lice Killer**, then spray the walls and hen houses with **Pratt's Liquid Lice Killer**. Remember Pratt's Remedies are all

Guaranteed or Money Back

Get some of Pratt's Poultry Regulator today and try it on the little chicks and all fowls. Your dealer sells 25 lb. pails for \$2.50 also smaller sizes and 100 lb. bags.

Write for your free copy of **POULTRY WRINKLES**. It is waiting for you—a postal will bring it.

Pratt Food Co. of Canada, Ltd. Dept 61, Toronto

WATCHES THAT KEEP TIME.

In buying a watch here you run no risk, for our watches are fully guaranteed by the makers; besides, we stand back of them with our guarantee to refund money if they do not prove satisfactory.

At \$10, postpaid, this is the best watch ever offered in the west—a 15 jewel "Reesor Special" movement, an accurate and reliable timekeeper, in a solid nickel, solid back, dust proof case; the same movement in a 20 year gold filled case \$14.00.

D. A. REESOR,
"The Jeweler"

Issuer of Marriage Licenses.

BRANDON, MAN

The "Ideal" Alluminum Ear Button

For Cattle

Send for FREE SAMPLE and prices.

CANADIAN STAMP COMPANY

Sole Manufacturers for Western Canada

211 McDermot Ave.
P. O. Box 2235, Winnipeg



SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS.

Any person who is the sole head of a family or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the district. Entry by proxy may be made at any agency, on certain conditions, by father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister of intending homesteader.

Duties—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres solely owned and occupied by him or by his father, mother, son, daughter, brother or sister.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing may pre-empt a quarter-section alongside his homestead. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of six years from date of homestead entry (including the time required to earn homestead patent) and cultivate fifty acres extra.

A homesteader who has exhausted his homestead right and cannot obtain a pre-emption may enter for a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price \$3.00 per acre. Duties—Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate fifty acres and erect a house worth \$300.00.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.

Egg Eating Hens.

By P. M., Theodore, Sask.

I do not agree with one statement in the article under this heading of March 6th, namely, "Oftentimes the best and only remedy is the axe."

If any person interested will get empty nail kegs and put where convenient for hens to lay in, and have the kegs half-full of hay or chaff, I will guarantee that the most persistent egg eater cannot do the trick there. Very often the best young hens are doing the eating, and it is too much of a loss to kill them, especially at this season of the year.

High Priced Stock.

By Henry H. Pearson, Stonewall, Man.

Those amongst us who follow the prices of pure bred poultry cannot but have noticed the jump that took place this year in prices of eggs from the leading breeders of several varieties of poultry, especially across the line. Several just doubled their prices, from \$5.00 to \$10.00 a setting. Others charged a flat rate of \$1.00 an egg, while others charge as high as \$50.00 for 15 eggs. The average man is apt to think these prices pure bluff, if he believes they ever get them, but if one would stop to consider what one may get from these eggs the charges are not so exorbitant. Take a low price, say \$10.00. Now, you get fifteen chances for \$10.00 to hatch a bird or birds as good as the ones mated by the breeder. Now, say the male in this pen is worth \$50.00, and the females \$15.00 to \$25.00. Here, for the outlay of \$10.00, you get all these chances to get even one bird worth two to five times what you paid. Of course, it is a speculation, but it seems to me a pretty good one. Some breeders refuse to sell eggs from their best pens, as they say the eggs are worth as much to them as to any other person, and they are right, as they do not sell the prize winners for a dollar or two increased in the shell, but hatch them themselves and get, perhaps, \$100.00 for them. Of course, some of the breeders, by big advertisements, etc., get prices far in excess of what the stock is worth. One man may sell eggs at \$10.00 an egg, \$150.00 a setting, that are no better probably than could be obtained from another breeder for \$10.00. However, one has to use judgment when buying, but when you figure out what value you get for your outlay on eggs it will be at once seen that this is much the cheaper way of getting a start in high-class stock, and that "the best is the cheapest in the long run" is a pretty good motto, if you add, as an exception, that the highest priced is not necessarily the best.

The way to a full egg basket is through the hen's crop.

In order to attain the greatest success the fowls must have grit; so must their owners.

Experience, capital and mature adaptation to the business are cardinal requirements to outstanding success in poultry keeping.

Poultry manure is a very valuable fertilizer. It contains practically twice as much nitrogen as the same weight of cow manure. But this nitrogen is quickly wasted if poultry manure is allowed to lie in a pile and ferment. Probably the best method is to apply the cleanings from the poultry house to the land as frequently as possible. Little fear of weed seeds need be felt unless these have been scattered in the litter in excess of the needs of the birds.

A RELIABLE ROAD-MAKER.

If Bicycles could speak they would sing the praises of the Dunlop Tires. "Dunlops" add to the days of the Bicycle by smoothing out jolts and saving the cost of repairs. Dunlop Tires are manufactured by an exclusive process. You simply cannot get Dunlop Perfection unless you equip your Bicycle with Dunlop Tires.

Buying Stock.

By a Subscriber and Poultry Breeder.

It is said that "there is no honor for a prophet in his own country," and certainly in the trade in pure bred poultry this seems undoubtedly true. Hundreds, if not thousands, of dollars are sent both into Eastern Canada and into the States for eggs and stock which could be bought just as well right here, and the express charges would be saved. Without having anything against the outside breeders referred to, one cannot see the good of sending money outside if it can be kept in. Of course, if top-notch stock is wanted, and cannot be obtained here, it is perfectly right to send where the best is, but when eggs at, say, \$1.50 a setting, or stock at \$2.00 or \$3.00 is wanted, such stock can be obtained in the West better than from any outside point. Farmers and others who buy implements know well enough how much of their hard-earned money goes out of this country that they are unable to keep in. This should make them try to get as much as they can of other things on this side of the line anyway.

Manitoba Poultry Show at Brandon.

The Manitoba Poultry Association held its exhibition and annual meeting at Brandon during the week of the Manitoba Winter Fair. The exhibition was the largest winter show of poultry ever held in Brandon. Estimates as to the number of birds entered seemed to vary somewhat, but were generally placed at around 2,100 to 2,200. The usual premises being out of commission, the Armoury building was utilized. This place proved to be admirable, having splendid facilities for lighting, just enough heat, and such a high roof as to give abundance of pure air.

There was a heavy representation of some of the leading American and Mediterranean breeds, and turkeys, geese and ducks made an unusually good showing. The cooping and arrangements were excellent, and much credit is due the Brandon poultrymen for their pains in giving everybody the best possible treatment. It is to be regretted, however, that the attendance was not what it should have been, as a poultry show of such dimensions and such good management was deserving of the very fullest measure of public support. The smallness of the crowd, however, may be explained because of the isolation of the show from the rest of the winter fair. Under the circumstances, there was little, if any, room for discouragement, and certainly one would be wrong in concluding that interest in good poultry was on the wane, as every dealer reported great interest and great activity in the poultry market.

Taking some of the leading breeds, we find the following number of birds entered:—Barred Plymouth Rocks, 147 birds (this was afterwards said by an exhibitor to be in error, there being 195 birds entered); Buff Rocks, 75; S. C. Buff Orpingtons, 74; S. C. Brown Leghorns, 89, with almost as many rose combed; S. C. White Leghorns, 81; S. C. Black Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes and White Rocks, all very numerous. Turkeys numbered 56, geese 38, about 50 ducks.

J. A. Tucker, of Concord, Mich., and Geo. Wood, Winnipeg, were the judges.

Annual Meeting.

There was a good attendance at the annual meeting, and the reports received were encouraging. The membership reported totalled 109. Officers were elected as follows:—

Patrons—Hon. R. P. Roblin and T. C. Norris, M.P.P.

Hon. President—Hon. G. R. Coldwell.

President—W. Anderson, Brandon.

1st Vice-President—T. Chambers, Brandon.

2nd Vice-President—Peter Kahler, Moline, Man.

Treasurer—D. Shirriff, Brandon.

Secretary—C. H. Lamontage, Brandon.

Executive—Mrs. A. Cooper, Treestbank, (Continued on Page 457.)



Floorglaze

"the finish"
"that endures"

gives woodwork a surface glass-hard, mirror-bright, beautiful, lasting. Fine for floors, because M L Floorglaze can't be marred by boot-heels, castors, nor chair-legs. M L Floorglaze stays glossy; you can wash it with soap and water as you'd wash a window; it doesn't fade; it stays new and bright longer than anything else you get. Easy to put on M L Floorglaze—do it yourself—it dries hard overnight. Renovate with M L Floorglaze.

M L FLOORGLAZE comes in tins of just the size you want. Seventeen colors in solid enamels. Seven other colors in Lacs that admirably imitate hardwoods; and also a Transparent (natural finish) M L Floorglaze. Coat 500 square feet with a gallon. Just ask your dealer, or drop us a post card for news of a hundred uses your home has for the finish that endures.

Imperial Varnish & Color Co. Ltd., Toronto

M L FLOORGLAZE comes in tins of just the size you want. Seventeen colors in solid enamels. Seven other colors in Lacs that admirably imitate hardwoods; and also a Transparent (natural finish) M L Floorglaze. Coat 500 square feet with a gallon. Just ask your dealer, or drop us a post card for news of a hundred uses your home has for the finish that endures.

Imperial Varnish & Color Co. Ltd., Toronto

RELIANCE FENCING

2000 MILES

Think of it! Over 2,000 miles of this fencing is already in use on the farms and along the highways of Canada and in Foreign Countries, and every foot of it is giving good service. All the good points in every kind of Fence are incorporated in the manufacture of

"RELIANCE"

ALL NO. 9 WIRE FOLD GAUGE

Write for your copy of our catalog of Fence, Gates, Lawn Fences. Agents wanted in unoccupied Territory.

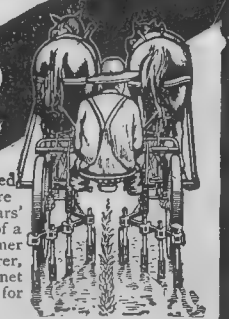
The Empire Fence Export Co., Ltd., Walkerville, Can.

EVERY ROLL OF RELIANCE FENCE IS BUILT TO SELL ANOTHER

Planet Jr New No. 76 Pivot-Wheel Riding Cultivator Plow Furrower and Ridger

The greatest one-row cultivator ever invented for cotton or corn. It is a combination of the best features of former cultivating implements, and is really an "all-star" cultivator—without an equal.

Does thorough work, yet is light in draft. It is simple, strong and durable. Made of finest quality materials throughout. Fully guaranteed.



Backed by more than 35 years' experience of a practical farmer and manufacturer, which has made all Planet Jr implements the leaders for their different kinds of work.

Write for the illustrated 1911 Planet Jr catalogue fully describing one-and-two-horse cultivators, and combination hand garden tools. Free and postpaid.

S L Allen & Co Box 1107N Philadelphia Pa

A. E. MCKENZIE CO., LTD.,

BRANDON, MAN. CALGARY, ALTA.

Western Canada's Great Seed House are Agents for

PLANET JR. TOOLS



Discussion of live dairy topics invited. The ideas and experiences of dairy farmers and creamery operators and managers especially solicited.

Dairy Pure Breds in Demand.

From what we have been able to learn this season, there is a very keen demand all over the country for high-class pure-bred dairy stock. One breeder who recently returned from Eastern Canada told us that it was almost impossible down there to purchase high-class dairy cows at anything like reasonable prices, and good pure-bred dairy bulls were exceedingly scarce. He himself had found the demand very keen indeed for anything he had to sell.

This points strongly to one fact, and that is that people who go in to make a specialty of dairy farming are coming to the conclusion that it pays to use the special dairy breeds. We have no hesitancy in saying that we believe it is wise that they should do so. There is a great deal of work involved in dairy

Successful Creamery Season at Swan River.

The annual report from the creamery at Swan River, Man., shows that the output of butter last year was nearly double that of the year before. The make was 52,000 lbs. Pay cheques were issued twice a month, and the average price per lb. for butter fat was 22 cents. The president says:—"We paid more any month this entire season for butter fat than any creamery in Winnipeg or anywhere else, and gave as good a test, if not better. Several of our patrons received over \$60 in a month."

He says further:—"Although the output was about doubled this year, there is room for improvement. There is not a farmer in the Valley that is milking cows, be it many or few, but is benefited by the creamery by at least 6 cents per lb. on butter, as since the operation of the creamery butter has not been less than 20c per lb. It has also advanced the value of dairy cows. It has also created an industry that enables land that heretofore was not paying the taxes to return a revenue."

Unless milk is produced from healthy cows in clean surroundings, and handled in a sanitary manner, a first-class manufactured product cannot be made from it.



The Championship Jersey Cow, Lady P hyllis. Owned by Lady Rothschild.

farming, and when a man really does anything serious at it he wants results, and good results too. It is the man who is straddle the fence, doing a little dairying, but not enough to make a specialty of it, who says it does not pay, and who also at the same time spoils his best prospects for beef making, and says, likewise, that this branch of farming loses him money as well.

If any farmer is going to undertake dairying at all seriously, it will pay him handsomely to work right into a strong milking strain of dairy cows, get a pure-bred dairy bull at the head of the herd, grow corn, mangels and other suitable dairy feeds, and get results. It is a very easy matter to make anywhere from \$20 to \$40 more per year per cow from a really choice dairy animal, well fed and cared for, than from a nondescript beast, kept in a semi-neglected condition. The one will make her owner lots of money; the other will be a bill of expense.

If you are a dairyman, breed good stock. It would pay many of our best creamery centres to encourage their leading patrons to secure dairy bulls from cows that have high records as milk and butter producers. That is the short cut to dairy success.

QUALITY GOES WITH THE NAME.

The Dunlop Bicycle Tire has all the virtues that other tires possess, and a whole lot that they do not now, nor never can, possess. Made by patented Doughty Process.

Alberta Short Course in Dairying.

The Alberta Department of Agriculture is conducting a two weeks' course of instruction in creamery butter-making and management, the course commencing at Innisfail on April 3rd. This course is open to all creamery butter makers, secretaries and managers of the province. The following outline of the work was announced:—

(a) In the Class-room—Lectures on chemistry and bacteriology in relation to dairying; the principles underlying sanitary milk and cream production; testing and butter-making; creamery book-keeping and management; markets and marketing of dairy products; dairy herd management, etc.

The school library contains text-books and a number of agricultural and dairy journals for the use of the students in attendance.

(b) Practical Work.—The Innisfail Creamery management has generously placed the creamery equipment and cream supply at the disposal of the Department for dairy school purposes, and practical work will be carried on in the following departments:—

(1) Testing Room.—The testing of milk and cream for butter fat and acidity; and the testing of butter for moisture and salt contents. Complete instructions will be given in the use of the Babcock test; the acidimeter and alkaline tests, the Mitchell-Walker, Geldard, Farrington and Irish moisture tests, and in the use of a test for de-

More Profit - Less Labor Perfect Cleanliness

is the "MAGNET'S" record in open contest with all other CREAM SEPARATORS

Thirteen years at the one occupation of making the "MAGNET" Cream Separator—in close touch with the people of Canada all the time. Result; a perfect skimmer, and the complete confidence of the farming public. The people and the experts unanimously endorse the quality of our "MAGNET" and the capabilities we claim for it. Those thirteen years have improved and built up a machine that has no equal in the judgment of the Dairy Farmer, who is after the greatest results for the least outlay of money and labor.

READ THIS!

"This is to certify that I have tested the "MAGNET" Cream Separator for skimming qualities, and also for its output capacity. I tested the "MAGNET" severely, and I must say it is the best Cream Separator with which I have come in contact. I strongly recommend it to any prospective buyer, and can assure him that he is procuring a first-class machine."

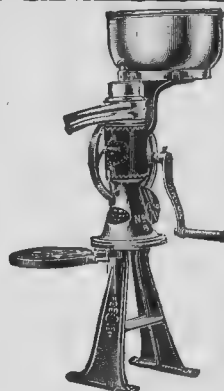
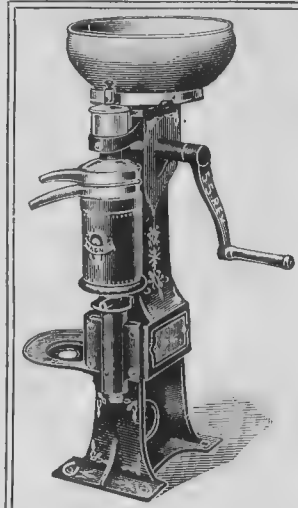
(Signed) H. A. Shaw, Dairying Instructor, Saskatchewan Govt., 20th July, 1907.

Points wherein the "MAGNET" differs from all others: Its double support to the bowl, strong square gear, one piece skimmer, perfect skimming, easy turning, easy cleaning, improved ball-race, strong and rigid frame, absolute safety. Write for latest catalogue.

The Petrie Mfg., Co., Ltd.

Head Office and Factory, Hamilton, Can.

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Dollars for Dairymen

Have you found your way to the last dollar of profit that can be taken from the milk product? You can never reach it by any old time method or so quickly by any modern utensil as by the

Empire Cream Separator

For clean skimming with perfect sanitary conditions the "EMPIRE" line is unexcelled. No complications to worry the novice, and the experienced dairymen will find his last desire fulfilled in the "EMPIRE."

Send at once for free "GUIDE TO DAIRY PROFITS" with full details of the "EMPIRE" line.

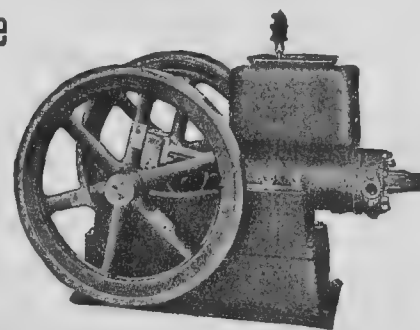
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Both Water-Cooled and Air-Cooled Engines

The WATER-COOLED style is made in sizes ranging from 3½ H.P. to 27 H.P.

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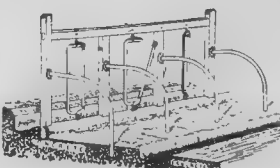
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It is FREE and will INTEREST YOU.

If you are building a barn or remodelling your stable, WHY NOT PUT BT STANCHIONS AND STEEL STALLS IN IT? They will make it brighter and neater; are stronger, more durable and cost less than any other kind of stabling. With them your cows will be kept and comfortable.

Ask us to lay out your stables and why it pays to use BT Stanchions clean and Steel Stalls. Write

BEATTY BROS., Brandon, Man.

Head Office and Factory: FERGUS, ONT.

We also manufacture Litter Carriers, Hay Carriers, etc.

termining the salt contents of butter.

(2) Butter-making Room.—An ample supply of milk and cream is assured, and practical instruction will be given in this department in the pasteurization of milk and cream by the Reid and the Farrington pasteurizers; in preparing pure culture ferments for cream ripening; in the grading and scoring of cream and butter; in churning, working and packing butter.

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(4) The book-keeping department will present a complete yet simple accounting system for creameries, including patrons' accounts, stock book, cash and general ledger. Specimen forms of these will be given to each student, so he may become familiar with all details.

Water Must be Accessible.

In endeavoring to get the largest possible milk supply from a dairy cow, there is scarcely any other single factor of so much importance as that she shall have, before her, at very frequent intervals, a liberal supply of good water. Even in making beef, feeders have found that a constant supply of water is of great value; in fact, some go so far as to say that the water supply is almost equal in importance to the feed supply. If this be true in beef making, it is much more the case in milk production. When one remembers that a cow giving 50 lbs. of milk a day must give away through the pail alone about 18 or 19 quarts of water, and this quite in addition to carrying on all the other functions of the body, it is at once evident that the milch cow must be a very heavy drinker. For her to have to take the amount of water necessary in one or two large draughts of icy water each day is almost an impossibility, and is certainly not conducive to the best dairy performance. The dairy cow should not only have all the water she can drink, but she should also have it at frequent intervals. There is no other animal on the farm for which it will pay so well to put a water supply in the stable as for a high-class dairy cow.

Milk Substitutes in Calf Raising.

By R. W. Hodgson, Bunglass, Sask.

Having had some experience in rearing calves in the Old Country, I was interested in reading the article on "Feeding Calves" which appeared in your January 20th issue. Perhaps the following may prove of some interest to your readers:—

We used not only to rear our own calves, but also purchase calves from others. As we kept cows for dairy purposes, it was important to use, so far as possible, some substitute for milk and at the same time to keep the calves in best condition. In the olden days it was the general custom to boil linseed (flax seed) and mix some with skim milk. When "calf meals" came into vogue most farmers made a practice of using them, and to-day these milk substitutes have a very large sale, which is of much profit to the vendors.

The prices at which these meals are sold average from \$4 to \$8 per 112 lbs., equivalent to \$80 to \$160 per ton of 2240 lbs. And the farmer sells his own good wheat at \$30 per ton! Even if these meals were of good foodstuffs, which seldom they are, the prices obtained are beyond their intrinsic value. The highest priced substance that is suitable for calf meals is linseed, and the price was generally about \$90 per ton, and not much of it is really required in a calf meal.

Many of the vendors of the calf meals make much talk about the secret mixture, and tell the farmer of the rice and the arrowroot and the drugs that are found in the meal. The following is the analysis of a meal costing \$7 per 112 lbs., which was supposed to contain many valuable ingredients:—Linseed cake, 1 part; wheat meal, 2 parts, barley meal,

2 parts. Such a mixture as this any farmer could have compounded himself for \$3 per 112 lbs. These calf meals often contain a bit of land and phosphate of lime, etc., etc., which are not quite the thing for rearing calves. The farmer, however, does not stop to consider about the price, and compare with results.

Farmers should be very wary of any kind of mixtures, as they present an opportunity for fraud, both in composition and in price. The following is a recipe for a good calf meal which the writer used for many years and found results all that could be desired, and its cost was about \$3 per 112 lbs.:—Linseed, 28 lbs.; wheat, 84 lbs.; cane sugar, 7 lbs.; salt, ½ lb.; Fenugreek, ½ lb. Grinding cost 18 cents per 112 lbs., which included freighting two miles.

Tribute to the Cow.

Extract from the Annual Address of R. F. McVeety, President of the Creamery at Swan River, Man.

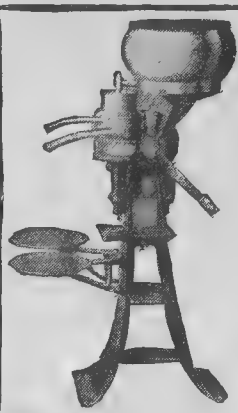
"Before proceeding with the business, I think it would be in order to pay a tribute to the mainspring of the institution—the cow. We are impressed that some of the characteristics of the dairy cow are modesty, fidelity, patience, constancy and industry, and for those qualities she commands our admiration and is entitled to our most generous consideration.

"I commend this wonderful animal to you for her intrinsic worth. For thousands of years she has furnished a table delicacy that is not only desirable, but a necessity. This animal, that by the Hindoos is worshipped, that is regarded by them as having no superior, that is represented as the stairs that lead to heaven, and that is adored in heaven—this noble, silent partner of ours is man's best friend, and to whom we owe the most of the source from which we get a large portion of every meal. When we waken we behold the walls on which the plaster is held with her hair. We fasten our clothes with buttons and comb our hair with a comb that is made from her horns. We put on our feet shoes that are made from her skin; and as we enter the dining-room and sit down to a tempting breakfast we find she has provided us with a piece of cheese, a cup of milk, a pitcher of cream for our coffee, a plate of hot cream buns, a dish of butter, a smoking beefsteak, and, above everything else, the bright, interesting, idolized children, whose foster mother she is, and we go to our office and fasten together important documents with glue made from her hoofs; and when we go to dinner, we enjoy from her bountiful provision soup made from her tail, elegant roast beef, pumpkin pie made with milk out of pumpkins grown on land fertilized with her bones, and we eat it with teeth that, through a chemical process, has been made from the paunch.

"She is the only animal that works day and night. By day she gathers food, and by night she converts it into those articles of diet and usefulness.

"In this country she commenced her mission at Plymouth Rock, and, tied behind the dust-covered emigrant wagon, she has gone with man to the setting sun. As westward the star of Empire took its course, she went in advance of civilization, and not only prepared the way, but made it possible for the early settler to stay. It was her sons that hauled the emigrant wagon and broke the sod in the early settlement of the country. She endured all the hardships of the pioneer, and during her march, as well as when settled, she picked up the straws that blew her way, and furnished the milk to fill the breast of her who rocked the cradle and fed the babe that became a ruler. Her sphere of usefulness still continues in the older settled districts, both urban and rural. It is the history of all older countries that they have been driven to dairying and stock raising, but here we have taken time by the forelock and organized our creamery while yet our farms are fertile."

In dairying, cleanliness is the first law.



What the De Laval Owner Gets!

The simplest, strongest, most attractive, most convenient and most profitable machine made for the recovery of cream from milk.

A mechanically perfect machine built as accurately as a watch and almost as noiseless in operation.

An everlasting machine in which every point of friction is fitted with bushings readily removable.

The slowest running, fastest skimming, easiest cleaned and most sanitary separator bowl.

Absolute recovery of cream at all times whether with warm milk, cold milk, new milk or old milk and cream ranging from 10% to 50%.

A machine which at a moment's notice and with practically no expense may be fitted for operation by any mechanical power.

A guarantee of the uninterrupted usefulness of this machine through the protection afforded by the Company's world wide organization made up of branch offices, and shops, local agents and travellers.

Finally the De Laval owner has the privilege of paying for his machine from the increased profits which it earns.

Before buying see the New Improved De Laval.

A free trial if desired. Write for catalog No. 210.

The De Laval Separator Co.

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Minister of Agriculture Selects The SHARPLES TUBULAR

The World's Best Cream Separator

The following letter is from the Minister of Agriculture:

Regina, Sask., Jan. 28, 1911.

Gentlemen:—I have in use on my farm at Abernethy one of your Tubular Separators, which has given excellent satisfaction.

W. R. MOTHERWELL, Minister of Agriculture.

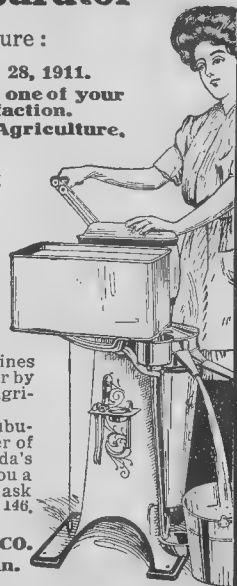
The Minister of Agriculture is certainly in position to know, select, and use on his own farm the very best cream separator it is possible to obtain.

Why Did He Choose The Tubular?

Because it is later than, different from and superior to all others. Because it has twice the skimming force of others, skims faster and twice as clean, and thereby pays for itself time after time by saving cream that common separators cannot get. Because the Dairy Tubular neither needs nor contains disks or other contraptions. Because buying one Tubular—which wears a lifetime—beats buying several "peddler's" or other inferior machines that last but a short time. Because Tubulars are guaranteed forever by the oldest separator concern on this continent. The Minister of Agriculture chose a Tubular because it is The World's Best.

Tubular sales easily exceed most, if not all, others combined. Tubulars probably replace more common separators than any one maker of such machines sells. The manufacture of Tubulars is one of Canada's leading industries. Our local representative will be glad to show you a Tubular. If you do not know him, ask us his name. Write for catalog No. 146.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO.
Toronto, Ont., Winnipeg, Man.



Pulls Stumps or Standing Trees.

Clears a two-acre circle with one sitting—pulls anything the wire rope will reach; stumps, trees, grubs, rocks, hedges, etc. A man and a boy with one or two horses can run the

COMBINATION STUMP PULLER, Stump Anchored or Self Anchoring.

A minute and a half it takes for the ordinary stump. No heavy chains or rods. Note the strong wire rope with patent coupler—grabs the rope at any point. Does not chafe rope; far ahead of old-style "take-ups." Smallest rope we furnish stands 40,000 lbs. strain. It generates immense power and it's made to stand the strain. We also make the Iron Giant Grub and Stump machine, the I. X. L. Grubber and Hawkeye Grub and Stump Machine. Write for free illustrated catalogue. Largest manufacturers of Stump Pullers in the World. Established 1884.

MILNE MFG. CO.,

885 8th St.,

Monmouth, Ill.





Breeders and feeders of live stock are invited to contribute their experience. We wish to make this department of the greatest value to its readers, and can do so only with the help of our subscribers.

Professor Shepperd on Hog Raising.

Dean Shepperd, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, speaking of hog pastures, says:—"Alfalfa may prove to be a practical hog pasture for this part of the state. If it does not, you will be able to grow a good pasture by sowing a mixture of two pounds dwarf Essex rape, a bushel of barley, a bushel of field peas and a little millet seed per acre.

"A pig that is fed grain all his life usually fails to pay expenses. One which is given the run of a suitable pasture until he is up to 150 pounds weight along with some grain feed will be produced very much more cheaply and economically.

"At the Wisconsin Experiment Station, as a result of a trial with hogs, they found that an acre of rape produced as much grain on pigs, when used as a pasture crop along with grain, as 50 bushels of corn would do. It will thus be seen that the small pasture or a minor rotation produces a vast amount of value as measured in grain feed. In addition to this feeding value of rape for hogs, the pigs were found to be stronger and gained more rapidly after the rape feeding was discontinued than the ones which had been on grain alone. This is doubtless the result of being more vigorous and healthy. They found that the ones fed rape and grain considerably outgained the ones fed on grain alone."

Protecting Sheep from Coyotes.

Address by T. L. Neish, Carlyle, Sask., before Annual Meeting of Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association, Regina, March 20th.

In the present state of the sheep industry it would seem that this report, even of a beginner, may be welcome. It is that consideration alone which allows me to accept the invitation to address you.

Sheep raising in this province has passed its experimental stage. That time was twenty years ago, when flocks of sheep, of in some cases hundreds, were not uncommon. The labor connected with the business was light and the remuneration was so satisfactory that the keeping of sheep became a very popular occupation among settlers in the outlying districts, where the unfenced prairie afforded a natural free run. This was especially so with those settlers of the remittance-man class, who really tried to make a livelihood for themselves. The occupation suited itself to their ideals by affording them the measure of leisure and recreation by which, rather than by strenuous toil, they sought to perfect their existence. And it says great things for the sheep's adaptability to this oil and climate that the keeping of sheep was chosen as a profession here by the same class of people who went to Florida to grow oranges and to Ceylon to grow tea.

The method of handling sheep in those days was to turn them out to graze upon the open range, the owner seeing only that they came home at night.

There were not so many coyotes then as now, and especially upon the open prairie the risk of their molesting the sheep was not great. The coyote was shy, and the placing of bells upon some of the sheep was found to keep them at a distance. But the coyote enquired into the matter, and he had abundant opportunity to rectify his natural shyness by uninterrupted experience; for he might be seen watching among the un-

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$2.00 per line, per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

FAIRVIEW STOCK FARM—J. G. Barron, Prop., Carberry, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire swine have made Fairview Farm famous. The breeding animals coming from Fairview have been a prime factor in the improvement of stock in this country. The Shorthorn herd is now headed by Mistletoe, Eclipse and Topman's Duke VII, with Fairview Lad and Scotch Thistle in the junior herd. Imported Yorkshire sires. Some choice heifers for sale.

IMPROVED YORKSHIRE SWINE, at Cherry Grove Farm, Jas. J. Stewart, Gladstone, Man., Proprietor. Herd boar (imp. in dam) bred by Earl of Rosebery, Dalmeny Park, Edinburgh. Young stock always on hand.

JOS. CASWELL, Saskatoon, Sask., breeder of milking Shorthorns, Tamworth Pigs and B. P. Rocks. Prizes won in 1909 \$1500, in 1910 \$1850 and a lot of silver cups and gold medals. Rye Grass and Red Fife Wheat Seed. No noxious weeds. My entire herd is for sale.

ROBERT REID, Forrest Station, Man., breeder of Percherons. Port de Vendome at head of Stud. Championship for stallion and four mares, Brandon Fair, 1908 and 1909. Young stock for sale.

GEO. GRAY, Crandell, Man., breeder of Clydes Imp. "Wyomyo," winner of 1st at Brandon summer fair, also 1st at winter fair at head of stud. Young stock for sale.

MORTSON BROS., Fairlight, Sask., have Yorkshire hogs for sale, young and old, both sexes. Showed grand champion Brandon Fair. Prices according to quality of animal selected.

THOS. SANDERSON, Evergreen Farm, Holland, Man., Breeder of Shorthorns, Shropshire Sheep, Yorkshire Pigs and S.C. Brown Leghorns. Write for prices.

F. MURDOCK, Spring Bank farm, Greenway, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep, Poland China Hogs, and Scotch collie Dogs.

JOS. COCKRIELL, Box 13, Holmfild, Man., breeder of high grade Oxford Down Sheep. Ram lambs for sale. Twelve firsts Killarney 1908.

J. A. KILLOUGH, Riverside Farm, Pense, Sask., breeder of Yorkshire and Tamworth swine. 30 pure-bred Berkshire, Yorkshire and Tamworth boars fit for service, for sale.

HEREFORD CATTLE AND SHETLAND PONIES. Pioneer prize herds of the West. Pony vehicles, harness, saddles. J. E. Marples, Poplar Park Farm, Hartney, Man.

W. ALISON, Meadowside Stock Farm, Deloraine, Man., breeder of Clydesdales, Shropshire sheep and large improved English Berkshire swine. Young animals from imported stock for sale.

BERKSHIRE HOGS, Sunnyside Farm, Gladstone, Man., J. K. McLennan, Prop. Young stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE — Bulls for sale. W. H. Mullins, Ponoka, Alberta.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Frank Orchard, Graysville, Man. Prize-winning stock for sale. Both sexes, all ages, trio not akin.

P. McGRATH, Oak Bluff, Man., breeder and importer of Poland China hogs. Write your wants.

J. MORISON BRUCE, Tighnduin Stock Farm, Lashburn, Sask., breeder of Clydesdales and Milking Shorthorns.

COLIN D. REX, Parlington Farm, Elkhorn, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Herd headed by imported Baron's Pride—28855.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Stock Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Farm one mile west of station, Carroll, Man.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of registered Clydesdales, Ayrshires and Yorkshires. Stock for sale.

W. H. ENGLISH, Harding, Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle, Yorkshire pigs, Rocks and Buff Orpingtons.

D. SMITH, Gladstone, Man., breeder of Yorkshire Swine, Jersey and Shorthorn cattle, Shire horses and Pekin Ducks.

H. F. CALDWELL, Roslyn Stock Farm, Dauphin, Man., importer and breeder of Shorthorns. Stock for sale at all times.

ALEX. WOOD, Manor Hill Farm, Souris, Man., importer and breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM, Shorthorns and Berkshires for sale. R. L. Lang, Oak Lake.

BROWNE BROS., Ellsboro, Sask., breeders of Aberdeen Angus Cattle. Stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE—Bull, cows and heifers for sale. Wm. Walker, Ashford, Sask.

P. McDONALD, Virden, Man., breeder Prize winning English Berkshire Swine.

W. V. EDWARDS, Souris, Man., breeder of Jersey Cattle and Berkshire Swine.

J. T. TULLY, Reaburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle.

C. G. BULSTRODE, Mount Farm, Qu'Appelle, Sask., breeder of Berkshire swine.

J. J. SPROULE, Meadowlea Stock Farm, Minto, Man. Imported Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

WALTER JAMES & SONS, Rosser, Man. Several pure-bred Shorthorn bulls from six months to eighteen months; also heifers and cows of all ages. We wish to reduce our herd without a public sale. Yorkshire boars and sows, November farrow, \$12.00; September farrow, \$16.00; and July farrow, \$18.00. Prices include registered pedigree and crate.

A. D. McDONALD, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man. For sale—a number of pure-bred Yorkshire sows to farrow April, May and June, also a number of young spring stock of both sexes ready to ship at once.

H. HANCOX, Roseau View Stock Farm, Dominion City, Man., breeder of Holstein-Friesian cattle. Sir Modest Colantha Fayne, winner of first and champion at Winnipeg and Brandon 1910, at head of herd. Bull-calves for sale.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

R. C. HENDERS, Morningside Farm, Culross, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Breeding stock for sale.

M. C. WEIGHTMAN, Lindisfern Stock Farm, Morden, Man., breeder of Shire horses and Aberdeen Angus cattle.

WM. GRAYSTON, Mount Pleasant, Newdale P.O., Man., breeder of Shorthorn cattle. Young stock for sale. Write.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank Stock Farm, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicesters Farm 7 miles from Elkhorn.

JOHN STRACHAN, Up Hill Stock Farm, Pope, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle, Yorkshire Swine and Leicester Sheep. Young stock for sale.

J. A. FRASER, Maple Grove Farm, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Swine. Young stock for sale.

JAMES DUTHIE, Melgund Stock Farm, Hartney, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

G. LESS FERGUSON, Avondale Stock Farm, Souris, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Clydesdales and Berkshires. Young stock for sale.

YORKSHIRE HOGS—M. Smeltzer, Strathcona, Alta., Sweepstakes boar at Edmonton Exhibition. Correspondence invited.

D. A. FRASER, Lake Louise Stock Farm, Emerson, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle. Young bulls for sale.

J. A. NICOLL, Rossendale, Man. Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle and Yorkshire Swine. Young stock for sale. Write.

JAMES BURNETT, Napinka, Man., breeder and dealer in Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

A. E. HOOD, Oak Lake, Man., Breeder of Shorthorn Cattle.

R. J. BRAY, Lenore, Man. Breeder of Shetland Ponies.

ROBERT KERR, Virden, Man., Breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

FRED T. SKINNER, Indian Head, Sask. Shorthorns, Shropshires and White Wyandottes.

RICHARD LEA, Bridge Creek, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires. Stock for sale.

FRANK MILBURN, Virden, Man., breeder of large English Berkshires.

E. F. DOBBYN, Riverside Stock Farm, Melita, Man., breeder of Hereford Cattle.

J. M. DOUGLAS & SON, Tantallon, Sask. Breeders of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

T. E. WALLACE, Portage la Prairie, Man. Scotch Shorthorns. Stock for sale.

GEO. GORDON, Muirton Farm, Oak Lake, breeder of Shorthorns. Choice young stock.

T. D. TAYLOR, Mount Pleasant Farm, Minnedosa, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshires.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

GUS WIGHT, Evergreen Farm, Napinka, Man. breeder of Clydesdales and Shorthorns.

ABERDEEN ANGUS, Berkshires and Buff Orpingtons. Lew Hutchinson, Duhamel, Alta.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Young bulls for sale.

J. V. BOYD, Regina, Sask., breeder of Holsteins. Young stock for sale.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE. Bulls for sale. Homer Smith, Box 1894, Winnipeg.

J. S. RENWICK, Carberry, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

W. L. McNAIR, Progress Point Farm, Keyes, Man. Shorthorn Cattle. Young stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Sask., breeder Aberdeen Angus. Young stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire cattle. Young stock for sale.

H. H. KEYS, Maple Avenue Farm, Pense, Sask. Angus cattle. Young stuff for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle, and Oxford Sheep. Young stock for sale.

S. BROWN, Culraven, Kirkcudbright, Scotland, breeder and exporter of heavy Clydesdale stallions and mares. Also the best class of Hackney stallions and mares, sensational show harness horses and matched pairs.

SHROPSHIRE AND LEICESTER SHEEP Yorkshire hogs and Bronze turkeys. Young, stock for sale; turkey eggs and birds in season. M. I. Colton, Tregarva, Sask.

HEREFORD CATTLE—Burden, 8426, champion at Calgary Fair, 1910, at head of herd. Stock for sale, both sexes, all ages. Oswald Palmer, Lacombe, Alta.

TAMWORTH HOGS—Geo. Campbell, Killarney Man. Stock for sale, both sexes, all ages Sweepstakes boar at Brandon and Killarney Fairs

SHORTHORN CATTLE AND B.P. ROCK FOWLS Two young bulls and a few cows for sale. J. H. Mellick, Box 1763, Edmonton, Alta.

JOHN MATTHEWSON, Virden, Man., breeder of pure bred English Berkshires.

ALEX. D. GAMLEY, Griswold, Man., breeder of Leicester sheep. Write for prices.

K. M. WEBSTER, Cartwright, Man., breeder of Clydesdales. Stock for sale.

GEO. RICHARDSON, Nutana, Sask., breeder of Shorthorns. Bulls for sale.

D. McFARLANE, Oak Lake, Man., breeder of Aberdeen-Angus Cattle.

G. W. ORSER, Wauchope, Sask. Choice Shorthorns of both sexes for sale.

THOS. McCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., breeder of Ayrshires. Write your wants.

Credit Sale—May 10, 1911

Farm, 50 head of Shorthorns, Implements, Household Effects.

Watch these columns for further particulars. If interested drop a card.

JAMES WILSON, Proprietor, INNISFAIR, Alta.

W. J. McCOMB, Beresford, Man.

Importer and Breeder of

RED POLLED CATTLE

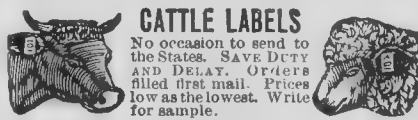
"The Farmer's Cow"

Herd headed by Major Bragg, No. 16502, the unbeaten Red Polled Bull. Stock of all ages for sale.

Imported Yorkshires

Young boars and sows, prize winners themselves and from prize winning stock, for sale. Breeding females include the champion sow at Edmonton Fair, 1910.

F. T. SHAW, Belmont Farm, P.O. Box 1632, Edmonton. Also some good farmlands for sale.



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The Gold Standard Herd



Of large English Berkshires. The home of the big easy keeping, early maturing, bacon type kind. The Berkshire Headquarters of the West. I am now booking orders for early spring pigs a bunch of choice mature sows being bred to the two best stock boars in the Province, pairs unrelated supplied.

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We have orders for half a car of Jerseys for points along the C.N.R. between Winnipeg and Edmonton. We want a few more and car will be sent, a single animal or as many as you want. Canada's greatest Jersey Herd Production

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Home of the Choicest

Shropshire, Leicester, Cotswold and Lincoln Sheep.

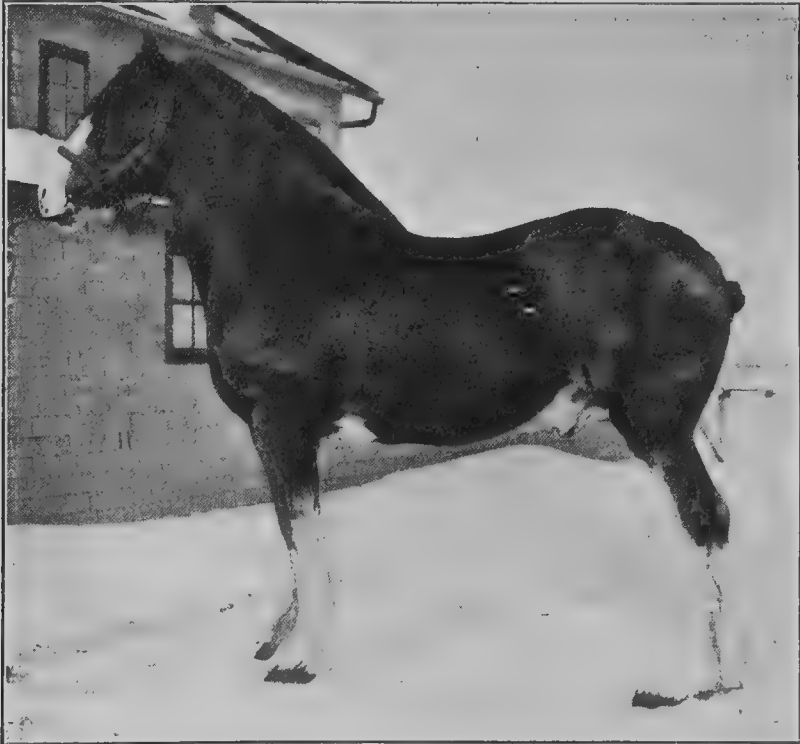
I can supply you with good show stuff, or choice breeding stock of any of the above breeds. I have also a bunch of good grades for sale. Write for prices, they are reasonable.

W. T. Shuttleworth, Gaetz Valley Stock Farm, Gaetz Valley, Alta.

CHAS. ELLETT

Sandy Lake, Strathcona P.O., Alberta, Breeder of Aberdeen - Angus Cattle

Stock all ages, both sexes. Good Strains. Reasonable Prices.



Lord Ardwell, Clydesdale stallion at head of the Van Horne Stud, East Selkirk, Man. A well known sire and prize winner in Western Shows. Winner of second prize in the aged class at the Manitoba Winter Fair.

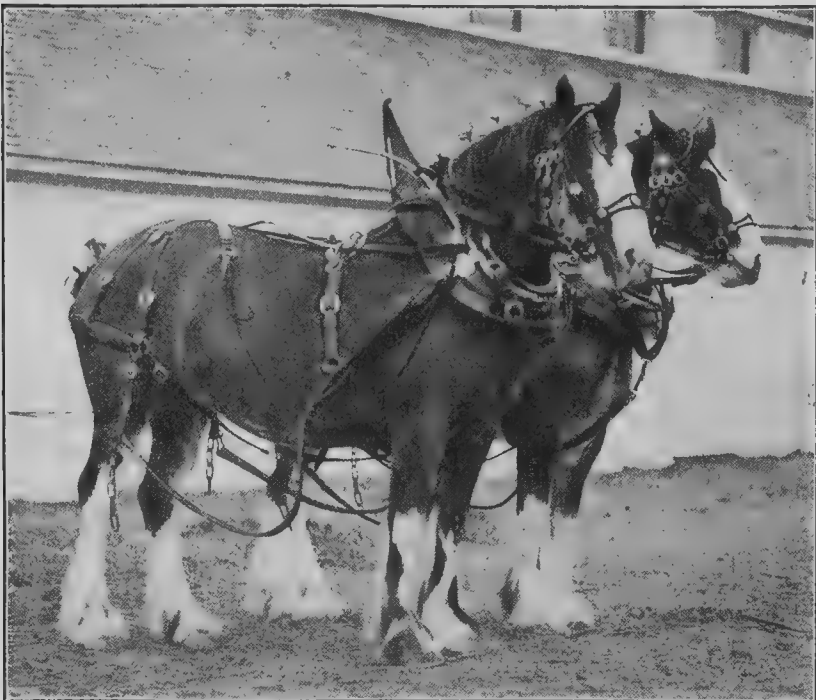
protected flocks for hours as the sheep grazed, perhaps a mile from home, in the open prairie or amongst the bluffs.

The coyotes were the first commission of inquiry into the sheep industry of the province, and the enquiry had a very opposite effect from what we look for from that of the present Commission. Attempts were made to get rid of him, but in spite of bells, poison baits and traps, the day was eventually his, and the amateur sheep men gave up. The price for the lambs fell about that time, and this helped to make the sheep business so unpopular that between this first period of experiences and until quite recent years it was neglected by all save real sheepmen, who had been, from their youth, accustomed in other countries to master the attendant difficulties.

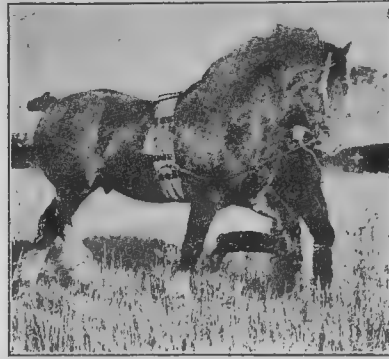
Thus for years, on account of the coyotes, a flock of sheep was seldom to be seen. In the south-eastern part of the province, down at Carievale, in a grain growing district, one large flock was held, and was herded upon open prairie and on the extensive summer fallows and stubbles; but even in that open country the coyotes were a source of constant anxiety, and would kill sheep right up at the buildings, especially on foggy mornings, if the sheep were thought to be secure and were left unguarded. In the rough country, also, around the Moose Mountains, there were flocks of sheep owned by old-time shepherds. One flock of 2,000 was safe-

guarded by the use of greyhounds, and the country being open, the coyotes were pretty well kept out of their neighborhood; and another flock of 70 head was kept on with profit under the protection of poisoned bait and rifle. The grass within easy distance of home was burned off in spring, and, by being thus kept fresh, there was less temptation for the sheep to roam. But the coyotes had good hiding in the bluffs, and the protection of the sheep became so great a task and took so much of the farmer's time that they had eventually to be given up. Those instances, I think, are representative of the only partial success attending sheep husbandry in that intervening period.

But it is in that very same rough and bluff country, where the coyotes are to-day more numerous than ever before, that a flock of sheep which numbers now 300 has been so successfully protected that in the last five years, since the flock was commenced, only one lamb has been lost to the coyote, and it may be said that in the general management of this flock the work of affording protection from the coyote has proved to be but an incident, and of all the essential things to successful shepherding the one most easily acquired. It fits in with the general necessities of the situation, because the best of the land round about is now under cultivation, the sheep have to be herded or fenced to prevent



Princess Royal and Lady Pride, owned by Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, East Selkirk, Man., first prize team of pure-bred draft mares at Manitoba Winter Fair.



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A choice to suit all buyers from a ranch stallion up to a top show horse.

In Shorthorns I have a herd of 50 head, and have a few young bulls, and females of all ages for sale, including a few imported Augustas.

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Percherons and Holsteins

Registered stock of the highest breeding

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Cows, Heifers and Bull Calves offered at close prices. Imported mares weighing from 1,650 to a ton. Some mares in foal to imported "Carnot," grand champion at Chicago International in 1909. Some stallions and mares sired by the famous "Calypso." A grand lot of young stallions ready for service. Price right. Come and see; or write.

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Clydesdales—Shorthorns—Yorkshires

Premier herd of Shorthorns wherever shown, headed by Shenley Adonis (imp.). A few choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Some splendid Yorkshires, either sex, for Spring delivery. Local and Long Distance phone.

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EAST SELKIRK, MAN.

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Will exhibit and offer for sale at Brandon and Regina Spring Shows, the noted sires **PERPETUAL MOTION** and **BARON OF ARCOLA**, also some of the produce of these horses, ranging in age from one to three years.

Prices reasonable and terms to suit buyers.

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Read This...

Credit Sale

Grand View Stock Farm, herd of noted Shorthorns, also Horses, Implements, Household Effects, etc., will be sold by Auction

May 10th 1911

The proprietor has leased his farm, consisting of half-section, an ideal farm as to location, soil and improvements, 3 1/2 miles from Innisfail, 4 miles from Bowden. The farm will be sold subject to lease and reserve figure. This will be an opportunity to secure at your own figures, the choicest lot of Shorthorns, male and female, ever offered in the West, the breeding of one Breeder. Several championships stand to the credit of the herd which at present consists of 10 young bulls, 40 females, the dams all being good milkers. Also herd of the right sort, fit to head any herd in Canada; age three years, twice Alberta Champion, and the get of Grand Champion Dam, a Strathallan and a show cow. Females also have been winners, and there are a good many more here to offer. For further particulars as to terms, etc., address

James Wilson, Proprietor, Grand View Stock Farm, Innisfail, Alberta
Don't Forget Date. Sale Begins at Ten a.m.

their wandering, and the protection of the crops from the sheep has shown the way to protect the sheep from the coyotes. The sheep at the same time are proving to be a profitable investment.

I would like to safeguard the interests of the people in the Carlyle district, from which I come, by correcting any tendency which my talk about sheep and coyotes and bluffs and small fields and waste places might have to cause the district to be under-valued. Its five grain elevators testify to its productive grain fields, but my farm is rough, and the problem of making a living was the same open question that it is to-day to other farmers similarly situated; for where the wheat remains green in the over-rich hollows when it is shelling on the thinly covered knolls, and the blackbirds nesting in the bluffs are so numerous as to greatly damage the ripening oats, there is a handicap to successful grain growing, and some less wasteful means of farming the land should be sought. Where such land abounds, there is often a good outside range for cattle, and more or less wild hay available; but the question remains of how the arable land may be best utilized and the many otherwise waste places of such a farm be made to yield a profit.

There is no great difficulty about using sheep on such land to consume growing crops, and the protection of the sheep is a comparatively simple matter under that system. The fence that will keep the sheep in will keep the coyotes out, and such a fence is so simple that it can be moved to enclose one part after another quite expeditiously.

A five-foot woven wire fence, hung, without stretching it, upon the posts of an ordinary barb wire fence, and attached near the top and bottom with two-inch nails driven in and bent over, the top nail up and the lower one down, will be found to do the business, and where there is no barb wire fence then light poplar posts but slightly driven in are used on which to hang the woven wire. Where a trail crosses the enclosure gates are made of a bit of the woven wire, but otherwise no gates are required, because the fence can be readily opened anywhere at a joint and folded back.

To move this fence, the woven wire is unhooked from the posts, laid on the ground and rolled up in rolls containing ten rods each, which will be found a most convenient weight for loading. Two men with a team and wagon can take down, move and set up a mile of fence a day.

In this way the sheep may be folded anywhere to utilize either grass or forage crop, and it is wonderful how much subsistence the sheep will find on a limited area if care is taken to burn off the rough grass in the hollows some time in the early summer.

All the land may thus be kept growing profitable sheep grass, and every plant and green thing in the bluffs which is within reach of the sheep will be consumed. No other live stock can so make one acre as good as another, and no other animal can improve the prairie sod as does the sheep.

If there is open range and enough sheep to pay for herding, grazing them out on it in the early spring before there are neighbor's crops to damage, and also after the harvest is off the fields, will be found the most convenient way to handle them; but outside their fences the sheep must have the constant presence of the shepherd if immunity from loss from coyotes is to be enjoyed. The range in the early spring is most acceptable to the sheep, which naturally takes a great amount of exercise. They will lose some wool in the scrub, but the loss is small in comparison with the benefits that will be evident at lambing time, when the vigor and good health of the ewes means strong lambs. If the range is too distant for the sheep to be brought home at night, they may be folded in a loose woven wire corral, and at such times the fence is made more secure by fastening the wire to the ground between the posts with willow pegs. A temporary building is made to hold oats, which the sheep receive night and morning, and to shelter the shepherd from passing storms.

In such a situation in the early spring, when the sheep travel rapidly, the shepherd will sometimes be an extremely



PINK, 24765 [47513]

The most famous Percheron Stallion of the present day. Twice champion at the International, Chicago, and just sold by W. S., J. B. and B. Dunham, of Wayne, Illinois, whose herd he has headed for many years, to Mr. R. W. Bradshaw, of Magrath, Alberta, for use at head of his stud.

The Unequaled Pink

Realizing the fact that Canada wants the best of Percheron horses, I have purchased this, the greatest stallion of the breed, winner in nearly every prominent show in the United States, and twice champion at the International, Chicago, for use at the head of my stud. I have also made an importation of the very best that is obtainable, both in stallions and mares, and can suit the most exacting purchaser at reasonable prices. Any one in need of a first-class stallion can get same from me at a reasonable price. My horses have been at the head in Alberta, and my last importation cannot be surpassed elsewhere in America. Write before you buy.

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to remove the lameness and make the horse go sound. Money refunded if it ever fails. Easy to use and one to three 45-minute applications cure. Works just as well on Sidebone and Bone Spavin. Before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy for any kind of a blemish, write for a free copy of

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Ninety-six pages of veterinary information, with special attention to the treatment of blemishes. Durably bound, indexed and illustrated. Make a right beginning by sending for this book.

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If you want imported stock and have not yet dealt with us, we advise you to order half your requirements from us, and obtain the other half any way you choose, we feel confident of the result, we shall do all your business in the future.

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Homewood Stock Farm Galloways, Berkshires, Oxford Down Sheep and Angora Goats

I have a good lot of Berkshires and Angora Goats or sale. A Spanish Jack for sale, or exchange for work horses.

Farm two miles from town. Phone 277, ring 2

James Bray
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Business Jerseys

The Best in the West

In our herd we have some of the best Jerseys that money could buy in the United States of America. Mayflower Noble, our herd header, won first at the National Dairy Show. We have a yearling heifer that was first at the same exhibition. Pet's Wonder, four years old, is a first prize winner at State Fairs; also her dam, Morocco's Pet.

This is the kind of blood that predominates in our breeding herd. We can supply anything from one animal of either sex to a car load.

Joseph Harper & Sons
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I have sold all my young Ayrshires except a bull calf and four year old bull, Prairie King. Farm six miles south-east of Pense and six miles south-east of Grand Coulee. Phone Coulee Rural from Pense. P.O. Box 183.

F. H. O. HARRISON, Pense, Sask.



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Metal Ear Labels with owner's name, address and any number required. They are inexpensive, simple and practical. The greatest thing for stock. Do not neglect to send for free circular and sample. Send your name and address to day.

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Some choice young Bulls and Heifers for sale

J. M. DOUGLAS & SON, Tantallon, Sask.

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Registered and high class Clydesdales for sale at all times.

E. B. ANDROS, Prop.

busy man, and particularly hard on shoe leather. But the sheep vary their strenuous search after crocuses by times of rest, when they all lie down and chew the cud with a vigorous contentment. It is then that the happy minded shepherd will have a good time, for where is there a more delightful situation and more chance for pleasant reflection than is his when he watches thus the scattered and reposeful flock? It may seem trivial to mention it, but in this new country he may be found playing the flute in the classic attitude of the shepherd toward the sheep. And is the natural happening of this peaceful relationship not a sign that just as there is rolling land and grass, shepherding is natural to Saskatchewan? So the presence of the coyote does not prevent the keeping of sheep from proving the peaceful occupation it should be.

The defensive measures in fencing, and the rule to be observed of never leaving the sheep while herding are so simple and sufficient that the coyote will be of very little account, and the shepherd may, or may not, and just as it suits him, carry on a more aggressive campaign against him.

Even when the sheep are grazing within their fences, it is only necessary good management for the shepherd to visit them frequently, and as this supervision is the practice in arable lands in other countries, where sheep folding is done, the necessity of a frequent protective overseeing of the flock is a part of the business and not a peculiar necessity for shepherding in Saskatchewan.

for the British immigrant, and be made to foster a pastoral population, which will make those districts prove to be permanently settled and thriftily farmed when the great wheat areas are impoverished by over-cropping.

I believe the sheep industry is destined to become important. Everybody who keeps a few sheep says this is a good country for sheep, and it is evident that the only trouble is the coyote, and we have found, so far, that the coyote is hardly any trouble at all. But the coyote should be exterminated all the same.

I have said very little about aggressive measures against the coyote, but the increase in the commercial value of his pelt has made the winter hunting of coyotes a profitable and favorite sport. Still, the winter hunting of coyotes will never exterminate them, because it will become less popular as the coyote becomes scarcer and more wary. The pelt, of course, is valuable only in winter, and there is thus lacking a sufficient inducement to hunt the coyotes in summer. If an artificial stimulus could be given to the hunting of coyotes when they have their young, there would be good reason to hope for the rapid disappearance of this pest, which causes so much loss, not only in his raids on poultry but by the fear of his depredations, which keeps people from going in for sheep. Since, however, the coyote is here, and likely to stay for some years, I hope that the telling of this experience with sheep, which has been quite successful in so far as protecting them is



Good mares on the Thorne Ranch, north of High River, Alta. Mated with pure bred draft stallions they are at once a valuable asset.

Is it not true, then, that here, where these creatures are so very healthy, and especially on the thousands of sections of rougher land, which are either at this time entirely unoccupied or on which only small areas suitable to grain growing are put under cultivation, the sheep can most economically use all that nature has provided for the subsistence of grazing stock, and that they are destined to be the medium by which those abundant resources can be turned to account?

If twenty years ago the day was for the coyotes, now at this date the opportunity is open for the sheepman, and with his awakening to this opportunity and dependent upon it, there will come a more ready settlement and better development of the rougher lands of the province.

The mission of the sheep is to the man on rough land, who feels the disadvantage of his situation; for by using the sheep he may change that disadvantage into an advantage by choosing the business that is suitable to his land.

And if the farmers on rough land prosper they will want laborers, and they will be suited by the inexperienced workman, whom the wheat grower can not employ. At present the demand of our farms is for the man who can drive a four-horse team, and the man who is inexperienced in this purely Western form of employment can not readily find work on a farm, although he may be a good workman and a handy man at, say, painting, digging, fencing, gardening, hay making, hauling straw, and all the employment which a stock farm offers.

Large areas of the province, at present being settled only because the wheat lands have been largely taken up, can, through the keeping of sheep, be made to be the most acceptable place of abode

concerned, will help to show that sheep husbandry may be conducted without loss from his depredations.

Market Requirements and Methods of Marketing Hogs.

Paper Read by W. R. Ingram, of the Swift Canadian Co., Winnipeg, at the Annual Meeting of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association, Regina.

In discussing the subject allotted me, my talk will be one governing conditions in Western Canada. The possibilities of sufficient hogs being produced to warrant the packers in looking for trade outside of the prairie provinces and British Columbia are too remote to waste time on at the present. And I might further add that so far as the present prospects indicate, it, more than likely, will be absolutely necessary to bring in considerable product to supply the tremendous increasing demand which is more and more apparent every day. This demand is caused, as you well know, by the influx of home seekers to the "last great West."

The production of hogs is not keeping pace with the increase in population. Western Canada is not raising her proportion of hogs as compared with Eastern Canada or the territory south of us.

You have the grain, you have the farms, which are suffering from lack of live stock on them: still at the same time you do not appear to have had the inclination to go into this branch of agriculture.

The headlines of a recent editorial were: "Sell the Grain or Feed it? The

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Kills Bone Spavin

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"I have used your Spavin Cure for a long time and would not be without it. Have killed a Bone Spavin by its use."
OLE CARLSON.

That tells the whole story. And hundreds of thousands have had the same experience in the past 40 years.

For Spavin, Ringbone, Curb, Splint, Swellings and all Lameness,

Kendall's Spavin Cure cures the trouble—makes the horse sound and well—and saves money for the owner because it removes the cause of the trouble.

Keep a bottle always at hand—\$1 or 5 for \$5. Good for man and beast. Ask your dealer for free copy of our book "A Treatise On The Horse" or write us.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO. Enosburg Falls, Vt.

Old Basing Stock Farm Jerseys

Why not buy a bull calf from a cow that has made an official record in Alberta. Our "Rosalind of Old Basing," bred and raised here, holds the Jersey Record for Canada, fifth of any breed. Only cows that have made or are making

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are kept in Old Basing Herd, Headquarters for Jersey cattle. Write for what you want.

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HAY TOOLS
of all kinds. Write for Circulars and Prices.
Myers Stayon Flexible Door Hangers
with steel roller bearings, easy to push and to pull, cannot be thrown off the track—hence its name—"Stayon." Write for descriptive circular and prices. Exclusive agency given to right party who will buy in quantity.
F. E. MYERS & BRO.
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Representatives for Western Canada.

Home Made Syrup

for one-half the Cost, is made by dissolving White Sugar in Water and adding

MAPLEINE

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The Nor'-West Farmer.

latter way is best. Live stock is necessary to keep up farms."

Market requirements denote the demands of the trade for the different classes of animals raised and sent for sale. Methods of marketing hogs can come under several heads. First: The producer can ship direct to market and dispose of the stock direct to the packer. Second: He can ship direct and sell through commission firms. Third: He can sell to a local buyer, who will in turn sell to the packer or butcher.

Classification.

Local conditions govern the classification of hogs when sold on the hoof. For instance, in Winnipeg we usually have two classes—select and heavies. Sometimes another class for stags is added. In Toronto there are four classes—choice, heavy, light, and sows. In Chicago six classes—light, mixed, heavy, rough, good to choice heavy and pigs. The number of classes is brought about by the demand for the finished product that the trade calls for, and also by the supply of hogs sent to market.

How Prices are Made.

Almost two years ago one of the live stock journals, being under the impression that a great deal of information on the subject of how a live stock market was made, opened their columns to all interested in the industry. They framed up some questions and sent them to me and asked me to contribute an article on the marketing of live stock. The editor had an idea that he would find out the mystery and complication of how the prices were made. Very briefly I am going to tell you what I wrote in answer to his queries:—

"The fixing of prices on a live stock market has no complications. Anybody who considers the proposition a few moments can very easily see why prices advance or why they drop. The law of supply and demand governs absolutely. If the abattoirs paid more than the stock was worth, that condition could not exist very long—the abattoirs would become financial wrecks.

"If the receipts of markets east and west of Winnipeg are abnormal, and very light at Winnipeg, the competition is more keen there. This also has a tendency to increase proportionately the expense of killing and dressing such animals as are purchased. The over-abundance of stock at the other markets creates for them a surplus and the abattoirs at these points immediately push into territory which is local to their competitors.

"The competitor, to keep from losing any prestige, naturally meets the reduced prices offered, even though he is putting in meats that cost him relatively much more. Higher prices were paid for the animals on hoof than a normal market would warrant. The cost of finishing is greater, owing to light receipts, for it is one of the laws of nature that the handling of large numbers reduces the expense per animal, and in meeting the prices offered with cheaper animals additional expense is added.

"On the other hand, the abnormal receipts glut a market. When this condition prevails the abattoirs must protect themselves by reducing the price so they can stand the expense of carrying the animals on hand before they are slaughtered. Animal feeding on farms will show daily gains, but when feeding in the small enclosure of abattoirs they show a heavy shrink."

Market conditions at Winnipeg are different from any other market I have ever known. The control is practically vested with the shipper. This seems a pretty brief statement, therefore I am going to explain.

A shipper arrives with a mixed carload of cattle and hogs; sometimes a few sheep are there also. The load may be divided as follows: One or two bulls. Two or three steers. A few old worn cows. Several good bacon hogs, about 175 to 225 lbs. A few good heavy lard type. A lot of mixed ones, ranging from 125 to 400 lbs., all more or less considered roughs. Now this is not an exaggeration; it only cites an example of what occurs numerous times each week.

Some five or six buyers watch the unloading and figure out which of the lot they could use to the best advantage to fill their orders. A buyer for a packing



Gold Medal offered by the Percheron Society of America. Won at Winnipeg Industrial.

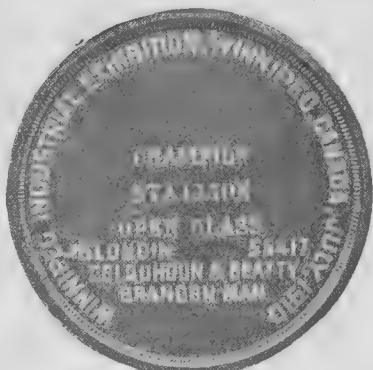
In addition to the Champions of Western Canada, we now have in our barns 12 head of choicest stallions and mares which we were able to buy at the Chicago International Live Stock Exposition. We are in the horse business; come and see them. We invite inspection.

Over 30 Years in the Business Our Motto: "Fair Dealing"

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831 Princess Ave., Brandon, Man.



Reverse Side of Medal.

REGISTERED PERCHERONS FOR SALE

AT

Clearwater Stock Farm



MARQUIS—One of the two-year-olds in our Nov. 15 shipment; weight 1825 lbs. girth 8 ft. 1 in.

OUR second shipment since November has arrived in good condition, and consists of eight stallions and four mares, all under four years of age and of heavy weight and extra good quality. Three of these horses are prize winners from the Chicago International. One of the number secured first. This importation is in addition to our usual number of forty head, and we can now offer a larger number and of better quality than ever before, at very reasonable prices and liberal terms. Intending purchasers would do well to inspect our stock before buying, or write or phone us for prices and description. We have French, American, and home bred animals to select from, weighing from 1600 to 2200 lbs., and ages from one to eight years. Our exhibit in 1909 won seventy-four prizes, of which over fifty were firsts. At Regina, in 1910, our exhibit of eight head won eleven prizes, including best four horse team and champion mare.

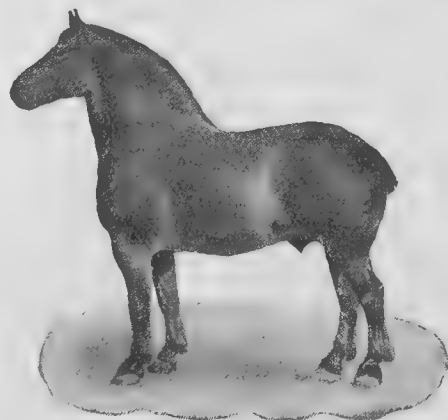
W. E. & R. C. UPPER, North Portal, Sask.

Branch Barn: CALGARY, ALTA.

Deloraine Importing Barns

I have just landed a shipment of Percheron and Belgian Mares and Stallions, direct from France and Belgium, personally selected by myself and the best I could buy, having size and quality combined and first-class goers. I am now ready to do business in the same way as I always have—small profits, quick returns and square dealing being my motto.

F. J. HASSARD, V.S., Deloraine, Man.



Percheron Stallions

A choice collection of stallions and mares of all ages that are bred as well as the best and grown out in the Northwestern climate. These horses combine size, action, bone and quality to a remarkable degree. Owing to our method of raising horses we experience absolutely no trouble from failure to breed, and our customers are always satisfied. We invite buyers to visit us whenever possible and will show you a bunch of horses that will compare with the best. Our horses won a big share of the ribbons at the Winnipeg and North Dakota fairs this year. Write us your wants.

E. O. & O. O. ELLISON & SONS,
LA MOURE - - - NORTH DAKOTA



house receives orders each day what to buy. His orders for purchases are based on what the demand is figured at. One buyer could possibly use the bulls for bologna, and the other cows for lumber camp trade. Another wants steers for fancy trade, if good enough, and, if not, a feeder may want them to take back to the country to finish. The same may apply to hogs. One wants bacon type, another lard type, while another may have orders in sight for barrelled pork, or dry salt meat, and could use the mixed lot.

Each buyer could use some, but none of them want the entire lot. The shipper wants to sell the whole load to one and close the deal as quickly as possible. The extreme shortage of what the buyer needs to fill his orders forces him to buy the entire load. If he is lucky he sells a few of the classes he did not want; if not, it forces the packer to try and handle something for which they have no demand. Thus, when you force a man to buy something that he does not want, or cannot use to advantage, he has less money to invest in those things that he feels he can use. The law of supply and demand cannot be forced out of its regular channel without someone losing money. A division of the stock among the buyers, giving to each the classes he might desire, would not leave such a condition existing.

Selling Live Stock on Its Merits.

In looking over figures covering our purchases I find that the extreme range from January 1st to March 1st is \$1.25

claim as experts in cutting, curing and finishing, come from the medium weight pigs; the balance of their output from the other grades.

It is for this reason that some packers figure that the medium weights should be within certain limits. This in itself helps in placing the pigs when buying, and guarantees to a large extent how they will average on carcasses. Also uniformly in size of pigs minimizes the expense in handling when cutting up.

Some years ago the demands of the trade were not so fastidious—a ham was a ham; a side of bacon was a side of bacon. If it was too fat or too lean, that was the fault of the pig, not of the butcher; it was the best he could purchase. There the matter was dropped. Now the conditions are different. Each person becomes an epicure according to the likes of his palate, and also pocket book. A butcher tries to satisfy his patrons and orders the grades he figures they will demand. To get his business the packer caters to his wants. The packer cannot lay it on the pig. If he does, some other fellow gets the orders and he loses a customer.

For these reasons it would seem to me that since the ultimate destination of all pigs is the butcher's block, the raisers should try and raise that class in which the packers feel they can best afford to invest.

Commission Firms.

I spoke before about selling through commission firms. These men are work-



Champion Pen of pure-bred Bacon Hogs at Brandon Winter Fair. Owned and Exhibited by A. D. McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Farm, Napinka, Man.

per cwt. between the highest and lowest prices paid for hogs from the best to the poorest. Other markets for the same period as follows: Toronto, \$3.00 per cwt.; Montreal, \$2.25; Chicago, \$5.15.

This shows that the conditions which are forced at Winnipeg, on account of the extremely heavy demand and short supply keeps stock from being sold on its merits. It means that abnormal prices are paid for some, and in order to equalize that the best cannot be purchased at its proper value. This is a condition that the breeders' association of the prairie provinces should get together and remedy. To have stock sold strictly on its merits means much to you, for it will create a demand for breeding purposes of all the pure bred stock that you can raise.

Marketing.

The marketing of hogs begins with the breeding. Too many farmers figure that "pigs is pigs"; or, in other words, that one pig is just as good as another pig, as long as it weighs as much. Those who figure this way are laboring under a misconception. The progeny of a rough boar or sow may put on weight, but it lacks that "class" which guarantees a top market price. A lot of this type does not run smooth, regular or uniform, and it is for these qualities that a buyer can afford to pay his best price. The buyer can afford to pay for the reason that they will dress to better advantage; that is, the better cuts can be obtained.

Most packers divide the finished product into two or more classes. The premium goods, on which they base their

ing daily with the buyers; they know the demand for the different grades or classes, and, owing to this, are in better touch with the situation as to what prices should be paid than a shipper who comes to Winnipeg only once every week or so. They take all responsibility of selling the load. They will possibly divide it among several buyers, which is much better than trying to force a man to buy the entire load, when he has demands only for certain classes. The commission firm remits for all the same day sold, and he in turn collects from the buyers. Then, again, if market conditions do not promise well for certain classes, they so advise the shipper, and he can withhold shipping. They guard him against arriving on a swamped market or against shipping a class of stock that cannot bring good prices.

A swamped market does neither the shipper nor the packer any good. With the first it means reduced prices, because if the packer buys he has to carry some from the period of plenty to a time when a shortage exists. This, of course, costs money.

It is a well regulated daily supply to take care of the daily demand more than anything else that keeps prices regulated and stationary.

Shipping Days.

Winnipeg suffers the disadvantage of having only about two or three real live stock days each week. On the balance there is so little stock arriving, and that with such irregularity that it costs the firms buying double as much to keep their buyers on hand.

If it could be arranged with the rail-

Vanstone & Rogers

Importers and Breeders of
Clydesdales, Percherons
Belgians and Hackneys



WE are landing an importation of Percheron colts, bred in the purple, rising three years. These colts weigh from 1,750 to 1,950 lbs. and have been running in the corn stacks—no one having been in a stable this winter except in bad weather. Not one has ever had a shoe on nor near a show ring; and yet the poorest one will be in the money in any show ring in Western Canada.

If you want a horse raised under natural conditions that has not been pampered and stuffed till he is ruined for breeding purposes, write us for a more detailed description these colts.

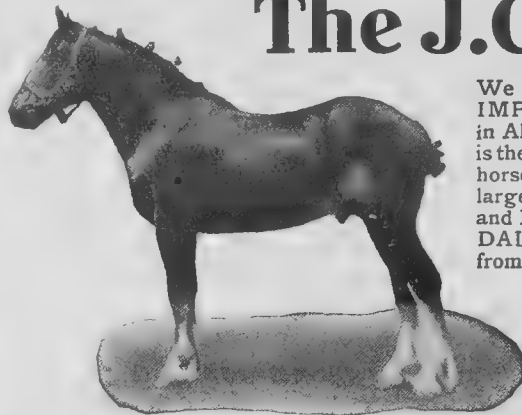
Branch at Vegreville, Alta.,

Jas. Brooks, Mgr.

Vanstone & Rogers,

Stables and Head Office, Wawanesa, Man.

The J.C. Ranch



We have been BREEDING and IMPORTING CLYDESDALES in Alberta for 27 years. Our Ideal is the BIG, DRAFTY TYPE—The horse for the farmer. We have the largest bunch of both home bred and Imported pure bred CLYDESDALES west of Winnipeg to select from. Write for prices before buying.

A dollar saved is a dollar earned.

JNO. CLARK Jr.,

P.O. Box 32

Gleichen, Alta.

Sir Norton (imp.) by Montrave Ronald, out of Bess 2nd of Daldaddy. First prize two-year-old at Calgary Fair.

Meadow Lawn Clydesdales

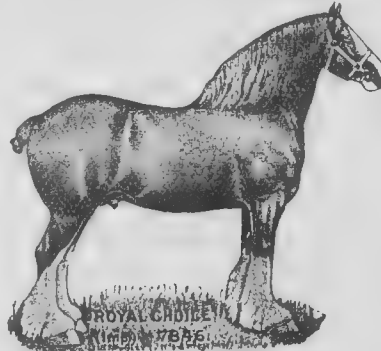
A few good Canadian bred colts rising two and three; also a few first class imported stallions for sale; mares and fillies of all ages. This stud won

14 Firsts and Championships

at the Canadian Industrial Exhibition at Winnipeg in 1910, at one of the best Clydesdale shows ever held in America.

Traynor Bros., Condie, Sask.

Local and long distance Phone. 11 miles north of Regina, on the C.N.R. Regina-Prince Albert line.



SINTON'S (Imp.) CLYDESDALES

Our 1910 importation comprising 24 Stallions and 20 Mares, reached Regina from Scotland Aug. 15th. Included in the number are many prize winners and outstanding individuals by such celebrated sires as Baron's Pride, Baden Powell, Baronson, Breadalbane, Everlasting, Marmion, Memento, Montrave Ronald, Pride of Blacon, Prince Shapley, Revelanta, Royal Edward, Royal Favorite, Royal Chottina, Ruby Pride and other noted sires.

50 head (imp.) Clydesdales and 3 (imp.) Percheron Stallions to select from, ages 1 to 5 years. Prices and terms the very best possible. Stables in city.

ROBT. SINTON, REGINA, SASK.



English Shire Horses, Hackneys and Shetland Ponies

This stud includes Champion, Gold Medal and First Prize horses. Have been exhibited at the leading shows of the West. Prize winners from the Shire Horse Show of London, Eng.

Homewood Farm, Grenfell, Sask.

P. B. Ross, Prop.

GLENALMOND STOCK FARM, STROME, ALTA.

Shorthorn Cattle and Berkshire Hogs

A Number of Bulls For Sale.

C. F. LYALL, Prop.



Shorthorns

Herd head by Keir Emblem, imported, 79045. Choice breeding stock, both sex, at Rock bottom prices. Come and see them or write for Price and terms. 65 head in herd. Prize-winning Barred Plymouth Rocks, both sex. Eggs in season.

R. W. Caswell, Star Farm, BOX 1283 Saskatoon, Sask.

Phone G.T.P., C.P.R. 375 and C.N.R.

roads to schedule the live stock trains from the different divisions, or territories, so as to guarantee a fair supply daily, it would help materially to make a live stock market.

Loading Live Stock.

I want to say just a few words about the proper way of loading, unloading and care of live stock while in transit.

When pigs are brought from the country to the shipping point, and placed in the stock yard provided by the railway company, they should be unloaded with the utmost care and entirely free from brutality, otherwise they may become badly bruised or crippled.

A bruised hog makes bruised meat, which causes it to discolor, and that means a poor price. It also makes the meat spoil very easily.

A crippled hog never makes a top price.

See that the yards are clean, for muddy, dirty pigs do not look well to the buyer.

In loading, give a pig plenty of time to go up the chute. If this is done they do not crowd when they get into the car and are less likely to fight.

If cattle are loaded with them, be sure you partition them off, and see that the partitions are strong and free from all nails.

Make it a point to get out at a stop now and then to see that the pigs do not crowd to one end of the car. This often causes suffocation.

When you arrive at your unloading point, do not try to drive them out by going in the car along the inside next to the platform. You and your helper should cross to the opposite door and walk towards opposite ends of the car. This leaves the door way entirely free and they will go out slowly and in good shape.

Market Requirements.

To give you an idea as to what the requirements were this past year, I estimate that the product of fully one hundred thousand hogs was brought into Western Canada from the outside. This shows you how great the demand was, and will also show you the profits which would have accrued to the farmers of this province had you raised your proportion of this amount.

The time has passed when you need feel that you will raise more hogs than the market will require. The demand for hog products this year will show an increase over what it was last year. And, further, you need have no fears whatever of the prices dropping below that of the cost of production. Such a possibility is so remote that it need not worry you at all.

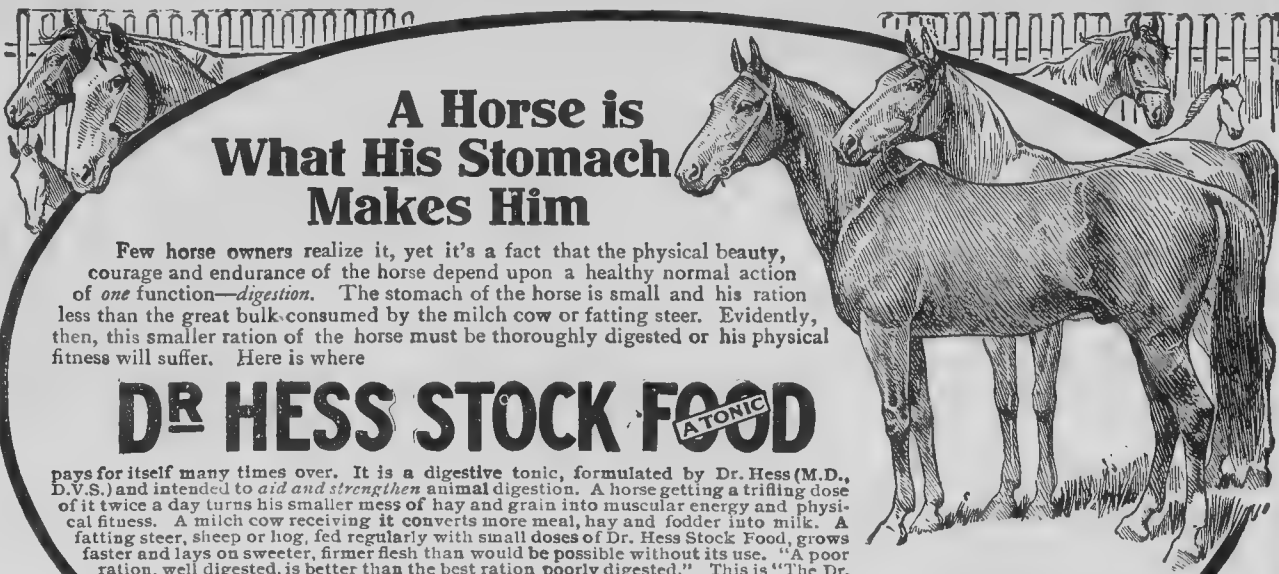
The further development of the packing-house industry in Western Canada depends upon you. We must have your live stock, or our industry will cease to exist. Your future depends upon your ability to effect every possible economy in the production of pigs on your farm. That is, you must lower the cost of production as much as possible and also you must try to produce those grades for which there is a good demand.

We intend to pay you for your stock its full market value, according to what it is worth to us. We want to see you raise plenty of live stock, and of the kind for which we can afford to pay you the top market price. We want to see you prosper, for if you do then there is a chance for us. There is no philanthropy on either side; it is just a plain business proposition.

One farmer writes: "I regard pasture as very important for cheap pork. One acre of pasture for ten sows and their pigs will do."

The supply of really good beef cattle coming to Winnipeg from western sources has been so inadequate during the past few weeks that several carloads of fresh beef have been imported from Toronto to Winnipeg.

Winnipeg abattoirs have been importing sheep on foot from the South St. Paul market, paying an import duty of \$1.25 per head to get them across the line. These sheep were raised on land more expensive than most of it on this side of the line.



A Horse is What His Stomach Makes Him

Few horse owners realize it, yet it's a fact that the physical beauty, courage and endurance of the horse depend upon a healthy normal action of one function—*digestion*. The stomach of the horse is small and his ration less than the great bulk consumed by the milch cow or fattening steer. Evidently, then, this smaller ration of the horse must be thoroughly digested or his physical fitness will suffer. Here is where

DR. HESS STOCK FOOD

pays for itself many times over. It is a digestive tonic, formulated by Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) and intended to aid and strengthen animal digestion. A horse getting a trifling dose of it twice a day turns his smaller mess of hay and grain into muscular energy and physical fitness. A milch cow receiving it converts more meal, hay and fodder into milk. A fattening steer, sheep or hog, fed regularly with small doses of Dr. Hess Stock Food, grows faster and lays on sweeter, firmer flesh than would be possible without its use. "A poor ration, well digested, is better than the best ration poorly digested." This is "The Dr. Hess Idea" of live stock feeding and all farm animals are the better for it. Dr. Hess Stock Food relieves minor stock ailments. Sold on a written guarantee. Ask your dealer for it.

100 lbs. \$7.00
25 lb. pail \$2.00

Smaller quantities at a slight advance.
Duty paid.

Dr. Hess Stock Food Makes
"Blue Ribbon" Winners
DR. HESS & CLARK
Ashland, Ohio, U.S.A.

Also manufacturers of Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a and Instant Louse Killer. Free from the 1st to the 10th of each month—Dr. Hess (M.D., D.V.S.) will prescribe for your ailing animals. 96-page Veterinary Book free for the asking. Send 2c stamp and mention this paper.

DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A Laying hens, growing chicks, moulting fowls—poultry of all kinds, ages and sizes—need Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a in daily doses. It stimulates egg production, hastens growth and fattening, shortens the moulting period, cures minor ailments and pays the poultryman several hundred per cent. profit on its purchase price. Ask your dealer for it.

1½ lbs. 35c; 5 lbs. 85c; 12 lbs. \$1.75; 25 lb. pail \$3.50. Duty paid.

Send 2 cents for Dr. Hess 48-page Poultry Book, free.

INSTANT LOUSE KILLER KILLS LICE

This is the time of year when many live stock owners are apt to depend too much upon what the animals can pick up around the fields. The loss through neglect to give liberal feeding now is apt to be especially trying on cows in calf and young animals. These both need nourishing food in plenty. And this cannot be obtained from brown, bare fields.

In Illinois they have a cattle feeders' association that is doing very good work. The mails occasionally bring notice to us of its meetings. One held on March 31 may be taken as a sample. This meeting was called in response to an invitation from the animal husbandry department of the state university. The feeders were to visit the feed lots, inspect the steers used in certain important experiments, and discuss the methods used and results obtained. Arrangements were made to have the discussions led by men of recognized authority. One expert from Chicago was announced to be present to value the cattle on the basis of the Chicago market and give a talk on the market situation. Something like this occasionally would be a good thing in this country.

Dollar's Imported Clydesdales

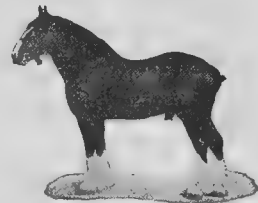
My last importation, consisting of rising four, rising three, and rising two-year old CLYDESDALE stallions, is now in my stables at HIGH RIVER.

Included in this lot are the gets of such well-known sires as REVELANTA, PRINCE OF CRAIGWILLIE, NETHERLEA, UNCLE JOHN, and the great SCOTLAND YET.

I personally selected this shipment and have every confidence that they will meet with approval of western horsemen.

They are the big quality kind. Prices right. Come and see or write for particulars.

A. L. DOLLAR, High River, Alta.



Alberta Bred Clydesdales and Hackneys

Six Clydes and three Hackneys, better than I have ever before had. My home-bred horses have WON OVER IMPORTED ONES AT CALGARY STALLION SHOWS during the past ten years. You run no chance with Alberta bred. They get good vigorous foals and lots of them. Come and see these; they will not disappoint you.

WILL MOODIE, Riverside Farm, De Winton, Alta.

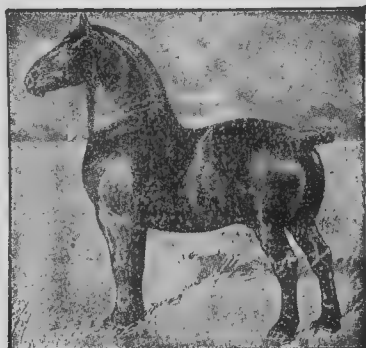
The Percheron Society of America

Has 338 new members since December 1st, 1910, exclusive of the 137 new members added by taking over the Percheron Registry Company, Columbus, Ohio. More than 3500 stockholders March 15, 1911. The only recognized Percheron record. Good pure bred mares will do your farm work and raise more valuable colts than grade mares. For information address,

Wayne Dinsmore, Secy., Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

Maple View Farm

PERCHERON AND HACKNEY STALLIONS AND MARES



MY new importation arrived on April 1, in good condition. They are all good colors, blacks and grays, 3 and 4 years old, weighing from 1800 to 2100 lbs. It will be to the interest of intending purchasers to write me, or come and see my horses before buying elsewhere. I can save purchasers money, as I buy my own horses and sell them without any salesmen, giving the purchaser the benefit of this saving in cost of selling. All horses are sold under a breeding guarantee. Over 35 years in the stallion business enables me to select breeding horses, as experience has shown. Correspondence solicited; visitors welcome. Maple View Farm is only one-half-mile from station. Phone 104, ring 32.

Third importation for 1911.

R. P. Stanley, Moosomin, Sask.

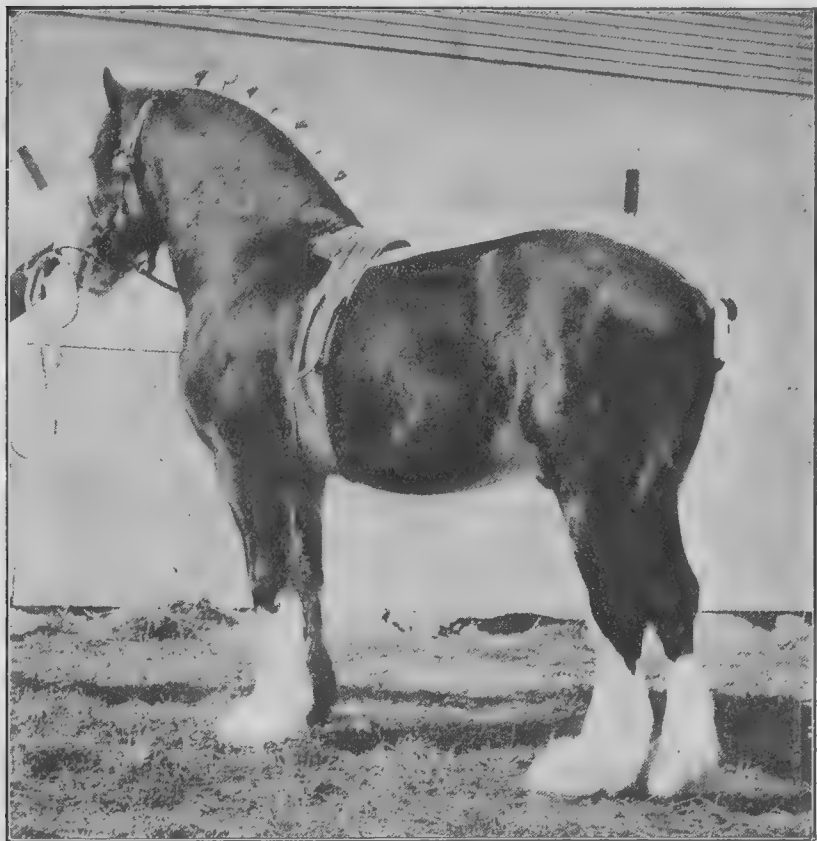
Conclusion Manitoba Winter Fair Report.

Clydesdale, Percheron and Light Horse Awards—Close of Winter Fair Marked with Much Enthusiasm—Champions Beaten by Champions—Percherons Make Great Gains—Manager Smale Re-elected—Financial Loss will be Made up by Government.

In our last issue we were unable to give a complete report of the Manitoba Winter Fair. The judging was not completed until Friday afternoon of the fair week when the ribbons were tied in the class for best mannered Hackneys or Standard breds. All through the week interest ran high and the results of the judges' decisions were awaited with great interest on account of the many prize winning animals that were to be in competition. This year there was even greater interest in the horse

they continue bringing into the country the kind of Percherons that headed the strings at Brandon two weeks ago, that French breed of horses will not be slow in establishing itself in this country even more firmly than at present.

With the Clydesdales, not only were the open classes strong, but also the entries of Canadian-bred horses. It would not be going too far, perhaps, to say that there were among the Canadian-bred entries many that could not be duplicated, for merit, in the Old



The Bruce, by Revelanta, Champion Clydesdale Stallion, Manitoba Winter Fair. Owned by R. H. Taber, Condie, Sask.

show than on former occasions. There was the best show of Percherons ever seen in the West. From the standpoint of ringside enthusiasm it was not always plain which classes were the more popular, the Clydes or the Percherons. The Percheron men showed a grand lot of big flash drafters and if

Country, at least for money which importers can afford to offer in general trading. Competition in the Canadian-bred class was strong in nearly every section. This was one of the best features of the show. Western shows have made a name for Canada during the last few years, the very best horses produced in Scotland have been brought to the prairies, and it is now gratifying to note the strength of the home-bred rings in the western shows. The open classes were well provided with imported animals.

A few weeks ago the Brandon people estimated that the winter fair this year would be conducted at a loss of not less than \$7,000, on account of the expense and inconvenience in connection with holding the show in the summer fair buildings. At the end of the show, however, the estimated loss was placed at only \$5,000. The extra expense this year resulted from having to remodel a number of the summer fair buildings, which included the installation of a steam heating system, along with a somewhat reduced attendance and many other general expenses necessitated by the temporary change. The winter fair is a provincial institution and the people of Manitoba will not expect the citizens of Brandon to stand this expense alone. Premier Roblin at the public meeting on Tuesday evening of fair week announced from the platform that the government was prepared to reimburse the fair board for any loss sustained due to change in location of the fair for this year.

At the directors' meeting just before the fair closed, Manager W. I. Smale



W. I. Smale, re-elected Manager Manitoba Winter Fair.

Golden West Stock Farm

CLYDESDALE STALLIONS



We have a very fine selection of both imported and home bred of all ages.

Come and see them, or at least get our prices and particulars before you buy.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Liberal

We also always have on hand choice imported and home bred Clydesdale fillies and mares. You should see our large stock of select Shorthorns of both sexes and all ages.

P. M. Bredt & Sons

Edenwold, P.O. Balgonie R.R. Station, C.P.R. Sask.

W. C. Kidd Listowel, Limited

Horse Importing Company

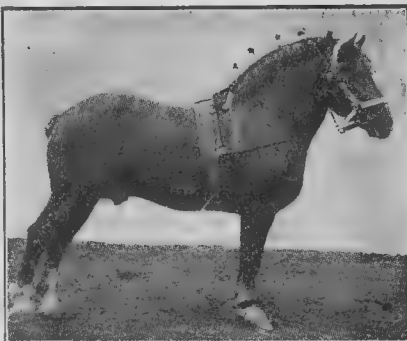
Listowel, Ontario, and
Wavy Lake Ranch, Strome
Alberta

President - W. C. KIDD, Listowel, Ont.
Western Agent G. T. KIDD, Strome, Alta.

Importers and dealers in the highest class of imported PERCHERONS, BELGIANS, CLYDES SHIRES and Standard Bred Trotting Stallions of the most fashionable strains. Private sales solicited.

Terms to suit responsible parties.

Our consignment is now ready for inspection. Write to either place for further particulars.



CAESAR DE MACHELEN
First and Champion Belgian Stallion at
Edmonton Fair.

Craigie Mains Clydesdales

Thirty Head of Imported Stallions for Sale

ON account of the death of Mr. Geo. Mutch, partner of the well known firm of A. & G. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask., and in order to wind up the business of the estate the Clydesdales now on hand at Craigie Mains are being offered at very reasonable prices. The firm has on hand now about 30 head mostly stallions, and the most of them sired by Baron's Pride or of Baron's Pride breeding. There are 10 stallions, rising three or over, 12 rising two years and the rest foals.

Write for descriptive catalog which gives all particulars. Business is still being done under the firm name of

A. & G. MUTCH, Lumsden, Sask.

P.S.—These must be sold in order to settle up the business, when other importations will be made as usual.



BARON'S CEDRIC.

JNO. H. STOUT

AT "THE OAKS"

Importer and Breeder of Percheron, Belgian and Shire Stallions
WESTBOURNE, MANITOBA

Local and Long Distance Phone. Westbourne is 17 miles north-west of Portage la Prairie on Minnedosa and Yorkton Branch, C.P.R.

DUNHAM'S PERCHERONS



Fourth importation for 1910 arrived August 4th. Our present lot, we believe, equals or surpasses any we have heretofore collected. More horses of bone, size and first-class quality than ever. Numerous important prize winners.

W. S., J. B. & B. Dunham
WRITE FOR CATALOG.
WAYNE ILLINOIS

PLAINVIEW STOCK FARM



Shorthorns, Cotswolds and Berkshires constantly on hand, of all ages and choicest quality—F. W. Brown & Sons, Proprietors, Box 56, Portage la Prairie, Man.

Melrose Stock Farm



SOLD OUT OF SHEEP

SIX BULL CALVES and a few HEIFER CALVES for Sale.
FIVE STALLIONS from one to three years old.

GEORGE RANKIN & SONS, Oakner, Man.

Sixty Clydesdales and Shorthorns for Sale

Owing to extreme drought, and having no hay and practically no straw, I offer my entire herd of Shorthorns and Clydesdales for sale, at most extreme low prices. Knowing I have got to sell is the time for those that have got feed to take advantage of securing exceedingly well-bred, grand show animals at half-price. Apply to

PURVES THOMSON

Maple Shade Farm Purves P.O., Man.

HORSES

Going Blind, Barry Co. Iowa City Ia. Can Cure

Boo Spavin

Cure the lameness and remove the bunch without scarring the horse—have the part looking just as it did before the blemish came.

Fleming's Spavin Cure (Liquid) is a special remedy for soft and semi-solid blemishes—Boo Spavin, Thoroughpin, Splint, Curb, Capped Hock, etc. It is neither a liniment nor a simple blister, but a remedy unlike any other—doesn't irritate and can't be imitated. Easy to use, only a little required, and your money back if it ever fails.

Fleming's Vest-Pocket Veterinary Adviser

describes and illustrates all kinds of blemishes and gives you the information you ought to have before ordering or buying any kind of a remedy. Mailed free if you write.

FLEMING BROS., Chemists
39 Church St., Toronto, Ontario

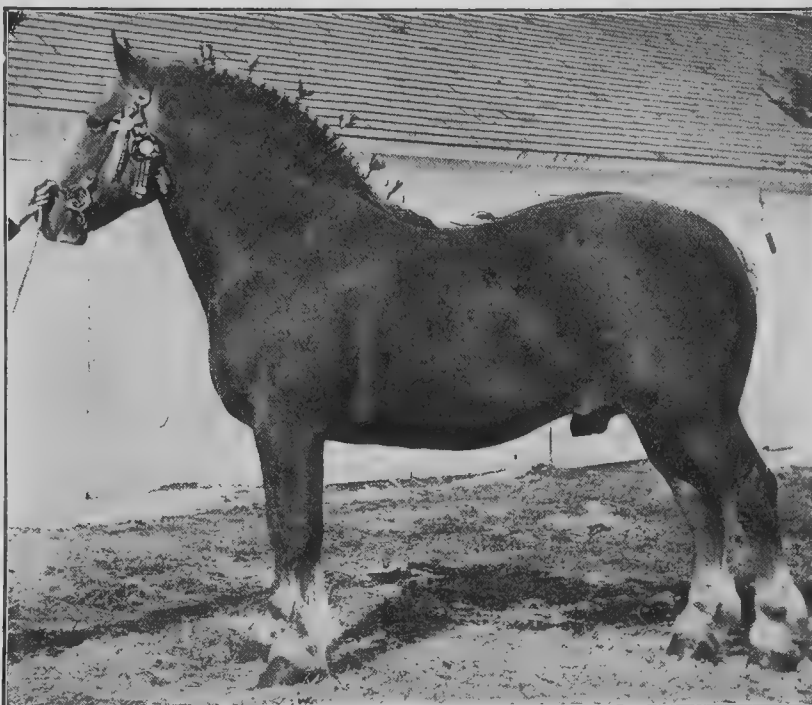
PATENTS TRADE MARK AND DESIGNS

PROCURED IN ALL COUNTRIES

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO PATENT LITIGATION

PAMPHLET SENT FREE ON APPLICATION

RIDOUT & MAYBEE, Manning Chambers, Queen Street W. TORONTO.



Brilliant, awarded Percheron championship at Manitoba Winter Fair. Imported by Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon.

was prevailed upon to take over the secretaryship for another year. This will be a most agreeable announcement as Mr. Smale certainly worked hard for the success of the show just closed.

One feature of the fair that is to be regretted was the treatment accorded the judges in connection with the Clydesdale championship class. Whether or not the decision was right, in this particular class or in any other, it is ill-becoming any group of men to jeer or hiss a decision that is honestly given. That is what happened at Brandon this year. It was not the owners of the animals that were placed up or down who made any demonstration, and it was not the fault of the fair board that it occurred, neither was it entirely irresponsible grooms who voiced in no uncertain terms their objections to the decision. Whoever was guilty of the discourtesy, and the number was by no means small, it was no credit to Brandon, or to the horse interests of the country, that it happened. It was unsportsman like, to say the least, and not in keeping with the way things usually happen at Brandon fairs.

Clydesdale Awards.

Judges: Jas. L. McLay, Janesville, Wis.; Alex. Mutch, Lumsden, Sask.; S. Benson, Neepawa.

The awards in the Canadian-bred class were given in our last issue.

Clydesdale exhibitors in the open classes: W. H. Bryce, Arcola, Sask.; Jno. Graham, Carberry; Holland Clydesdale Horse Association, Holland; J. B. Hogate, Brandon; Robt. Kerr, Virden; J. Perdue, Souris; W. E. Butler, Ingersoll, Ont.; J. M. Hunter, Lauder; J. H. Robertson, Whitewater; F. J. Hassard, Deloraine; Sir Wm. C. Van Horne, E. Selkirk; W. I. Elder, Brandon; Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; McKirdy Bros., Napinka; P. B. McLaren, Clearwater; Jas. Todd, Rapid City; J. M. Webster, Cartwright; R. H. Taber, Condie; W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont.; H. E. Mc-

Phail, Brandon; and Frank Brooks, Brandon.

Stallions foaled previous to January, 1907 (13 in the ring).—1. Black Ivory by Prince Cedric, Perdue; 2. Lord Ardwell by Baron's Pride, Van Horne; 3. Gay Sprig by Refiner, Holland Syndicate; 4. Cowden's Prince by Lothian Again, Elder; 5. Perpetual Motion by Hiawatha, Bryce; 6. Earl Roberts by Hiawatha, Jno. Graham. The other entries were: Saladin by Silver Cup, Jno. Graham; Baron Miller by Baron of Buchlyvie, Hogate; Arnot's Heir by Hiawatha, Kerr; Tillyhilt by Royal Edward and Menelaws by Hiawatha, Butler; Sir Rufus by Sir Randolph, Robertson; and Prince Amourant by Gay City, Hassard.

Every prize winner in this section was an imported animal and the first five at least, with the exception of Black Ivory, have won championship honors on former occasions. In placing Black Ivory first, both the judges and the crowd were satisfied. He is a well-known and popular horse in the West, a big draft animal with quality. In the placings following first there were as many different opinions as there were horses in the money. Gay Sprig was a strong competitor. He is a draft horse in every sense of the word. Lord Ardwell's appearance in the ring complicated matters considerably. Last year he did not meet with favor in the eyes of the judges. He came back better this year, in about the best condition in which he has ever been shown, he moved well, and with his size and breed character the judges could not get away from him for second place. This place was conceded to him early in the game. Between Gay Sprig and Cowden's Prince there did not seem to be much to choose. Both are big horses and very much Clydes. Perpetual motion has lost the bloom in which he used to be shown, but for all that he is still a great horse and was received with great applause when lead into the ring. The horse Earl Roberts was not discredited by be-

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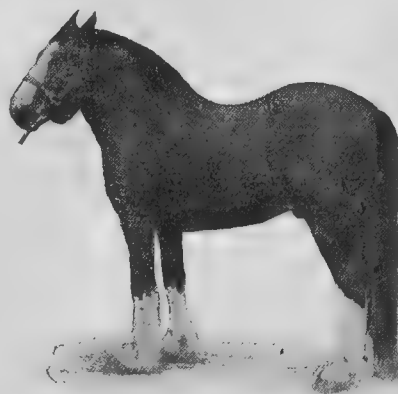
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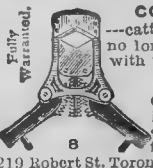
Mr. M. C. Weightman, Menteth, Man., writes April, 1907, "I have used ABSORBINE with good success on soft swellings." W. F. YOUNG, P.D.F., 252 Temple St., Springfield, Mass. LYMAN'S Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Agents. Also furnished by Martin Bole & Wynne Co., Winnipeg; The National Drug & Chemical Co., Winnipeg and Calgary; and Henderson Bros. Co. Ltd., Vancouver.



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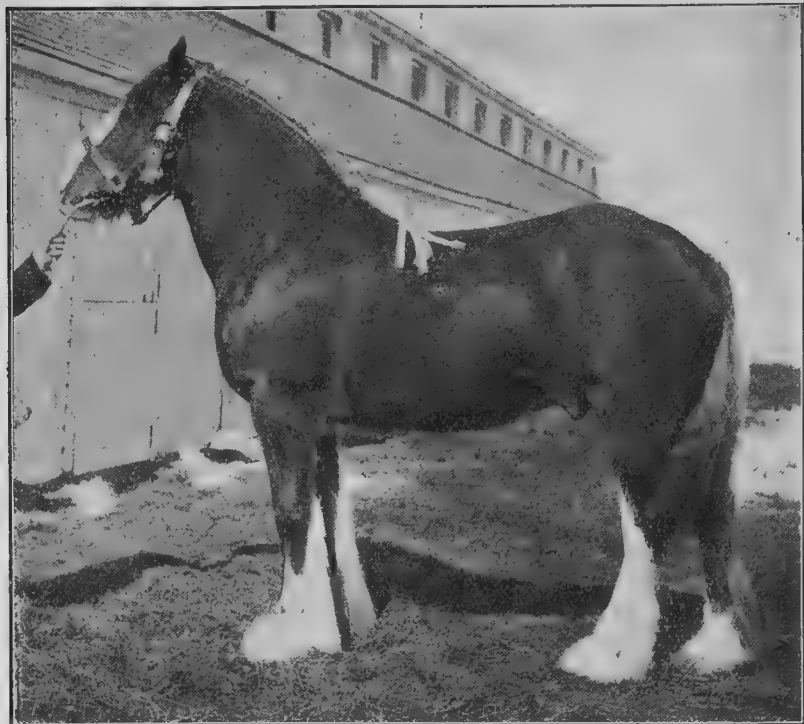
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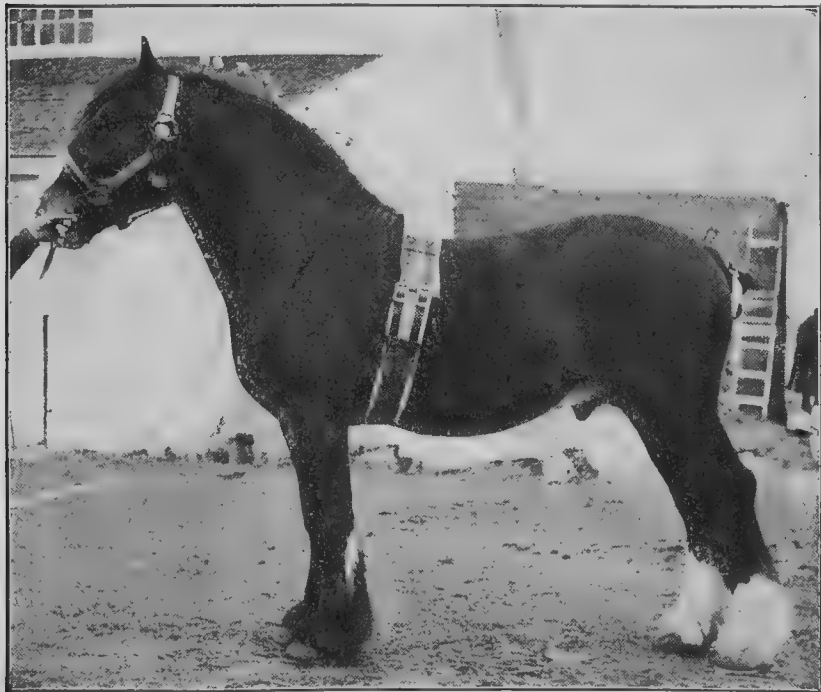
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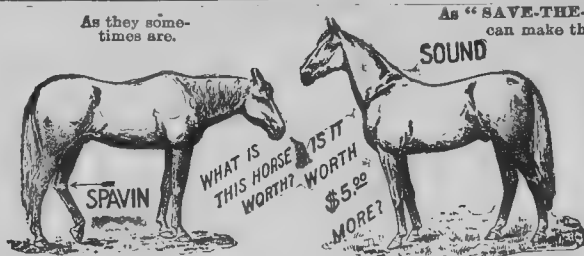
Clydesdale Stallion, Lord Buchlyvie, by Baron of Buchlyvie, first prize, rising three-year-old, at Manitoba Winter Fair. Imported by W. J. McCallum, Brampton, Ont., now owned by Wm. Blair, Ochre River, Man.

With the possible exception of the championship class this was the one class of the show in which the interest was almost at fever heat. The judging building was packed with visitors that afternoon and this was the one big feature. There were a number of good horses in the ring, but from the standpoint of the spectators the interest centered mainly in three: The Bruce was champion at Winnipeg and Regina last summer; Revelanta was champion at Brandon and Regina last winter; Sailor King was champion at Guelph and Ottawa this winter as well as winner of first in his class at the Madison Square Garden Show, New York. The award of the judges, as given above, while not satisfactory to the majority of the spectators, was taken as the honest decision of men well qualified to be judges of Clydesdale horses. It was

Canadian-bred champion stallion.—Independence, winner of first prize in the



Champion Canadian-bred Clydesdale Stallion Independence, Manitoba Winter Fair. Exhibited by J. B. Hogate, Brandon.



MAKES HIM GLAD AND PROUD

And his words are right from his heart, for a valuable horse was in the balance and he had spent four years treating with other things.

Reading, Pa.—I want the pleasure of writing you a few lines. I must say that you have the best remedy on the market to-day and for price it cost not a penny too much considering what I had to do. I do not know how to express my feelings for the cure and the liniment, as it saved me about \$400 on my horse, which I had treated with a dozen different remedies and by the way the best veterinarians, who pronounced the horse incurable. All ask what I did, as he is going sound, and the first time in four years. I wish you could see him. Everywhere I go on Penn Street or any place the people stand and look at him—I am so proud of him. I don't know what to do. The people can say all they want about other remedies, but I'll have "Save-The-Horse." I can hardly believe the cure you made and the way you treated me in my case. You must excuse me for writing a letter of appreciation like this, but I can hardly do otherwise with the horse I got now. I remain sincerely yours G. SCHLEIFENHEIMER, Jr., No. 919 N. 9th St.

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645 N. Broad St., Philadelphia, Pa., Jan. 9, 1911.

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Very truly yours, GEO. H. VALENTINE

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"Save-The-Horse" is sold with a contract—a signed, legally binding contract, which positively protects purchaser; it takes every particle of chance out of the matter. For 15 years it has been the foundation on which nearly every man based his confidence in making his first purchase, and it has never been violated.

EXPERT ADVICE FREE Describe your case. Write today for copy of Contract, Booklet and Letters from Bankers, Business Men and Farmers the world over on every kind of case.

\$5.00 a bottle, with legal written guarantee or contract. **Positively and Permanently Cures Bone and Bog Spauls, Ringbones (except low), Curb, Thoroughpin, Splint, Capped Hook, Shoe Bone, Windpuff, Sore, sprained, injured and ruptured tendons and all lameness, without blemish or loss of hair. Horse worked as usual. At all druggists, or express paid in U. S. and Canada.**

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WE have the grandest lot of stallions on hand that we have ever had at one time, and **they must be sold.**

Some of these horses are
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**World's Famous
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and others by the . .

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We also have a few **Choice Imported Stallions.**

Our horses will suit, and our prices are right. If you need a stallion, you should inspect this great selection, before buying elsewhere, as we have ~~w~~what you want, at a price you are willing to pay.

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Those who are seeking a first-class Dairy Farm in a beautiful climate, close to the most progressive City in Canada, cannot afford to miss this opportunity. For further particulars, write

JAMES BROOKS, Notary Public
337 Carrall Street Vancouver

aged class for Canadian breds, Hogate; reserve, Prince Robert.

Champion stallion open class.—1. The Bruce; reserve, Black Ivory. These two horses with Lord Buchlyvie were the only competitors. The real contest was between The Bruce and Black Ivory. One was first in the class for rising four-year olds and the other first in the aged class. Black Ivory scored well with the crowd and his defeat by the Saskatchewan horse was anything but popular. The judges considered that The Bruce possessed more of the characteristics which have made the Clydesdale breed famous than did Black Ivory, good as is the latter horse.

Percheron Awards.

Judge, R. E. Drennan, Canora, Sask.

Exhibitors: J. D. Baker, Brandon; Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon; Wm. Hassard, Hamiota; Wm. H. Maher, Brandon; E. Pootmans & Sons, Regina; Jno. H. Stout, Westbourne; E. J. Clark, Edmonton; Andre de Montbel & Sons, St. Rose du Lac; J. B. Hogate, Brandon; Peter Templeton, Manor, Sask.; and F. J. Hassard, Deloraine.

Aged stallions (7 entries in the ring)—1. Brilliant by Pompadour, Colquhoun & Beattie; 2. Gaiton by Oscar, Colquhoun & Beattie; 3. Vinson by Axton, Maher; 4. Faquin by Polinior, Baker; 5. Gallus by Martin, Wm. Hassard. Pootmans and Clark had the other two entries.

Colquhoun & Beattie owned the first and second prize winners and imported

Belgian and Percheron Stallions and Mares

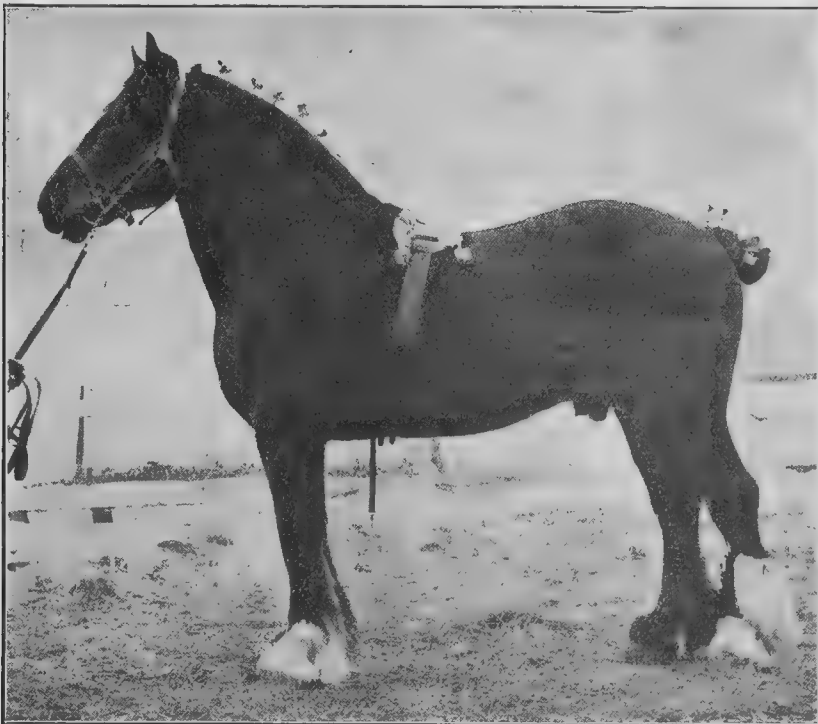
Won all Belgian Prizes at Brandon Winter Fair.



Stallions and Mares For Sale.

E. Pootmans & Sons

Regina, Sask.



Clydesdale Stallion Luckenough, first prize, rising four-year-old at Manitoba Winter Fair. Owned by J. M. Webster, Cartwright.

the third and fourth. It was size that counted all the way through in the Percheron sections—this qualification was most pronounced in this ring. Brilliant is a massive chestnut roan and possessed of feet and legs that would not look too bad to a Clyde man. The horses left in second, third and fourth places have been seen in Brandon shows before. The Hassard entry is an imported animal.

Stallions foaled in 1907 (8 entries in the ring).—1. Harpeneur by Gervais; 2. Blondin by Russo, Colquhoun & Beattie, Brandon; 3. Hatan by Dustrait, Jno. McCallum & Son; 4. Hohasard by Dogada, Hogate. The other entries were: Hypatia by Courlis, De Montbel; Hector, Templeton; Henri by Unique, F. J. Hassard; Hippidrome by Majour, Stout.

The first and second horses were shown together at all the big western fairs last summer; also the horse Hatan is an old campaigner. The decision of the judge was most popular with the spectators. Those horses that were placed down the line or left unplaced failed mostly for lack of size.

Stallions foaled in 1908 (14 in the ring).—1. Illumine by Alger, Stout; 2. Kelley by Dougue, Colquhoun & Beattie; 3. Iff by Fleurus, Colquhoun & Beattie; 4. Auvergne by Gringoirie, Stout.

The other entries were: Raem, Pootmans; Arnulf, Velois and Ivanhoe, Stout; Imola, Ichor, and Imonot, Hogate; Isorien and Indoustan, De Montbel; and Hudson, Colquhoun & Beattie.

This class exceeded by one the largest class of Clydesdales, and the placing of the awards was followed with equally great interest. They were all new horses, and Brandon, the whole West, or even any other part of Canada, has never before, so far as we know, seen such a show of Percherons. The remark was heard around the ringside from those familiar with the great exposition held there in December each year: "This is almost a second International." There was not much to choose between Illumine and Kelley. The first horse has a little more quality, is a bit more flashy, and maybe moves a little freer. He is scarcely so large, however, as the blue ribbon winner. Iff stood properly below Kelley, and Auvergne went fourth, largely because he carried less weight.

Canadian-bred Percherons. — None brought out.

Champion Stallion.—1. Brilliant; reserve, Illumine. Brilliant had the size and was also good in ground work. Being an older horse also added to his prestige.

Stallion, registered in the Stud Book

Kentucky Saddlers

"The King of all Light Horses"

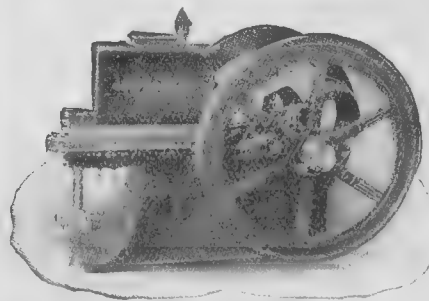
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Great Labor Savers
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as well as summer, are

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Have a perfect **Cold Weather Automatic Mixer** that requires no priming to start.

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The hopper, cylinder, and base are all cast separate, in case of an accident can be repaired at very small cost, quite different to those that have these parts cast all together, the latter method cheapens the first cost but not the last.

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The Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., Ltd.
CALGARY, Alta. BRANDON, Man.

of the Percheron Society of America.—
1. Illumine; 2. Harpeneur.
Mare, registered in Stud Book of P. S.
of America.—1 and 2. Wm. McCrindle,
Foxwarren; 3. —.
Five stallions, owned by exhibitor and
registered in Stud Book of P. S. of A.—
Colquhoun & Beattie; 2. Stout.

Special Classes.

Group of three draft stallions.—1. Col-
quhoun & Beattie on Brilliant, Harpon-
eur and Gaetan; 2. Bryce on Perpetual
Motion, Revelanta's Heir and Prince
Robert.

Stallions, any draft breed, which have
stood for service in Manitoba during
1910.—1. Black Ivory. Other entries were
Hatan, Vinson, and Bramhope Romeo.

Team of pure-bred mares in harness
to wagon, any draft breed.—1. Van
Horne with Princess Royal and Lady
Pride; 2. Taber with Dolly Douglas and
Queen of the Waves.

Registered mare, any draft breed (13
entries).—1. Princess Royal by Royal
Edward, Van Horne; 2. Queen of the
Waves by Netherlea, Taber; 3. Lady
Gray by Sherburn Herald, Colquhoun &
Beattie. The first two were Clydesdales
and the third a Shire, brought in from
the States only last year. Wm. Has-
sard, Jno. Graham, C. Porterfield, of
Brandon, Pootmans, Robertson, Young,
McCrindle, and E. J. Peltier, of Bran-
don, were the other exhibitors.

Canadian-bred Clydesdales.

Mare, any age.—1. Bonny Flash by
Flash Baron, F. D. Woodcock, Chater;
2. Doune Lodge, Lady Garnet, Bryce; 3.
Princess Garty by Garty Gold, J. H.
Robertson, Clearwater.

Standard Bred.

Stallions foaled previous to 1908.—1.
Joe Ruolson, F. C. Sparling, Hamiota;
2. Gold Fox, F. J. Hassard, Deloraine; 3.
Baron Dragon, Wm. Wilson, Brandon; 4.
Stephen L. Wilson.

Stallions foaled in 1908.—1. Sunday
L. Wilson; 2. Mark Lockart, Stanley
Wilkins, Neepawa.

Hackneys.

Stallions, any age.—1. Samuel Smiles,
J. B. Hogate; 2. Heptonstall Grandee,
Thos. A. Jasper, Harding; 3. Terington
Billersphon, Wm. Hassard. Wm. Blair,
Ochre River, showed Irish Ivory, which
went very badly, and Hogate showed
Kellet Fireboy, a horse possessed of less
style and action than those given the
money.

Best Mannered Standardbred or Hackney.

1. Heptonstall Grandee; 2. Terington
Billersphon.

Ponies.

Single, in harness.—1 and 2. Trotter
and Trotter, Brandon; 3. Bertie Ander-
son, Brandon.

Manitoba Cattle Breeders Association.

We were unable in our last issue to
give a report of the annual meeting of
the Manitoba Cattle Breeders' Associa-
tion, held in Brandon on March 15. The
president, J. G. Barron, was in the chair.
In his opening address he spoke in part
as follows:—

Ontario feeders last fall bought our
young cattle at prices running from \$3.75
to \$4.75 per cwt. This spring there is
not enough cattle in the West to meet
the requirements of the home market,
and those cattle sold last fall are coming
back to Winnipeg from points East. Beef
will be high in price this spring, and how
many home feeders will get advantage
of it? Not many, I am afraid, as very
few cattle have been winter-fed in Mani-
toba this year.

The condition of the range cattle is
bad, especially in the more westerly sec-
tion of southern Alberta, and the loss
from heavy snows, extreme cold and in-
sufficient feed is estimated at all the
way from 40 to 60 per cent., and I am
afraid that the last figure is the most
nearly right.

Do not these things suggest that the
time of the range steer is passing, and
the time of winter-fed cattle is coming?
As breeders of pure bred cattle, this

should be our chance to get in good work,
to improve the quality as well as in-
crease the number of cattle being raised
and fed in the West.

I have to congratulate the breeders on
the prospect of the markets to the South
being opened to Canadian cattle. The
feeders down there are keen to get our
big Western steers, because they can
make money feeding them in their corn
pens. I hope we are not going to be so
foolish as to give them the whole of the
plum like that, but we will fatten and
finish our steers and send them finished
to Chicago. We can do it if we try. If
we want to put a corn finish on them, it
is quite possible for us to bring corn in
and feed for a short time before shipping.
I do not think, however, that corn is
necessary. We can raise the best of
corn and alfalfa and roots, too, if we
would only think so, and these, with our
own coarse grains, would put up just as
good a class of steer as the corn pens
turn out.

Officers.

Officers for 1911 were elected as fol-
lows:—President, Jas. Yule, East Sel-
kirk; vice-president, Jas. Duthie, Hart-
ney; breed representatives—Shorthorns,
W. H. English, Harding; Herefords, Geo.
Gray, Austin; Aberdeen-Angus, F. J.
Collyer, Welwyn; Holsteins, Jas. Herriot,
Souris; Ayrshires, W. Hardy, Roland;
Jerseys, W. V. Edwards, Souris; Gallo-
ways, Jas. Bray, Portage la Prairie; Red
Polls, W. J. McComb, Beresford; direc-
tors—J. D. McGregor, Brandon; S. Ben-
son, Neepawa; Geo. Allison, Burnbank.
Representatives to the various fairs were
elected as follows:—Winnipeg Fair—Jas.
Bray; Brandon—J. D. McGregor; Killar-
ney—J. G. Washington; Neepawa—S.
Benson; Carberry—Jas. Cathrae; Mani-
toba Winter Fair Board—J. G. Barron,
J. G. Washington, Jas. Yule.

In addition to the election of the above
officers, on motion of Mr. Jas. Duthie,
Mr. Yule, of East Selkirk, was made an
honorary life member of the Manitoba
Cattle Breeders' Association. This was
a fitting tribute to the high standing of
Mr. Yule in the live stock industry of
the West. There is perhaps no show-
man or breeder better known throughout
all the provinces of the Dominion than
Mr. Yule. He has just recently re-
turned from a trip to the Pacific Coast,
whither he had gone for a rest, and this
honor upon his first appearance after
returning was no less a surprise to him
than an expression of appreciation on the
part of the Manitoba Cattle Breeders.

The matter of opening up breeding
classes again at the Winter Fair was a
subject of considerable discussion. The
concensus of opinion, however, seemed to
be that the Winter Fair should be dis-
tinctly a fat stock show. It is quite
probable that classes will not be provided
for breeding animals.

Mr. S. Benson, of Neepawa, gave an
outline of the work done by the abattoir
commission this past summer, also of the
bill which was then before the Legis-
lature providing a public markets board.

Draft Horse Importations into the U. S.

During the eight months extending
from July, 1910, to March 6, 1911, there
have been imported into the United
States through the port of New York
2,900 head of pure-bred horses, as fol-
lows: Percherons 1,923, 65.65 per cent.
of the whole; Belgians 726, 25.03 per
cent.; Shires 215, 7.41 per cent.; Suffolk
Punch 22, 0.75 per cent.; French Draft
14, 0.44 per cent.

Wm. Dawson, Ignace, Ont.—I read
your valuable paper with great interest
and profit, and would advise all to read
it, whether farmers or not, and so keep
in touch with the greatest industry of
Canada—agriculture.

A TIRE WITH A PERFECT RECORD.

Very few inventions have left the in-
ventor's hands in the finished form, but
the Dunlop Bicycle Tire has been per-
fection since 1888. No other Tire has
been tried that came anywhere near the
standard of the Tire that carried the
slogan: "These are the only Tools
you'll need."



"A stitch
in time
saves nine"

Painting at regular intervals saves money. It protects
the lumber and greatly increases its length of service. A
coat of good paint applied when needed will double the
life of your house so that at the end of 25 years it will be
practically as good as new. If you neglect to paint, de-
cay is bound to set in and your house will soon deteriorate
50 per cent.; renewal costs will then more than double the
amount you would have expended had you painted regu-
larly. If they need it, paint your house and barns this
year. Ask the local S-W dealer for SWP—a good paint,
that will last.

The Little Paint Man.

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS & VARNISHES



Sherwin-Williams Paint,
Prepared (SWP) is made
from pure white lead,
pure zinc, pure linseed
oil, and the necessary
coloring pigments and driers.

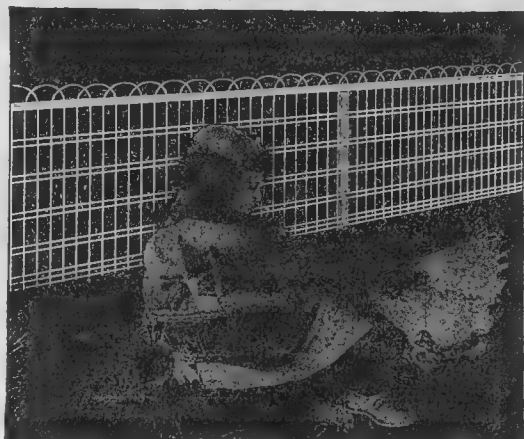
Sherwin-Williams Var-
nishes are made from the
best gums, pure linseed
oil, pure turpentine, and
are thoroughly filtered and
aged. They spread and wear well.



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MONTREAL TORONTO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER

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to 23c. per running foot.
Shipped in rolls. Anyone
can put it on the posts with-
out special tools. We were
the originators of this fence.
Have sold hundreds of miles
for enclosing parks, lawns,
gardens, cemeteries, churches,
station grounds, etc., etc.
Supplied in any lengths de-
sired, and painted either
white or green. Also "Page"
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Tools, etc. Ask for our 1911
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By
Walpole Murdoch, HARTNEY, MAN.

(Continued from our last issue).

CHAPTER XL.

A Page of Curious History.

When seriously pressed by his parents for an account of those things that impressed him on his recent travels, Sam replied; that he and others had been much interested in the old roads which they followed over the prairie, and which had been used by fur traders and Indians for hundreds of years before the wave of civilization swept towards the Rocky Mountains. Day after day, said Sam, we followed the old pathways, still unbroken by the plowshare, except at great intervals. As there were from three to six hundred carts in a caravan and many loose horses and cattle accompanied the cavalcade, the trails then made remain very distinct, for the wooden wheels sank deeply into the mellow soil. It was the custom for a number of carts to go abreast in order that the company might be more compact. This accounts for the great number of ridges that appear side by side on the plains. The general course of these old tracks is along the large rivers. The skill and courage of the old traders in selecting trails through such a vast and wild territory, occupied only by wild men, and the wild birds which afforded

summers had passed, and was succeeded by the winter, and by other summers, and other winters in their order. Ten years of sunshine and clouds had passed; ten years of prosperity had passed; prosperity not so great as many had anticipated, still the advancement had been steady both in Fairview and in the large district tributary.

Alfred Johnston continued to drive a fast horse and a covered buggy, with glittering spokes, but not to inspect schools; he was known as Dr. Johnston, and was as popular with the children as ever. Dr. and Mrs. Johnston called their only child Pearl.

Reeve Long, with the younger members of his family, had retired from the farm to the town, and Sam Long took the management of the homestead. His sister Laura undertook to keep house for him until such time as he might persuade the object of his affections to cross the line between the two dilapidated sod-covered shanties, that had been erected not far apart ten years before, and which had now fallen into disuse. When Rose Davis and Frank would take their twins and visit friends at Fairview, which they often did, there was one little voice to call to Uncle Sam and another little voice that persisted in saying "Aunt Flo" to the great



Some forgotten Wanderer takes his Long Rest.

food and clothing to the inhabitants, excited our admiration.

Over a country a thousand miles in length and a thousand miles in breadth, composed of mountain, woodland and prairie with large rivers and wide lakes, these wonderful roads extend; roads that were never even improved by man, but which extend in the most direct route over distances that it took all summer to overcome. When night settled on the plains or when good water was reached, horses and oxen were let loose in the grass amongst fields of roses and other flowers; the mounted guard took their places as sentinels, tents were pitched, and packages of pemmican were opened, and the enjoyments of wild life were found in a very wild portion of the country.

Along many of the leading trails we could still see the old camping places, and traces of the events of other days could be discovered. Where wood was plentiful by the stream the remains of old carts could be noticed. Sometimes a few graves placed side by side showed where a battle took place, or a solitary mound showed where some forgotten wanderer takes his last rest; but the principal marks are the deep ruts made by the wheels of the loaded carts, and it was interesting to notice how the old trails wound in order to keep the best route, carefully avoiding every steep grade or other obstacle, and in a manner stamping a history of the events of former years on the wide page of the prairie.

CHAPTER XLI.

Ten Years of Clouds and Sunshine.

The summer passed much as other

embarrassment of Sam Long and Florence Creighton whenever these two happened to be in the company.

Robert Creighton had been a fully qualified lawyer for some time. He was now a member of the firm Davis, Campbell & Creighton. He had made a number of visits to his home at Fairview, generally for shooting purposes, and had never forgotten to send some little gift at Christmas time to his sister and to Miss Cora Bruce. But now he was coming in his professional capacity. He was coming to plead before the judge of the district and endeavor to prove the innocence of a man, and conspiracy on the part of enemies to injure him.

It was in the month of May. The Deputy Minister of Agriculture and his wife Rose and the twins were visiting at the Davis residence in Fairview. The Minister of Public Works was also at home, and as this was the second term in the cabinet for Hon. George Davis he was unusually prosperous and pleasantly confident. The next day was the day set for the trial, and Robert was expected on the train due one hour before the sitting of the court.

Who was the most anxious person in all Wellington on this particular twentieth of May, 1889, as the smoke far off on the prairie announced the coming of the train? It was not the prisoner, for he knew that he was innocent of the charge against him and had no fear; it was not Mrs. Creighton, for she was proud of her boy and confident that he would acquit himself with honor; it was not Florence, for while she thought almost everything good of her brother there was another that she thought a little more of—but that was

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a great secret to all but the twins. Yes, that person was Cora Bruce, bright, merry, blushing twenty-two. The flint arrowhead that had pierced the heart of the wild eagle a thousand years before, had more recently pierced another heart that was still fluttering with pain, and pleasure, and fear, so intermixed that it seemed impossible to tell which was strongest.

Cora Bruce was not at the station on this particular day when the train arrived, but she saw much of what transpired there as she draped her window curtain so as not to intercept her view. She saw Robert, wearing a long black overcoat, step from the coach; she saw him kiss his sister, and his mother, and shake hands with Rose Davis, and Pearl Johnston, and Dorothy and Frank and Sam, and Hon. George Davis; and saw him accompanied by a number of gentlemen walk smartly towards the court house, and then she brushed something from her eyes, almost wishing that she was the prisoner herself, if she could only have Robert Creighton to plead her innocence.

It was supper time when Mr. Bruce, who was clerk of the court, returned from the trial, and informed Mrs. Bruce and Cora that Robert was a wonder and would make a name for himself.

"Yes," said Mrs. Bruce, "and for some one else I am sure. I wonder if he will come to see us this time. Do you know Cora if he is going to remain for a few days or if he returns to the city tomorrow, for if he stops over we must certainly have him and Flo in to tea."

"Would it not be nice if we could have Sam and Laura in at the same time?" said Cora, who had been strangely silent all evening, and now gave a startled exclamation as the door-bell rang violently, and the next instant the door was opened by Robert Creighton, accompanied by Flo.

"Why," said Mrs. Bruce, "we were just thinking about you."

"Well," said Robert, "I hope your thoughts were kind, for I have been thinking of you, which accounts for my being here," and so the conversation went on as Robert gently pressed Cora's soft hand and looked at her straight in the face, and then led her to the sofa, and sat down beside her.

(The End.)

Johanne.

By Brenda E. Dow.

Late in September the people of the little prairie town of R— might have seen, and some of them did see, a young woman driving in from a homestead with a pony and buggy. Only a few of the homesteaders' wives could boast of a horse and buggy, for most of them had only oxen, and the women preferred walking when the distance was not too great.

The woman drove to the post office, where she hoped to find a letter from her husband. Disappointed in this, she turned her pony toward the elevator, for she wished to see the grain-buyer about a few bushels of wheat she intended sending to the elevator by a neighbor who had a team.

The grain-buyer came out, stretching and yawning. It was late in the day, and a very hot day at that, but even the heat of the afternoon did not seem sufficient to account for the white face and tired manner of the buyer. The woman asked him what made him so sleepy. He replied that he had been up all night with "that typhoid family." The woman had heard of the case—a Norwegian family had lived for some months on a claim near the shore of a marshy lake. The father was much from home, as he had remunerative work. His wife was consequently alone with her five children a very great deal.

In August, full four weeks previous to the date on which the woman drove to R—, the oldest child of the Norwegian, a girl of thirteen, had taken sick. The three young sisters were also poorly, but the mother thought they had slight colds. When at length she became sufficiently alarmed to summon a doctor, it was discovered that typhoid had a firm hold of all four children; and the doctor shook his head gravely over the oldest.

"Johanne," he said, "cannot recover." And, turning carelessly to the manager of the lumber yard, who stood near, he said, "You may as well get a rough box nailed together right away. It will be needed in a few days at most."

Now, the lumber man was a man of tender feelings, and it smote his heart when he saw the effects of the doctor's words. The mother sobbed bitterly, and the girl who helped her sobbed also. Although Poor Johanne was too sick to recognize mother or friends, she felt intuitively the heavy atmosphere of despair that surrounded her, and from that hour she grew quickly worse.

Word rapidly spread among the good people of the little village. In this new land people are ready to help each other in times of great need. Nationality makes very little difference when accident or sickness enters the shack on the prairie. So our villagers volunteered to help the poor woman who was alone in a strange land, with none who could speak her language.

The brave little school teacher, newly arrived from the East, did her part willingly, and it was indeed the part of a heroine. The night when her turn came to serve as night nurse, the crisis came. Soon after midnight Johanne became still and white and cold. The mother and her helper, terrified at the thought of death, ran crying from the house; and the little school teacher, with tense nerves, closed the eyes and tried to close the mouth, but as she pressed the chin with her delicate hand she fancied she saw a faint change of color in the white face. And then, in a flash, she changed from the discouraged girl to the alert nurse. She seized the bottle of alcohol, and rubbed the arms and the legs vigorously, and after two hours her efforts were rewarded by a show of life—the sick child breathed again.

Meanwhile the frightened mother had told a passer-by that Johanne was dead, and this word was carried to the village. Three men immediately set out to offer help if help was needed. Coming to the door they found the little teacher ready to collapse from the strain to which she had been subjected. After that, for a week, the men took turn about keeping night watch. Johanne grew no worse, but it was predicted that another crisis was approaching.

That was the situation the afternoon that the woman drove to the town—hence the tired face of the elevator man.

And so it came about that next day, which was Sunday, the woman spent most of her time at the shack which was a temporary hospital; and, seeing that others were tired with watching, she volunteered to take the night watch alone that night.

She had nicely settled down to a quiet watchful night, when the people from the town again appeared. This time the man from the lumber yard carried with him a set of hair clippers. All four sick girls had lovely hair. Burning up as they were with fever, we all thought it best that their heads be shorn—even if in doing so it caused ever so much heartache. And so the woman held each little burning creature on her lap, while the man clipped the lovely hair from each skeleton-like head. The poor mother sat sobbing, with dry, hard sobs and wide-open eyes—no tears; the tears would not come that night. And then the people from the town went away; the woman persuaded the tired mother to sleep, and the long night watch began.

Three of the children slept, or lay quiet, with wide-open eyes, only moaning occasionally, and asking in Norwegian for water. Once partial consciousness came to the third. She was a passionate girl, with a crop of rich, brown curls. She raised her hands to her head, felt the shorn head, and rent the air with a terrified, angry scream. The woman bent over her and put ice in her mouth. The child buried her face in the pillow and sobbed herself to sleep once more. And all the time the long, heart-rending moans of poor Johanne smote on the ears of the watcher, and the thin hands crept constantly to the parched mouth and nose. When the woman gently put the hands down Johanne looked at her wildly, desperately, and sought with all her feebleness to tear the woman's dress, clutching at

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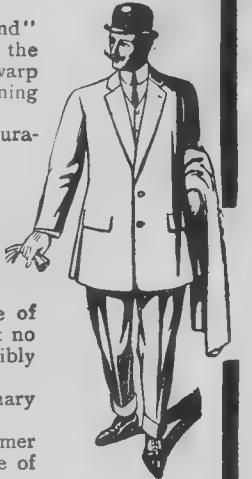
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the folds with bony fingers that trembled as they moved.

The night wore on. The fever filled the small room with such a suffocating odor in spite of open windows that the watcher sickened as she watched. Once she arose and opened the door quite wide. The long-drawn howls of the coyote mingled with the moans of the sick girl, and the woman shuddered as she turned back to the room, to touch the hot lips with ice, to rub the feeble arms with alcohol, or to hold the weak hands for a moment in a strong, sympathetic clasp. As the pale streaks of dawn touched the bare hills and the setting moon grew pale in the West, the woman bent for the hundredth time over the suffering girl. All night long that hot, pitiful mouth had tried to open wider, as if to cool it. And now, as it closed on a bit of ice, a wonderful calm came over the white face—the hands that had been moving all night rested for the first time in days—and Johanne slept!

The woman wrapped a heavy shawl about her and walked out into the wonderful morning. The clouds were just touched with red and gold, and somewhere on the hills the glad rich note of the meadow lark rang forth joyously. And the woman breathed the delicious air of the early morning, and in her heart was a prayer of thankfulness to God for the rich blessing of sleep that He had sent to restore health to the child Johanne.

[Ed. Note.—The above sketch of prairie life is true in all its details. The scene of that night's watch was a mile from Rush Lake, Sask. The "woman" was the writer of the above narrative, and could give further particulars of that terrible sickness. Johanne and all the rest of the Norwegian family are now well, we believe, and all the important nursing was done by neighbors of various nationalities, none being of the same nationality as Johanne's people.

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In using, simply place all the liquid ingredients together in a quart measure. When lukewarm, add the yeast cake, which has been softened in lukewarm water, and pour into the bread mixer. Add three times as much flour as liquid, and count everything as liquid which is not flour. Butter and sugar melt to become liquids. Knead by turning handle or lever from three to five minutes, then leave the mixture to rise until double in bulk. When risen, "gather" the dough by kneading a moment in the mixer, then put into pans. When well risen, bake as usual. Bread made in this way is uniform in texture.

The pitfalls which mean failure are the temperature of the "mix" and the baking. Remember that yeast is killed and useless if the temperature is raised above blood heat, and is so chilled as to be inactive if the temperature is much lowered. In baking, put the loaves into a hot oven at first, to check the rising; then reduce the heat and bake the average-sized loaf sixty minutes, instead of the more usual forty-five.

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From a Woman's Standpoint.

A Department Edited by Margaret Freeston.

RESURRECTION.

The country is frost bound. The little brook knows it "and builds a roof, 'neath which he can house him winter-proof;" the trees stretch bare, appealing arms towards the sky; the ground harbors no developing life; growth is at a standstill for the finger of winter has sketched nature's limitations.

But now the sun is in the ascendant, the more tempered winds of spring prevail, and as the snows of winter melt the earth is softening here and there. Gradually winter is relaxing her hold. With the advance of spring the musical rhythm of running water again pleases the ear, the tree's green garb refreshes the eye, the trill of the bird comes faintly on the breeze, and the opening flowers carry their message of harmony home to the soul. If the resurrection of nature is so beautiful, what of our resurrection? It cannot be less splendid; it must be infinitely finer.

"Suffice it if,—my good and ill unreckoned,

And both forgiven through Thy abounding grace—
I find myself by hands familiar beckoned
Unto my fitting place.

"There from the music round about me stealing,
I fain would learn the new and holy song,
And find at last, beneath Thy trees of healing,
The life for which I long."

* * * * *

CAN IT BE DONE?

Dear Miss Freeston,—I take an interest in your department, and would like to ask your opinion, and through your columns the views of other women, on the following proposition:

Can a woman properly care for her babies and do all the house work of a large farm house where there is an extra man or men kept all the time? Can she do it and have even a small margin of leisure in which she may go out of doors or otherwise seek recreation for herself?

If any of the sisters do it, I would like them to give me a hint how to manage it—not taking into consideration Miss A. Small Gasoline Motor, or any unusual helps, for few farmers' wives can get such.—Farmer's Wife.

Your letter goes right to the heart of things and voices a question which is on the lips of hundreds of women to-day. It set me thinking when I read those brief sentences—Can a woman do it, and if so, how?—because of what I could read behind them, and because the question is so universal and one that each finds it difficult to answer. It is trying—not to be busy and always wanted, for I believe every woman likes to feel she is needed and needed badly—but to be so busy, so pushed for time, so burdened with work, that many of the things we count of first importance continually have to be left out. Under these circumstances, when the good we would, we cannot do, work can be so unsatisfying.

With most the trouble is not that we do not know what the important things are but that we do not see how to put anything more in, and the days slip by, and the years, and as our opportunity slips past with them, from time to time a great longing comes to try once again to readjust our programme of living. It is true that some women have solved this question, and some have partly solved it, but more are still working on it. Even when we discover the woman who has partially solved it, and ask her how, we usually find she has something we have not, better health maybe, more money, or that she is blessedly ignorant of the verb "to worry." We are apt to turn away and say, "Oh, well, if I was placed like she is I could do it too." But I do believe, don't you, that even although our circumstances and temperament are quite different, from every woman who is more or less successfully

handling her concerns we can get some help, some "tip," some light? And even those who think they are not handling them successfully have something to say which is helpful. It is only by working in with our own ideas a little pattern from this one's experience, and a thread from another's that our web of life improves as it progresses.

Many miles separate us and we cannot meet and talk over difficulties and receive from each other the very real help which comes from personal contact. But letters are no mean substitute, for often it is easier to put on paper, and under the shelter of a pen name, some of our thoughts, than it is to speak them out face to face. "Farmer's Wife" has brought up a question which touches almost everyone in our circle, and asks if some of the sisters will tell of their experience, which may help her. What may seem to you hardly worth the telling, a simple statement of how you do day by day, may supply just the clue some other woman has long been seeking. I do hope, and ask, that not one or two only, but many will take up "Farmer's Wife's" request, and throw the ray of light they can on this question, which exercises so many women under present conditions in the West, women who are trying to make the most of life for themselves and for others.

* * * * *

CAN SELDOM GET OUT.

I sent a copy of the letter from "Farmer's Wife" to one of our circle of readers as soon as I received it and asked her what she thought about the matter. After reading her outline of the work in a farm home one does not need to know her to realize that she has herself faced the conditions we are discussing. She writes:—

Dear Miss Freeston,—I would be only too pleased to write you what I think, but I do not feel myself capable. Just the same, I will give you some of my ideas. The question is an interesting one and it has been much in my thoughts. I don't think a woman can properly care for babies and attend to all the duties in such a case. Some may say they can, but then I feel that these women neglect work that others think necessary. For one thing, houses are so different. Take the floors, for instance. They are sometimes painted, sometimes not, and if painted they seem to show the dirt and dust and are so hard to clean. Having extra men does not help things any. Then there are always the washings, which are very hard; the kind of shirts the men wear are so heavy and they get so dirty that it takes a good deal out of women. When people live so far from town women are compelled to do all the men's washing. This may seem a small thing, but when it comes to doing it it's quite hard. Besides washing, there are ironing, churning, making bread twice a week, cooking the meals and doing extra baking. Even when a woman gets up early she seems to have enough work to keep her busy. Some women work all day, and seem to think they could not do otherwise, but I feel there may be time made for resting, but not for getting out to meetings and doing much visiting. Some men are not at all punctual at meal times and the housewife gets such a short afternoon. At different seasons of the year men work longer and harder. Take the spring, for instance; they are anxious to get the crop in, and work early and late. When haying time comes again, they work early and late, and the housewife often has to take lunches out in the afternoon and the men come to supper somewhere around seven o'clock. Harvest time the same. When winter comes they are not so busy but many women cannot drive the horses, as they are wild, and those that do often have to get the horses ready themselves, which is not an easy matter and takes time. I cannot recall a person that keeps her house nice and clean, and takes care of her children as she should, and has much leisure. There are many in-

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33

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MANITOBA GYPSUM CO. LTD.

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Write for Plaster Booklet, it will interest you.

FREE TO YOU—MY SISTER

FREE TO YOU AND EVERY SISTER SUFFERING FROM WOMEN'S AILMENTS.



I am a woman.
I know a woman's sufferings.
I have found the cure.
I will mail, free of any charge, my home treatment with full instructions to any sufferer from women's ailments. I want to tell all women about this cure—you, my reader, for yourself, your daughter, your mother, or your sister. I want to tell you how to cure yourself at home without the help of a doctor. Men cannot understand women's sufferings. What we women know from experience, we know better than any doctor. I know that my home treatment is a safe and sure cure for Leucorrhoea or Whitish discharge, Ulceration, Displacement or Falling of the Womb, Profuse, Scanty or Painful Periods, Uterine or Ovarian Tumors or Growths, also pains in the head, back and bowels, bearing down feelings, nervousness, creeping feeling up the spine, melancholy, desire to cry, hot flashes, weariness, kidney and bladder troubles where caused by weakness peculiar to our sex. I want to send you a complete 10 days treatment entirely free to prove to you that you can cure yourself at home, easily, quickly and surely. Remember, that it will cost you nothing to give the treatment a complete trial; and if you should wish to continue, it will cost you only about 12 cents a week, or less than two cents a day. It will not interfere with your work or occupation. Just send me your name and address, tell me how you suffer, if you wish, and I will send you the treatment for your case, entirely free, in plain wrapper, by return mail. I will also send you free of cost, my book—"WOMAN'S OWN MEDICAL ADVISER" with explanatory illustrations showing why women suffer, and how they can easily cure themselves at home. Every woman should have it and learn to think for herself. Then when the doctor says—"You must have an operation," you can decide for yourself. Thousands of women have cured themselves with my home remedy. It cures all, old or young. To Mothers of Daughters, I will explain a simple home treatment which speedily and effectually cures Leucorrhoea, Green Sick, and Painful or Irregular Menstruation in Young Ladies. Plumpness and health always result from its use. Wherever you live, I can refer you to ladies of your own locality who know and will gladly tell you how they have cured themselves. This Home Treatment really cures all women's diseases and makes women well, strong, plump and robust. Just send me your address, and the free ten days' treatment is yours, also the book. Write to-day, as you may not see this offer again. Address:

MRS. M. SUMMERS, Box H95

WINDSOR, ONT.

conveniences, and they often have to bring in wood and water, and carry out the dirty water again. Sometimes they have to help milk, especially in the summer. When I think of all their duties, it is no wonder women do not get out much, or have time for recreation.—Elizabeth.

Her husband read this letter and added a note to the bottom of it, saying: "We can't see much, if any, leisure or recreation in sight for the young mother if she does justice alike to her babies, her house and her husband."

What about doing justice to herself sometimes? Should that not come in somewhere? And if "there may be time made for resting" and "sometimes they have to find time to help milk," might there not also be occasionally time made for recreation? Why should she be expected always to do justice to everything else first? Next time the temptation comes to "let things go a bit" and take a brief outing, give in to it, and the house, the husband and the babies will rejoice that you have done so. Husbands often urge their wives to leave some of the work and take a little outing with the children, but the over-conscientious woman feels that her home duties should come first—and so indeed they should, nine times out of ten, but on the tenth occasion, she should come first.

WELL DONE.

Only yesterday an acquaintance said to me, in rather an amused tone, "I heard some new theology last week."

"What was it?" I asked, thinking it would be another explanation of some controversial point.

"Well," my acquaintance replied, "I found my neighbor doing something which I thought she never would do, and jokingly said to her: 'What do you expect will happen to you if you do things like that?' Very quietly she turned to me and said: 'Do you know, I sometimes think that when we get up to heaven the Lord will be surprised how well we have done down here.'"

And, dear readers, I often think that, when I see a woman undertaking that trinity of duties, the wife's, the mother's, the housekeeper's; cheerfully taking up her work day after day, with little leisure, little recreation, going from one thing to another, and with no thought of any different programme for years to come. There are hundreds such in the West to-day, unknown except to a limited circle; disheartened often, discouraged, tired out sometimes, but of a surety the day will come when they will see their work as others looking on have seen it, and will hear the "Well done," and be cheered by the insight shown in the verdict, "She hath done what she could."

A WOMAN FANCIER.

Among the 200 or more exhibitors of Orpingtons, Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes, and many other varieties at the Michigan poultry show recently, there was one woman exhibitor, Mrs. Edna Dawson, of London, Ontario, who took seventeen birds to Detroit in gaily decorated cages, to try their luck at the show. Each one of her perfectly groomed, snowy white specimens carried away either a first or a second prize. White Wyandottes are her specialty. For six years she has been exhibiting and never fails to carry away prizes.

This lady likes to do all the work connected with her poultry herself. If a coop has to be built, she builds it; the care which her 400 birds need, she assumes; those for exhibition receive at her hands their tubbing and soaping and rinsing and polishing. When asked about her hobby Mrs. Dawson said:

"I never thought of raising chickens until six years ago. My health was very poor and I looked for some outdoor employment. Somebody told me to raise chickens. I didn't think much of it, but finally I got some journals and began to read them. I noticed that the Wyandottes were prettier and whiter and cleaner looking in the pictures than any of the other varieties. I bought 100 eggs, and that was the start. I hatched only eighteen out of the first 100 eggs. It was a poor start, but I petted and washed and primped them, and the first

Psychine is a scientifically compounded preparation, made in one of the finest laboratories in Canada, from herbs for which we go to the ends of the earth. Won't you let us buy a 50-cent bottle from your druggist and give it to you free to try?

A five-story pressed-brick building, filled with costly apparatus, equipped with electrical machinery and apparatus—

A splendid building in every respect, situated on Spadina Avenue, Toronto, is eloquent testimonial to Psychine.

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It cured hundreds of thousands of people suffering from disease—

And made the most remarkable record for efficient curing power of any preparation known to medical science.

Psychine is a tonic—

It builds up the body—by strengthening the white corpuscles of the blood, or phagocytes, which by devouring the germs of disease keep the body in condition to cure or resist sickness.

Below is a list of diseases that Psychine will cure.

If you are troubled with or fear any, please fill in and send the coupon to us to-day—you'll never regret your decision:

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Bronchitis
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Female Weakness
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Bronchial Coughs
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Laryngitis and
Dyspepsia

Now, we don't ask you to take our word for the tremendously beneficial effect of Psychine. Fill out the coupon below, mail it to us and we'll give your druggist an order (for which we pay him the regular retail price) for a 50-cent bottle of Psychine to be given you free of cost.

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And we do that to show our entire confidence in this wonderful preparation.

A confidence that has been based on our thirty years' experience with this splendid preparation, with a full knowledge of the hundreds of thousands of cures it has made.

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I accept your offer to try a 50c. bottle of Psychine (pronounced Si-keen) at your expense. I have not had a 50c. bottle of Psychine under this plan. Kindly advise my druggist to deliver this bottle to me.

My Name.....

Town.....

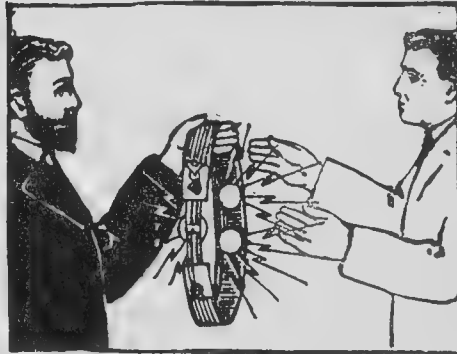
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This coupon is not good for a 50c. bottle of Psychine if presented to the druggist—it must be sent us—we will then buy the 50c. bottle of Psychine from your druggist and direct him to deliver it to you. This offer may be withdrawn at any time without notice. Send coupon to-day.

Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt IS MADE FOR YOU



To those whose vitality is exhausted and who find themselves, young in years, broken down wrecks of what they ought to be, the Dr. McLaughlin Electric Belt is full of encouragement. It is the success of the age in elevating the condition of those suffering from a loss of vitality.

Are you a weak person? Are you not nervous, fretful and gloomy? Is your sleep broken? Have you pains and aches in different parts of your body? Is your back weak and painful? Have you lost the vigor of youth? Are you rheumatic or gouty? Does your back ache? These are the results of the waste of vital force. The gentle stream of Electricity from my Belt going into the nerves and weak parts for hours every night soon replaces all energy and makes every organ perfect. It is worn while you sleep, and pours a steady stream of electricity into the nerve centre, saturating the weakened tissues and organs with its life. This is strength. From it comes the vim, the energy, the fire of perfect physical and mental action. It renews health and happiness.

This belt, with special Electric attachment, will restore your vigor. It will check all loss of vitality, and affect every organ of the body. It cures Nervous Debility, Rheumatism, Lamé Back, Lumbago, Sciatica, any case of Kidney disease that has not gone as far as Bright's Disease, Stomach Trouble, Constipation

Dear Sir:—I wish to say, concerning the effect of your Belt, that I wore it for about a month and my backache left me. I have not worn it now for six months and the trouble has not yet returned and I feel quite healthy.

J. Gerbrandt
Rosthern, Sask.

Dear Sir:—I have been wearing your Belt since the 8th. of October and I am well satisfied with it. I think it is all you claim it to be, as my health has improved wonderfully during that time. I have gained in flesh, and can eat as much breakfast as I could at dinner before. You may use my name as you please.

Archie T. Cole, 68 Annabella St., Winnipeg, Man.

All I ask is reasonable security that I will get my pay after you are cured. I will send you my New Belt with its Electric Suspensory and all attachments necessary for your case, and you can

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Call at my office if you can. If you cannot, cut out this coupon, mail me your address and I'll send you my beautifully illustrated 80-page book that is full of sound facts that you ought to know.

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237 Yonge St., Toronto, Can.

Please send me your book, free.

Name

Address

Some Subscribers have not yet renewed their subscriptions for this year. Better attend to it as soon as possible.

year I took eighteen to the Toronto poultry show and drew nine prizes. I have sold one cock since to a New York fancier for \$1,000. The trouble with men, they don't know how to wash and primp up a bird. The trouble with most new fanciers is that they are afraid. They go to the little shows and never get any higher. I went to the big show at first. I competed with the best stock and I learned from the others."

THE COOKING OF CHEESE.

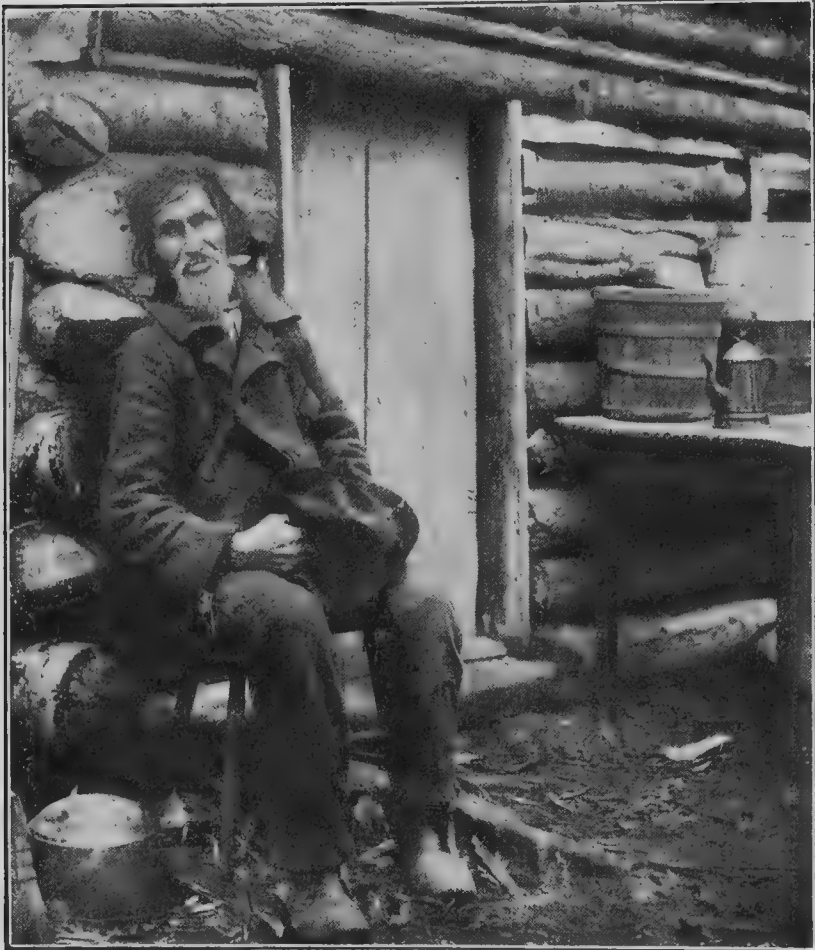
Reference was made in the report of the homekeepers' convention held at Regina recently of the cooking demonstration given by Miss Joan Hamilton, director of domestic science in the public schools of the Saskatchewan capital. Miss Hamilton gave all the time to cheese dishes, making many valuable suggestions. Foods are cooked to aid digestion. Any that are suitable for eating without, we do not cook. Therefore, in cooking anything, it is well to know what result is sought, in addition to making the food palatable. Cheese is too solid but if cooked properly its close particles are separated and it is not indigestible. Besides being a cheap and nourishing food, it is a good substitute for meat. With cheese dishes

melts add the liquid gradually, then the egg, slightly beaten, stirring for a moment or two, when the mixture will be done. Serve on bread toasted on one side, the rarebit being poured over the untoasted side.

Potted Cheese.—Three lbs. cheese, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup butter, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup vinegar, $\frac{3}{4}$ tablespoon mustard, $2\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoons salt, speck cayenne. Grate the cheese, add the butter, mustard, salt, cayenne and vinegar in the order named. Mix and rub the whole together until smooth. The mixture requires no cooking. Season to suit taste. Pack in small jars.

ORCHARD HOUSE.

Lovers of Louisa M. Alcott's book, "Little Women," seem to have been interested in the sketch of the author's life which appeared on our women's page recently. From her vivid description in "Little Women" of life in the March home, we knew the home well, even to its attic, the scene of so much fun and pleasure. To us the house is perpetually inhabited, full of life and light; but the real facts are that at the present time it is unoccupied and in bad condition. The members of the Women's Club, of Concord, Mass., where the house is situated, are anxious to acquire and



A Genuine Old-timer.

anything having a large proportion of flour should be served. One pound of cheese is equal of two pounds of steak. Anything containing eggs or milk should not be allowed to boil, as boiling renders these more indigestible, was one of the principles mentioned by the demonstrator.

The action of the different ingredients on each other and the manner of cooking given in the following recipes, render the cheese easily digested:—

Cheese Custard.—Half a teaspoon salt, 1 egg, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon mustard, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk, $\frac{3}{4}$ cup stale cheese grated, speck of soda. Mix the dry ingredients together. In another dish beat up the egg, add the milk, then add the dry ingredients. Pour the mixture into a buttered dish and bake for about twenty minutes in a fairly quick oven. The soda helps to separate the particles of the cheese and breaks up its solidity.

Welsh Rarebit.—One tablespoon butter, $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon mustard, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. cheese in pieces or grated, $1\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ cup liquid (say, tomato juice), $\frac{1}{4}$ teaspoon salt, 1 egg, speck soda. Put the butter in the saucepan and when melted add the cheese and seasonings. As the cheese

hold it as a L. M. Alcott memorial, and have issued an appeal in which they say:—

"The Orchard House," formerly the home of Louisa M. Alcott, stands today with closed doors and boarded windows, causing great disappointment to many visitors. The Concord Women's Club, through the interest and generosity of one of its members, has recently been given an opportunity to purchase this house at a reasonable figure, for the purpose of opening it to visitors and maintaining it as a permanent memorial to Miss Alcott. In this house "Little Women" was written and little paintings and sketches by "Amy" may still be seen upon the woodwork in some of the rooms. The house is almost unchanged in its general features but now so desolate that it is a pathetic sight to everyone who has loved this writer's stories and the characters she created. These stories and characters have given many hours of pleasure and had a great and wholesome influence on almost every girl who has lived in the last forty years, and it is believed that many people will be interested to contribute towards the preservation of this Alcott home. The house and sufficient land

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Be Sure the Shoes You Buy Have **SOLID** Leather Heels and Soles

There are "tricks in all trades," particularly in the manufacturing of shoes. One trick is to hide an insole of imitation leather under a solid leather outsole. Another is to make the heel of imitation leather,

with the exception of the outside layer. That is made of solid leather so you'll think the layers below are the same.

These tricks are quite common. For all you know they may have been "worked" in the shoes you are now wearing. But, in future you can avoid poor-wearing shoes by buying **AMHERST MAKE**.

AMHERST SHOES are honestly made. They have earned a great reputation for durability. Insoles, outsoles and heels are solid leather throughout. That's why they wear so long at the heels and soles—the places where the greatest wear falls.

If you want to know how long honestly made, real leather shoes will wear just you get **AMHERST MAKE**. Their durability will certainly astonish and delight you.

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7 POINTS
—THE PERFECT NUMBER—

BANK OF HAMILTON

HEAD OFFICE: HAMILTON

Capital Paid Up \$2,750,000

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W. Loree, Manager, Winnipeg Branch.

CONSTIPATION

**CURED BY THE USE OF
MILBURN'S
LAXA-LIVER PILLS**

Constipation is one of the most frequent, and at the same time, one of the most serious of the minor ailments to which mankind is subject, and should never be allowed to continue.

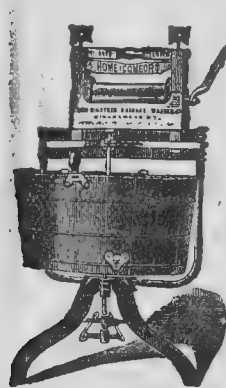
A free motion of the bowels daily should be the rule with every one who aspires to perfect health.

Mrs. Fred. Hall, 299 Hibernia Road, Montreal, Que., writes:—"Having been troubled for years with constipation and trying everything I knew of, a friend advised me to use Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills. I used four and a half vials and I am completely cured. I can gladly recommend them to all who suffer from constipation.

Milburn's Laxa-Liver Pills are 25 cents per vial, or 5 vials for \$1.00, at all dealers, or mailed direct on receipt of price by The T. Milburn Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont.

Just Six Minutes to Wash a Tubful!

This is the greatest washer the world has ever known. So easy to run that it's almost fun to work it. Makes clothes spot-



lessly clean in double quick time. Six minutes finishes a tubful.

Any woman can have a
1900 GRAVITY WASHER
On 30 days' free trial.

Don't send money. If you are responsible, you can try it first. Let us pay the freight. See the

wonders it performs. Thousands being used. Every user delighted. They write us bushels of letters telling how it saves work and worry. Let the 1900 Washer pay for itself. Just send us 50 cents each week out of the money it saves you. Write to-day for our Free Washer Book. It explains the "easy payment plan." Tell us your nearest freight station. Address me personally for this offer.

N.F.D. Bach, Manager, The 1900 Washer Co., 357 Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. The above offer is not good in Toronto, Winnipeg or Montreal and suburbs. Special arrangements made for these districts.

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STYLISH little suits and dresses can be made for the children out of father's or mother's, or the older children's discarded garments by Dyeing them with



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ONE DYE FOR ALL KINDS OF GOODS

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Send for Sample Card and Story Booklet.

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Don't Wear A Truss.



Brooks' Appliance. New Discovery. Wonderful. No obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions. Binds and draws the broken parts together as you would a broken limb. No salves. No lymphol. No lies. Durable, cheap. Sent on trial. Pat. Sep. 10, '01.

CATALOGUE FREE. J. E. BROOKS 4707 Brook Building, Marshall, Mich

about it can be bought and put in order for \$8,000. If this sum can be raised the house will be repaired and placed in the charge of a permanent organization, which will maintain it as an Alcott memorial."

* FIRST THINGS FIRST.*

Some time ago, when staying in the home of a friend, I noticed specially three things about her home methods which appealed to me. May I tell you of them?

The family consisted of herself and husband, two little children, and, in the summer time, two hired men. She did the washing, baking, churning, etc.—all the ordinary work of a farm home. The first thing I "caught on" to was that, in Drummond's words, she did "first things first." Every day there are certain things which must be done; there are other things it would be well to do, and some we want to do if there is time. Right after breakfast whatever it was that had to be done that day was started, even though there would be several interruptions before it could be finished. Sometimes it would be a long job, sometimes a shorter one. It seemed to me, however, that it was quite an art to decide what were the "first things." It appeared to me some days that all the duties would come under that head, but she seemed to sort them out in her mind, and decide that if this thing had to be left it would not be as inconvenient as leaving that.

I saw her sit down one morning with slate and pencil and wondered what kind of sum she was going to work out. After writing down what she thought of having for dinner and supper each day for a week, she went to the cupboard to find whether she had anything needed for the meals planned. If not the menu was changed a little and the "missing quantity" noted on the back of the slate, to be bought the first time anyone went to town. We didn't have all the meals just as she had planned them, however, for sometimes this or that was left over and could be used in some other form for another meal, but by planning for a week at a time she seemed to save herself daily "wear and tear." For the very busiest days the most easily prepared meal was planned, and all of them were plain. She would laugh sometimes and say that system was a great thing, but that where you had young children to look after it was a good deal easier to make a system than to follow it, but some things she would do willy nilly.

Every day, regardless of its duties, its possible visitors, or any other thing, she lay down on her bed in the afternoon for twenty minutes. If her husband had time to stay with the children she got right up from the dinner table, left everything and had her twenty minutes to rest and read, and then returned to the work. If he had no time, and the children were not sleeping or contented at play, the younger one was put in the bed beside her, the older one in his high chair in the same room. "I don't know how you do it," I said to her one day; "it's hateful to leave work and to have to come back to it." But realizing my scepticism, and knowing that you cannot convince a sceptic with words, "try it and see" was all she answered.

Stick!

Men fail—because they begin something.

Men succeed—because they finish a definite thing.

Stick! That is the first law of winning.

Mistakes may mark you back. Men may misjudge you. The half-way spirit may tempt you. The fight may tire you. But to win—push the thing through, finish it—

Stick!

The men and women who are lifting the world upward and onward are those who encourage more than criticize.

Let us believe neither half the good people tell us about themselves, nor half the evil they say of others.



**"THIS IS THE
ROOFING THAT
NEEDS NO PAINTING"**

Frequently the cost of painting a roofing amounts to almost enough to buy a new Amatite Roof.

A MATITE means more to the man who needs a roofing than just merely something to put on the top of a building.

It means a thoroughly satisfactory and reliable roof covering, without future expense for painting—because the real mineral surface makes painting unnecessary.

Everjet Elastic Paint

A very tough, durable paint at a low price. One color only—a lustrous black. Use it for machinery, heating apparatus, smokestacks, roofs, fences, water tanks, etc.

Amatite can be laid right over shingles, tin or other ready roofings. The directions hold good for laying Amatite anywhere and over anything, and are as simple as A B C.

For further information, booklet, samples etc., address nearest office.

Creonoid Lice Destroyer and Cow Spray

Cows give more milk if sprayed with Creonoid to keep away the flies which make them restless. The poultry output will be increased if the hen house is made obnoxious to insect pests by disinfection with Creonoid.

PATERSON MANUFACTURING CO., Limited

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Big Money in Well-Drilling Business!



Three Levers
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Our New Climax Driller

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Before You

Get into the well-drilling business, right now. Buy a Waterloo Outfit. They pay for themselves. Demand for drilled wells is growing everywhere, on the farms and in the towns right around you. People are afraid of the old-fashioned dug and bored wells that cause typhoid fever and other terrible diseases. The drilled well is always clean, sanitary—and it does not go dry. Well drillers are scarce. The business is yet in its infancy. Don't miss this fine chance for big money. Get in touch with us. We will show you how to get all the work you can do—how to advertise—how to manage your Waterloo Well-Drilling Machine—and furnish you contract blanks. A

Waterloo Well-Drilling Outfit

means a profit of thousands every year. It means being your own boss, with a solid growing business. We have scores of letters from men in all parts of the United States and Canada who are reaping a harvest of dollars with Waterloo Drillers. You can have a Waterloo Outfit for any locality—good in any kind of earth or rock. Our machines have been perfected by 44 years of continuous manufacture.

The Waterloo is the standard—the old reliable driller, proved by performance. We give you full and plain instructions so that you can run a Waterloo, whether you ever had any experience with machinery or not.

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CANADIAN Sales Agent **Ontario Wind Engine and Pump Co.** Water Supply Department
Calgary—Winnipeg—Toronto
(38)

Systematic Plan to Clean House.

In housecleaning do not undertake too much at once; clean one room, or a set of rooms, at a time and observe order in doing so. Dress practically in loose, neat clothes that will admit of stooping, reaching, stretching and lifting. A waist with a comfortably low neck and short sleeves, attached to a short skirt is an ideal garment for this sort of work. A dusting cap should cover the hair and gloves should be worn whenever practical.

The materials needed for housecleaning should all be in readiness a couple of days before they are needed so that no time will be lost in waiting for supplies after the work has once started.

There will be needed plenty of soap, borax, household ammonia, scouring soaps, alcohol, turpentine, benzine and kerosene. Then there are scrubbing brushes, brooms, chamois, mops, step ladder, plenty of washcloths, scrubbing pails, and, if there are hardwood floors, polishing pads and oils for use in cleaning and restoring them. The work will move much more rapidly and with a great deal less inconvenience if all these supplies are on hand before the actual work is commenced.

The carpets and rugs should be removed first. The carpet should be thoroughly swept and wiped over carefully with a cloth wrung out of tepid water into which a tablespoonful of ammonia has been added to each gallon of water. Remove the tacks and carefully fold one-half the carpet back upon the other. Sweep the exposed underside with a stiff broom, fold again in half and sweep the remaining underside of the carpet. Take the carpet to a grass plot and lay wrong side up, beat carefully with long limber switches, or with a wire carpet beater, which may be had from a good hardware store. Or the carpet may be hung on the line right side in, and beaten in a like manner.

After whipping sweep the wrong side twice with a broom that has been wet in cold, clear water, care being taken to shake all the drops of water from it. Sweep a couple of yards, and if the broom is the least soiled wet again. Sometimes it will be necessary also to change the water a couple of times. Turn on the right side and sweep carefully. If the colors have become faded and dim it may be worth while to use prepared ox-gall, a tablespoonful to a gallon, in the water from which the cloths are wrung in going over the carpet after the sweeping. Hang to dry and air, taking particular pains to see that the carpet hangs straight.

The carpet lining should be taken up one breadth at a time, beginning at one end and shaking and brushing free of dust but gently, and rolling up the length as it is cleaned. Lay them out to air. Sprinkle the floor with dampened newspapers or clean sawdust and sweep with a stiff broom. Take long, sweeping strokes, and keep the broom close to the floor so as not to raise unnecessary dust. The sweeping should be followed with a good scrubbing. If one is afraid of the moths it is a good plan to put two tablespoonfuls of turpentine in each pailful of scrubbing water. Use a soft, coarse cloth, and warm water, with a handful of soda in it. Wipe dry with cloths wrung out from as hot water as possible and let dry.

When to Be Afraid.

A Common-Sense Talk About Children's Diseases. By Emma E. Walker, M.D.

To be afraid or not to be afraid is the problem continually presented to mothers for solution. "When shall I wrap my children's garments about them and hurry them across the street?" asks one. While from another, "Now, surely, has arrived the time for relaxation of vigilance."

The actual pity of it is that actual conditions are often the reverse of maternal interpretation.

When, then, shall we put forth our efforts to ward off disease from our children, and when may we feel comparatively safe?

The first and supreme endeavor should

be to study and apply the everyday laws of hygiene. By proper feeding, sleeping, exercise in fresh air and bathing, so to fortify the body against the inroads of marauding germs that tissues and fluids shall be able to destroy whatever disease-producing microbes may gain entrance.

That, of course, is the introduction, demanding a chapter for itself. And now for specific precautions to be observed in relation to some of our most common transmissible diseases.

Measles.

Measles, if not the most contagious, at least running neck to neck with any other of the acute exanthemata (rash diseases), a disease of childhood and tender youth, occurs in the late autumn and early spring.

The first manifestations of the disease strikingly resemble those of a common cold. Measles is so contagious and at so early a period that vigorous efforts to prevent its spread are rarely made. It is just here that mothers can well serve both their children and the community at large.

"Baby might just as well take measles now as later," a theory common to many households, ought to be annihilated. Measles is not a disease to be lightly considered. In the year 1906 four hundred and forty-one deaths in Greater New York were due to measles, fifty-eight in excess of those from scarlet fever. It is said that unless whooping-cough be an exception, more deaths occur from measles in children under two years of age than from any other disease. Of all deaths from measles, about eighty per cent are in children less than five years old.

The futility of isolation in measles is believed in, in far too many cases. We must admit the early contagiousness of the disease. We must admit, too, that when susceptible children have been exposed to a child who shows symptoms of measles, isolation is then indeed almost invariably too late. But if, on the first suspicion of the affection, the child is banished to the sick room, there exists the probability of escape of a certain proportion of those who have been exposed—especially babies—a most important fact. If possible, such infants should be sent to another household where there are no susceptible children. Exposed children should never be sent among the unprotected. After all is said, prompt isolation will unquestionably save lives in the long run. The average duration of quarantine in a case of measles is about four months.

In institutions for children, measles is more dreaded than diphtheria or scarlet fever. Experience has shown that on account of the early contagiousness an epidemic of measles will almost surely result in many cases of the disease and many deaths.

In a children's institution in New York not long ago measles, complicated with broncho-pneumonia, left in its trail a death-rate of forty per cent. The pennant always flying above a bed of measles is stamped with the word "pneumonia."

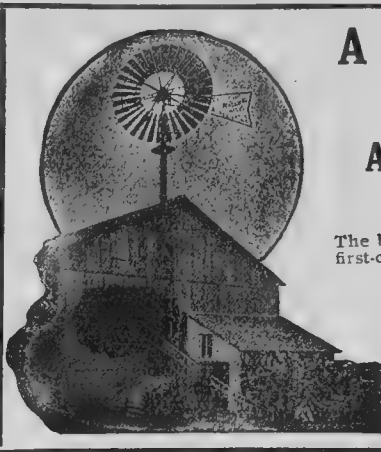
In order that conditions surrounding the sick child may be made as favorable as possible, the greatest caution and intelligence must be observed by both physician and family.

Measles is communicable from the sick child to the well ones; it may also be carried by mucous secretions, by skin particles, by wearing apparel, playthings or other objects that have been in contact with the patient, and by people who have been in the sick room.

German measles, although a contagious disease, is mild in type. Certain of the characteristics of both measles and scarlet fever are common to German measles, but it is considered a distinct disorder. Although less contagious than measles, it is directly communicable from the sick to the well.

Whooping-cough.

In respect to its importance as an infectious disease, whooping-cough may be ranged in line with scarlet fever and diphtheria. Although death seldom occurs as a result of whooping-cough itself, pure and simple, for the disease does not destroy life by means of a specific poison, nevertheless its tedious course and the so common complications



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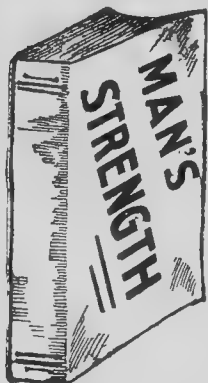
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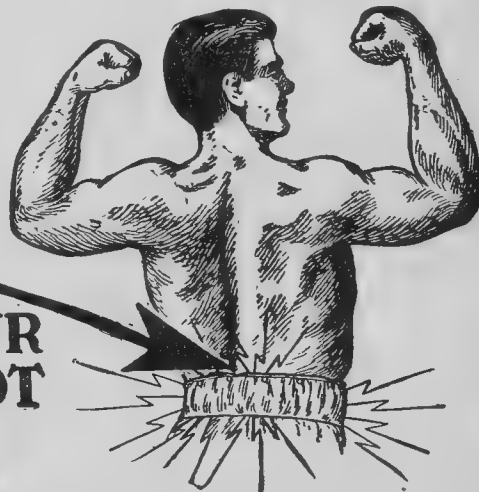
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These are just samples of letters we are receiving every day from grateful patients all over the country.

"Worth its weight in gold." "All my pimples washed away by D. D. D." "I found instant relief." D. D. D. is little short of miraculous." These are the words of others in describing the great skin remedy; D. D. D.

Proven by thousands of cures, for ten years, to be absolutely harmless and reliable in every case of skin trouble, no matter what it is.

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(For sale by all Druggists.)

are responsible for the snuffing out of many young lives. The contagium has full sway from the onset of the disease until the cessation of the "whoop." Here, indeed, is a disease which should be given its exclusive side of the street.

An instance in point: A child of nine months passed another baby of about the same age, both being wheeled along the sidewalk in their perambulators. Baby number one caught whooping-cough from baby number two, for that slight exposure was the only one to which the child had been subjected.

It is generally believed that direct exposure is necessary before the disease is passed along to a new victim, for transmission takes place directly from the sick to the well by means of the breath or particles thrown off during a coughing spell. But it must not be forgotten that the poison may be harbored on furniture and in clothing.

Isolation should be insisted upon during the entire course of the paroxysmal cough, for during this period the disease may be transmitted. School attendance is naturally out of the question for children suffering from whooping-cough. All clothing and eating utensils should be disinfected. It is from May to November that the greatest number of cases develop.

In Germany, interesting observations were made as to the relative susceptibility to measles and whooping-cough. In a certain village in which were four hundred and one children under fourteen years of age both of these diseases appeared practically simultaneously. Not a child had ever before had either disease. Three hundred and forty-four caught measles and three hundred and sixty-six whooping-cough, three hundred and forty being victims to the two diseases at the same time. One point worth mentioning—in certain cases, after several months have elapsed since recovery, a child taking cold begins again to whoop. It is comforting to anxious mothers to know that such a condition is not whooping-cough, and there is no necessity for quarantine.

Scarlet Fever.

That scarlet fever is one of the most dangerous diseases that children have is largely due to the ordinary occurrence of serious complications.

Unlike the condition in measles, in scarlet fever there is a good chance for other members of the family to escape the disease if the patient is isolated at once. The first symptom of this disease may make its appearance very suddenly. The child, returning from school happy and apparently well, on playing about may have an attack of vomiting, the first sign of anything wrong. Especially if scarlet fever is known to be in the vicinity, the child should be isolated immediately, and the doctor should be summoned. If the time ever comes when parents realize that the most effective isolation can be obtained by sending the child to a special hospital for the treatment of scarlet fever, one of the most important means for the prevention of the spread of this dread disease will have been utilized.

But what about the care of children treated at home? How long should these little ones be isolated and quarantined? Here is a perplexing problem. There is probably no disease in which it is so difficult to decide when the danger to others has ceased. According to the usual rule, the length of the isolation period is measured by the presence of desquamation and aural and nasal discharge. The average length of time of isolation is, according to this criterion, about six or seven weeks. Alas! In certain cases experience has taught that an extension of this time to even fourteen weeks is not a protection to others.

The great breeding place of many contagious diseases is the school. Year after year it is almost invariably observed that the number of cases of scarlet fever increases when school begins, only to decrease again during the summer vacation. The most vigorous efforts should be made by those in power to stop the dissemination of this disease by means of the school. There is no evidence of the transmission of scarlet fever by water, but milk is a medium often at fault for more or less wide dissemination.

Contagion takes place not only



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through the air of the sick room, but any attendant may easily transmit the poison. It is this ease of transmission that makes such careful exclusion of all but physician and nurse from the sick room necessary for the safety of others. Then, too, as we all know from woeful examples, this virus has an awful tenacity, and not infrequently clings to clothing or toys for years, only to light up its burning fires in another little body long after the childhood of the original sick one has passed.

A common act often subjecting a child to great danger is that of kissing, especially on the mouth, hands and fingers, for a baby's hands are often in the mouth. Many an adult in good health harbors in the mouth the germs of diphtheria, tuberculosis and other diseases. A condition of resistance may prevent the development of the disease, but the germs may be passed along to an innocent child. Measles, scarlet fever and whooping-cough may be transmitted by kissing.

Diphtheria.

Diphtheria, prevailing most extensively in autumn and early winter, is probably seldom contracted by the mere breathing of the air of the sick room, because the microbe of the disease is not in the quiet breath of the patient. Coughing, gagging, sneezing, however, dislodge the germs, often expelling them into the face of the attendant, making such a position one of great danger. Drying does not easily destroy the germs, thus all clothing and other objects of the sick one may be the means of disseminating the disease. Living diphtheria germs have been found on the hair, on the shoes of nurses—yes, even on a broom in the diphtheria ward of a Boston hospital.

As to danger from pets, it has been reported that cats have taken diphtheria from children. In these instances in which diphtheria epidemics have been traced to the milk supply, the milk has probably been contaminated with the germ from some human being. No proof offers itself that this disease is ever disseminated by means of water.

And what about the air of drains and sewers as a carrier of the infection? Here, again, we are dealing with a popular misconception. Statistics demonstrate that workmen on sewage farms and about sewers are not oftener attacked by infectious diseases than individuals not so occupied. Sewer air contains fewer germs than that of the streets above. The chemical make-up of sewer air does not admit of the supposition that it is irritating, thus making it, when breathed, a predisposing factor of infection.

Complete isolation of diphtheria patients must be enforced. All children suffering from sore throat and those belonging to families in which the disease has broken out ought to be excluded from school and prevented from mingling with playmates until all fear of infection has passed. In the laboratory of the Philadelphia Board of Health a study of this matter shows "that the average period of persistency of diphtheria bacilli in the throats of convalescents from this disease is twenty-nine days, reckoned from the date of establishment of the diagnosis by the primary bacteriological examination." Extremes of such period are given as seven and one hundred and twelve days. Before a patient can be considered safe, the throat should be shown free from the microbes by bacteriological examination.

Children with adenoids and enlarged tonsils appear to be especially liable to infection by diphtheria.

Chicken Pox.

Chicken pox, a very mild disease, is most prevalent in the autumnal months. Although exceedingly contagious, it hardly warrants strict quarantine unless a very young or delicate child would otherwise be exposed. The contagium seems to be carried by clothing or other objects, also by the air. Although, as a rule, so unimportant a disease, the affected child should not be allowed in school or among other children until the skin is clear.

Mumps.

Mumps, prevailing in autumn and spring, often occurs in epidemics, but

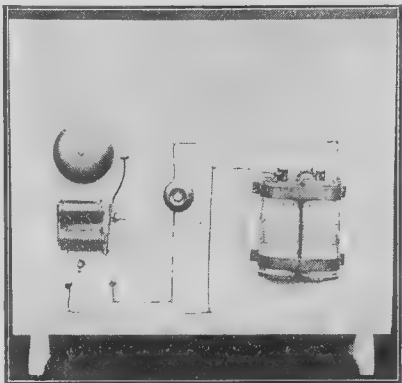
cannot be considered a dangerous disease. Complications are rare. Mumps, extremely contagious, is a disease of the "runabout" age, spreading by direct contact. Clothing does not seem an important element in disseminating the disease. The sick child should be confined to bed until the disappearance of the swelling, while isolation should continue for three weeks from the onset of the disease.—Good Housekeeping.

An Invalid's Electric Bell.

One of the very simple household conveniences that one rarely comes across in a country home is the electric bell. Such a bell could be used in different ways, but possibly in no other connection can it be a greater blessing than when it furnishes part of the sick-room equipment.

The whole outfit is very cheap, very simple and very easy to instal. For about two dollars, or a little more, one can get everything necessary—the dry battery, the push button, the electric bell, and wiring enough to connect any room in the house with any other room. If the local hardware store does not keep such outfits on hand, the merchant can easily order one. If any reader lives in a place out of reach of such a store, we can supply him with the address of some Winnipeg house from which he can order by express.

Sometimes an invalid's room is quite out of hearing of the kitchen. If there is no means of communication between them, either some person must give up a good deal of time to looking after the



Panel showing an electric bell outfit. On the left is shown the bell, in the centre the push button, and on the right the dry battery. The latter is about six inches in length. By using the right length of wiring, the button can be set at any point in the house and the bell and battery anywhere else that is desired. The bell rings when the circuit between the battery and bell is complete. This circuit is broken at the button, but the connection is established by pressing the button. Then the bell rings. The wiring is sold already wrapped in insulating material. The dry battery in itself generates all the electricity necessary to ring the bell.

patient, or else the latter will often be provoked at not being able to summon attention when necessary. But with an electric bell outfit, the button can be fastened to a piece of board at the head of the bed and the wires run under the door, carried around the corners, etc., and attached to the bell in the kitchen. Then a series of signals can be arranged so as to call any member of the household or to indicate the attention desired. The wiring is very small and can generally be carried through the corner of the doorway without cutting or disfigurement in any way.

The only part of the equipment especially liable to give out is the battery, which with ordinary usage will last a year or two, and can then be replaced for from thirty to fifty cents.

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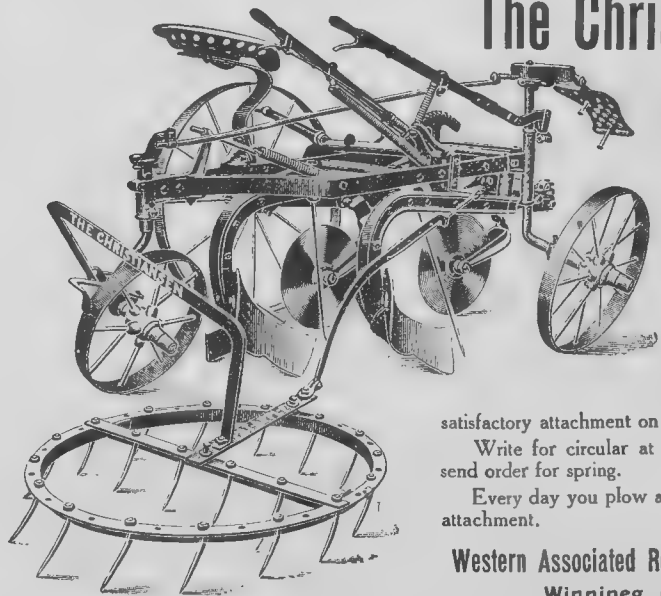
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is endorsed by thousands of farmers.

The circle draft holes can be changed to set teeth at any desired angle.

Wonderfully light draft. So flexible—all steel—and now recognized as being the only all-round

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If your Thresherman uses these two devices, he'll do your threshing quicker, with fewer hands to lodge and feed, fewer teams to stable, and less trouble and worry to the women folks.

The Hart Universal Thresher Rack saves the field pitchers and half the teams in shock threshing. It unloads instantly by a pull-off gate. Fits any wagon or truck gear. Can be used for any purpose that the ordinary hay rack serves.

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Mother's Wedding Ring.

A circle pure and golden
Upon my mother's hand,
Her wedding ring is worn and thin
A plain and simple band.

Simple and plain as Virtue,
For years it has withstood
The burden and the toil, as life
Bears out her years of good.

'Tis worn by toil and trouble,
And fingers clasped to pray,
Till now 'tis but a golden thread
Her wedding ring to-day.

Pure as the troth it plighted,
It shall not break or part,
But wear as noble love should wear.
True gold unto the heart.

O may the future give me
A woman's helping hand
To wear so long and faithfully
That simple golden band!
—Aloysius Coll.

The School Beautiful.

A Manitoba Woman's Plea for the Uplift of the Rural School. By Mrs. Edward Harkens.

Reader, can you, after taking a railway journey across our Western country, or a drive around it, tell what was the most dejected, forlorn, lonesome looking object you came across? Was it not the average country school house? You know it was.

There it stood, the usual lonely, homely, little building, with two or three unadorned windows on either side and a door in the front, destitute of veranda or other shelter.

Not a tree, flower or vine to be seen! A truly forsaken looking spot, indeed, with its crop of rank weeds growing almost to the door; or as near as they could to the hollow, muddy spot there, worn by many little feet, and which is the dumping ground for old crusts of bread and waste paper.

Why is it that we allow our children to spend most of their lives from the age of six or seven till they leave school in surroundings such as these? The majority of these children come from homes where there are trees and flowers in abundance, or, if not flowers, clean, green grass, which is kept clipped and does not resemble a wilderness as does the place where they have to spend seven hours of every school-day—where the only protection from the hot sun is the very small shadow cast by the low school building, and where the children huddle to eat their lunch, while very likely all the breeze there is comes from the other side.

Truly, it is no wonder that country people have to put up with inferior teachers, whereas, if the surroundings were made beautiful and homelike, there would be more inducement for first-class young men and women to take charge of our schools and train our boys and girls as we would wish.

Another disadvantage is the difficulty many of our teachers have in getting suitable boarding places. People who could provide a pleasant home for what is perhaps some homesick boy or girl (and they are generally little men) do not wish to be bothered—as though it could be considered a bother to have an addition to the family, in the shape of a bright intelligent young person, and surely we should not have any other at the head of our school!

So be sure that there is a congenial home provided for your teacher, so that she will not have to go from house to house, begging a place to stay, as did a young friend of my own, who was finally taken into a home (?) about two miles from the school, to which she had to trudge every day, rain or shine. This is not a very alluring picture, but it is only too common.

Could not a pretty little home be built in the school grounds, as they have in some parts of the East. Then what an inducement for some fine young chap, who is thinking of "settling down?" There are many such who would really prefer country to city life,

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It means death and destruction when it comes. Why take chances? You owe it as a sacred duty to your family to guard them and their home from the fateful and terrible lightning. Don't delay. There is certain, absolute protection in

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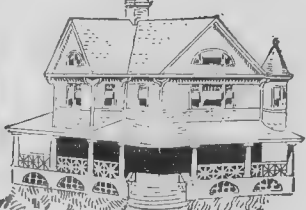
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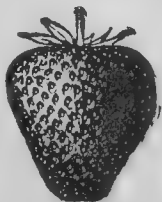
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if only a home were provided, such as we have for our ministers.

Is not our teacher of as much importance as our minister? He should be, and for the matter of that, I think that good teachers are really more needed than preachers. Are not our children going to be influenced by the life and character of one with whom they are associated so closely for almost all day, and for five-sevenths of all the days from the time they start to school until they leave it? On the other hand the minister has only about one hour once a week, or sometimes not that much, in which he could influence them, should they be brought to church—and generally they are not, and very few of them can understand much of what is said, anyway.

So it might not be a bad thing if some of our college boys, who are intending to preach, should instead make the teaching of our boys and girls their life work. Observe, you theologians, that I said "some," not "all," there; and I say it with all due respect and love for the calling of the minister, but we are very much interested in schools just now and are most anxious that everything possible should be done to bring them to perfection. Just think what a chance there is for a conscientious, Christian man or woman, provided he or she has the knack of teaching and loves the work, and what a wonderful thing it would be to have such teachers.

So, good people, provide a suitable home and a salary large enough so that a man could bring his wife and family, if he has any, and live right in the neighborhood.

It is a queer thing if our country children are not entitled to as good teaching as their city cousins, but how are they going to have it under existing circumstances?

Parents, it is up to you to get busy and help all you can in every way. Bring the conditions up to the point where you will be able to secure and keep the very best teachers to be had. Take an interest in your school and what your children are doing and learning. Do not send them away, simply to "get rid of them for a while," as I heard one mother say. She said: "There, I've got them off my hands for to-day anyway—the noisy little rascals! I don't suppose they are learning anything, indeed I know they are not, for we all know that the teacher is not up to much; but they are out of my way." Now that was nothing less than criminal.

Dear fathers and mothers, you alone are responsible for your children's education, and how are you going to feel when they face you with the fact that they are handicapped for life, for want of the education they might have had had you not been too lazy or indifferent to see that you had proper teachers in your schools?

You say: "Oh! that's the business of the trustees." Perhaps so, my friend, but it is also your business. Do you not elect the trustees? Are you not responsible for them? So make very sure that you have the right men, but if you happen to get the wrong ones, don't be afraid to weed them out just as fast as you can. I think that one year is a long enough term for some of them, and trustees should be elected to stay in office just that long, for, if they are the right men, it is very easy to keep them, and, if you should happen to get the wrong ones, you do not have to be burdened with them for three years, as is the case now.

In most cases, however, they are good men, but busy, like yourself, and perhaps do not give as much thought as they might to the subject. They hire a teacher who has satisfactory certificates and papers to show, and then they consider that their duty is done.

So do not growl and grumble if the teacher does not measure up to your standard, and if your children are not doing as well as you know they should with proper teaching. Go to the trustees and have a talk with them. They will be glad—in most cases—to try to do their best for the community.

We all know that in the country, "teacher" is the most important public character we have. Have you not

noticed how things "hum" in a neighborhood where there is a really bright, energetic, popular teacher? Why, literary societies, baseball clubs, tennis clubs and the like spring up as by some magic. All that was needed was a leader of the right sort, and, by the way, that is generally the sort of person who gives perfect satisfaction as a teacher.

So go to work and make your school beautiful within and without. Provide some floor covering, if only such as you have on your kitchen. Then, with pictures, curtains and some plants, it will be cosy and homelike inside.

Outside plant plenty of trees, provide window boxes, and, with vines trained around the windows, it will be a beauty spot instead of an eyesore. Don't forget the lawn mower and a rake, for the children can work off some of their superfluous energy that way.

But it will take time before the trees provide much shade, so why not build a sort of large summer house or pavilion, just a roof with vines trained over it, and the supports. The cost would be slight but, oh, such a joy to your children on hot scorching days.

Teach them to love their school. If you are building a new one, why not let them help choose a name for it? They will appreciate it so much. I know of a school that the children had the privilege of naming for a favorite teacher. How important the future little rate-payers felt! They thought that they owned the school, and each one of them was so proud of it and so careful not to scratch the varnish or abuse it in any way. Those were certainly wise trustees.

But, above all, be very sure that your teacher is one whom the children can love and respect. If a man, be very sure he has no bad habits. No child can learn as well with a teacher he does not love and cannot respect as he could otherwise; so when you have found one who fills the bill do anything to keep her (or him, as the case may be), and your children will bless you in after years.

Down in every heart are treasures unexplored, and it needs only love to make the discovery.

"Mother, ought one to say that a hen is sitting or setting?" "I don't care, my son, what worries me is, when a hen cackles, is she lying or laying?"

Before new settlers can find time to dig good wells, they are frequently forced to use water from unreliable sources. When this must be done, one should be very careful always to boil it before using.

Unnoted men are the foundations of human society, and make uncommon lives possible. Most great men are born of humble parents. When God wants a great man, he raises him from the common people. Geniuses do not continue their kind. Unnoted lives contain the elements of greatness, and are great—only the world has not found it out. The standard by which God tests men is not by what they do, but how well they do their appointed task.—H. J. Fisher.

It is a disagreeable subject, even to think of, still every mother has to face the chance—especially if her child goes to the public schools—that of finding vermin in its head. They need not come to living things if watchfulness is maintained, for the first appearance will be tiny eggs clustered on the hair close to the neck. This was the experience I had with my little girl. Immediately I turned to our doctor for advice. "Sponge the hair wherever it is affected," he said, "with two tablespoonfuls of kerosene to which have been added ten drops of carbolic acid. Put it on at night, then in the morning shampoo the child's head with a good lather of tar soap. One application of this is deadly to the eggs or the living vermin. Also, impress strongly on the child that she shall never, even in play, exchange hats with her schoolmates. They may be as clean as her own is, and they may not. If they are not, it is about as sure a method of contagion as anything that can be found.—Good Housekeeping.

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In a forty acre field there are about 1,000 gophers. Every gopher costs you 10c. That means a loss of \$100. You ought not to go on keeping gophers. Exterminate every gopher on your land. There is only one certain, cheap and quick way of killing every gopher. That is the Mickelson way—

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Let me send you facts proving Mickelson's Kill-Em-Quick better than strychnine or any other poison for killing gophers.

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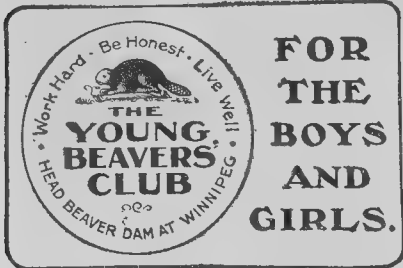
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**FOR
THE
BOYS
AND
GIRLS.**

Every boy or girl who reads this Department may become enrolled as a member of the Young Beavers' Club. The membership badge is a beautiful button, of the design shown within the circle above. These buttons are sent free to all members. To become a member one needs only to write a letter for publication in this Department of our paper and make application to be enrolled. The list of members is carefully kept in our big membership book, and we publish what we consider to be the most interesting letters.

All letters should be addressed to the Young Beavers' Club, Nor'-West Farmer Office, Winnipeg. Do not enclose any business communication in the same envelope.

A Pet Crow.

Meridian, Sask.

Dear Daddy Beaver, Most all the Beavers have some pets to write about, so I will tell you about my pet crow. I found him one night in June when I was after the cattle. He could not fly, so I carried him home and he has stayed here ever since. We fed him bread and meat, but as soon as he was able to fly he got his own food. When the other crows went south we thought he would go too, but he did not. He always stays in the stable when it is too cold for him outside. He is very mischievous, and will carry off anything that he is able to lift. One day he came into the house and carried off my sister's knitting that was on the sewing machine. She had quite a chase before she got it. We call him Jackie, and he will come as soon as he hears his name.

I would like to get the words of the song commencing, "Three years ago, when Jack and Joe set sail across the foam," if any of the Beavers would please send them to me.

How many of the Beavers have been at Winnipeg? My sister and I were down for the last Exhibition, and we had a lovely time. We were to the Parliament buildings, and saw Sir Wilfrid Laurier. We shook hands with him, too. We were up to Hyland Park on the steamer "Winnitoba," and were about ten miles down the river in a gasoline launch. Best wishes to yourself and the brother and sister Beavers.—Mable Dowkes.

Troublesome Visitors.

Oak River, Man.

Dear Editor, —Last fall we were troubled with skunks. They ate about thirty chickens. I set the traps and got two skunks and shot them. Then I was taken in a photograph, holding the skunks. I am sending you this photo.



Fred Chapman and the Skunk.

Refuse Any Roofing Which is NOT Guaranteed for at Least 25 Years

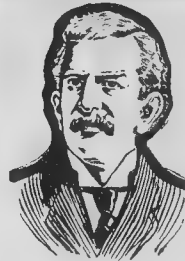
Why should you take ANY risk when you can make the maker take ALL the risk? The cost to you now will differ very little, no matter what roof you put on. So you might as well get the most you can for your money. Don't you think so?

OSHAWA Steel Shingles are clearly, positively, responsibly guaranteed—signed guarantee written in plain English—which plainly states that if your roof of Oshawa Steel Shingles gives any kind of roof trouble within 25 years from the day it's first put on, you get an entirely new roof free. There's \$365,000 capital, 50 years of honorable dealing, and the biggest business of its kind in the British Empire back of this written guarantee making it as legally binding as any that could be given you. Now then, why on earth will you take chances with any other kind of a roofing?

It's only natural that salesmen for other roofing should "knock" this guarantee of mine. How else are they going to get around it and induce you to buy their roofing, which is NOT guaranteed? What do you think my business reputation would be worth in a year or two if I issued a guarantee that wasn't absolutely square? Don't let any man bluff you—get his promises down in writing, and signed—like mine are. Then the roof will HAVE TO make good. Then FIRST cost will be the WHOLE cost, and you'll know what you can count on.

The ONLY Roof That is Guaranteed At ALL

If other roofing makers are so sure their roofing will last as long as mine, why can't they do as I do—give a guarantee that's good for a new roof if the first one gives any trouble? Is it because they are afraid to take the risk of having to give you a new roof? They want YOU to take that risk. Will you do it? Or will you buy my guaranteed Oshawa Steel Shingles, and have something you can positively depend on? Which is the best bargain from your point of view.



Here I offer to sell you a roof which you know to be good, and which I guarantee (with a guarantee I have to back up or go out of business) to stay a good roof for all of 25 years. Now will you please give me any good reason why any man—YOU, my friend for example—should not be interested enough in getting the best roof for HIS OWN buildings, to send for my book and get all the particulars about my Oshawa Steel Shingles? The book is free—the information it contains is valuable to any man who owns or will own any kind of a building. Will YOU please write for it?

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By "Pedlarizing" I mean doing for the whole building what Oshawa Steel Shingles do for the roof. I make other kinds of sheet metal building materials—for ceilings, side walls, outside—that make your whole building more fireproof, more sanitary, more beautiful, more substantial. May I send you a booklet and pictures that tell the whole story? It's free. Just ask me to tell you about "Pedlarizing."

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A roof that you pay the same for NOW as you pay for other kinds of roof, but which will need no patching, no fixing or replacing for the next twenty-five years. A roof that makes your building absolutely weatherproof, with never a crack or hole for water or wind to squeeze through. A roof that is fireproof, wind-tight, lightning-proof, a roof that needs no painting, no repairing—spring or fall, summer or winter, for all of twenty-five years. Then get my Oshawa Steel Shingles.

Can't Leak, Rust, Rot, Warp or Burn

Oshawa Steel Shingles cover your roof with one big seamless sheet of heavyweight galvanized steel, without a crevice or crack anywhere for water or wind to get into. And it stays that way for twenty-five years. I guarantee it. No leaks of any kind. Keeps out the cold of winter and heat of summer—and being steel affords the best kind of fire protection. Can you imagine any better roof?

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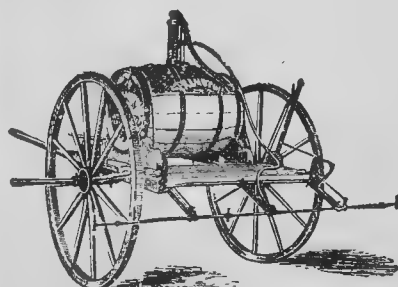
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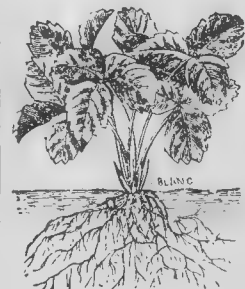


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ROBERT YOUNG,
Manager INVESTMENT BRANCH,
Winnipeg.

I have a pony which I show, and which has taken first prize. I have a nice bridle for it.

I came from Australia about five years ago. On the way we called at Cape Town, South Africa.—Yours truly, Fred Chapman.

Well Acquainted with Beavers.

Ochre River, Man.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—I thought if you would let me come to your dam and get a button (for I read your paper every time it comes) I would tell you of some beavers that live in the creek at my home. They will cut down their tree and build their dam. I see them quite often down by the bridge, and there is a very big one here. There are mink in the creek. I trap, but I would not like to catch our old "Daddy Beaver" in one of the traps, or any of my brother or sister Beavers. I have a cat and dog. I broke in my dog to the sleigh. I can ride horseback. I have two ducks and a pig. Yours truly, Frank Beaver.

A Stuffed Goose Still Living.

Pincher Creek, Alta.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—In the winter my brother has four rabbits, but in the summer he has between 75 and 100.

At Christmas we had a Sunday School cantata entitled "Christmas at Rosemary Castle." I was a stuffed goose. I wore a blouse of bright green, and on it was printed "Stuffed Goose." I also wore a pair of white pants.

A while ago all the schoolboys started to have cadet corps. I am one of the cadets. Our suits are a kakhi color, with red braid trimming and gilt buttons. All the cadets met at the school, and a photographer in town took our pictures.

Wishing the Club every success, yours truly, Edgar Cox.

A Beaver who Lives at Beaver.

Beaver, Man.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—Like a number of other boys, I like hunting and trapping. Last fall I shot a goose and a prairie chicken in season. Once I captured a muskrat and had it in a wooden box with a wire front. It chewed at the wire in the front until it had a hole large enough to escape through, and I never saw it again. In the winter the jack rabbits are very thick around here. Last summer a bear, a fox and a few deer were seen around here. But these animals are not very numerous, especially the bear. Wishing the Editor and Beavers every success, I remain, Roy McLaughlin.

Boy Scouts Camping.

Melfort, Sask.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—I am going to tell you about the Boy Scouts of Melfort. There are about forty of us. Last summer we went out camping, and had a jolly time, making our own meals. We kept the fire on all night. There was always some one on guard. When we were off guard we would go to our tents for rest. We would get nicely asleep, when a call would come that some one wanted to come in. That meant some of us must be awakened and go out.

I would like to have some one of my own age correspond with me.—Yours truly, Harry Wild (age 11).

The Wolf Hounds.

Moose Jaw, Sask.

Dear Editor and Beavers,—As all the other members are telling about their pets, I will tell about three dogs we have. They are wolf hounds, and we put them in a box on a sleigh and go after wolves. When we get pretty close to the wolf, we let them out of the box, and they catch it before it runs far. It is fine sport. The skin of a wolf is worth \$4.00. The dogs' names are Blucher, Sport and Queen.

We milked ten cows all last summer, and sold the cream in Moose Jaw. We took it to town every morning. We built a new house last summer, and are living in it now. It is better and more comfortable than the old house.—Yours sincerely, Willie Harris.

A Rough Rider.

Roselawn, Sask.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—I am going to tell you about an adventure I had a year ago last summer. My father was out in the field pulling weeds. I went to the field and asked him if I could ride Prince, the horse. He consented, and I went to the man who was plowing in the field near the house and asked him to get Prince for me. He got him, and put my brother, sister and I on him; but as we could not all stay on my brother and sister got off, intending to take their ride after I was done. I started off, and he went all right until we got to the gate. He did not want to go any further, and I did. He wouldn't go, so I tried to make him. Then he took one race to the barn, and stopped in front of the door. If you had seen me going from the gate to the barn you would have thought I was John Gilpin. I suppose Prince was just about as frightened as I was, because I was hanging on to his mane for dear life. They said I was as white as a sheet when I got off his back.—Pansy.

Another Tame Crow.

Wadena, Sask.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—I am going to tell you about a crow we had last year. One day coming from school my sister came with a young crow in her dinner pail. We all had a good laugh at her. Well, we kept the crow and christened her Maja. When we would call her by the name she would come flying to see what was the matter. She became very naughty, and sometimes when the kitchen door was open she would steal into the pantry to see if she could get something to eat. One day in September my mother was washing. When she hung the clothes on the line naughty Maja came flying to sit on the line. She dirtied one of mamma's gowns, and mamma became angry with her because she spoiled her work, and had papa put poor Maja to death. We are never going to have any more crows.

Best wishes to Daddy and all the Beavers.—Yours sincerely, Ellen Aurell.

Came With the Earthquake.

Burnham, Sask.

Dear Daddy Beaver.—The first part of January was very blizzardy. When we went to school we could hardly see, but we are only one half mile away. The fire was not lit, so it was pretty cold. We had a concert on the 25th of November. There were three dialogues, a few songs and recitations. I was in one dialogue called "The Rehearsal." There was also a lovely drill. It was like a dance. There were six young ladies in it, with white dresses and wreaths with roses on them.

I have a cat called Toby; he got his ear frozen. We came out West about two years ago. We landed in our house the night of the earthquake. I will finish with a few riddles:

Why is a horse not hungry when he is on his journey? Answer: Because he always has a bit in his mouth. 2. What is it that runs across the floor without legs? Answer: Water. 3. What is higher and prettier with the head off? Answer: A pillow. 4. Why is a dress-maker not likely to lose her books? Answer: Because she has an eye for each of them.

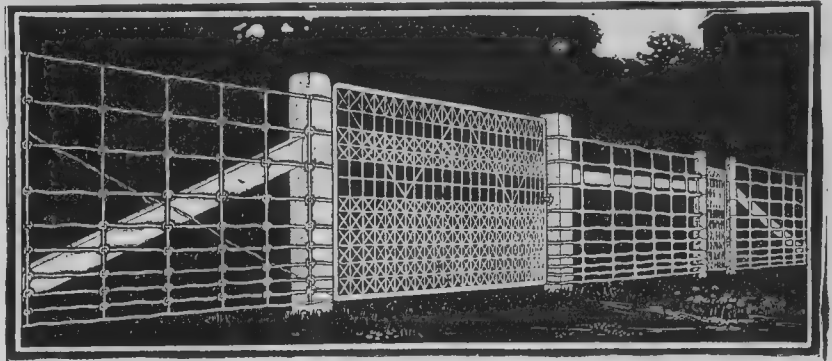
Wishing you and all the Beavers success.—Amelia Middlemiss.

Hard Working Girls.

Fort Pelly, Sask.

Dear Daddy Beaver,—My sisters, Esther, Freda, and I had a nice time to-bogganning down the straw stack, which was covered with snow. Esther and Freda got on the toboggan and I gave a big push. Down they went, with Rover, our dog, barking, and the girls laughing until they got to the bottom of the stack and part way across the field. Afterwards Freda tried the steeper side of the stack, and Rover went aside, brushing snow in her face, and when half-way down went head first in the snow. She didn't try it again.

We girls are like many others of Sas-



PAGE FENCES AND GATES

Styles for all uses—lawns, parks, farms, railways. All heights. Cost less to erect and give better service. Let me quote you 1911 prices and send you Free Illustrated Booklet. Please ask for it now.

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No Expensive Labor.

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FRED. J. C. COX & CO., Sole Manufacturers

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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Below will be found our Clubbing list for 1911. Let every present subscriber send us at least one NEW subscriber.

- For \$1.50—The Nor'-West Farmer and Weekly Free Press, Winnipeg
" 1.50—The Nor'-West Farmer and Weekly Tribune, Winnipeg.
" 1.70—The Nor'-West Farmer and Weekly Telegram, Winnipeg.
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" 1.50—The Nor'-West Farmer and Weekly Globe, Toronto.
" 1.50—The Nor'-West Farmer and Weekly Mail and Empire.
" 1.50—The Nor'-West Farmer and Weekly Witness, Montreal.
" 3.00—The Nor'-West Farmer and Breeder's Gazette, Chicago.
" 1.25—The Nor'-West Farmer and Canadian Poultry Review.
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When more than two papers are desired, the full subscription price of the additional papers must be remitted.

Address all orders direct to—

NOR'-WEST FARMER, LIMITED
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Enclosed please find Dollars Cents

to pay for subscription to THE NOR'-WEST FARMER and

Send remittances by
express or post office
money order, or regis-
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Quality Butter

That's the kind you
make with Maxwell's
"Favorite" Churn.—



Maxwell's "Favorite" is used all over the world—in Denmark, the butter country of the world—in the United States, in spite of high tariffs—and in every Section of Canada. Our Agricultural Colleges and Govt. Inspectors recommend it, because it is the finest butter-maker in the world.

Write for catalogue if your dealer does not handle it.

DAVID MAXWELL & SONS,
ST. MARY'S, ONT. 94

Western Representative

JOHN A. McEWAN, 603 Union Bank Bldg., Winnipeg.

A DRY SADDLE WHEN IT RAINS IF YOU WEAR



TOWER'S
FISH BRAND

POMMEL
SLICKER

The long service
and the comfort it
gives makes it the
Slicker of Quality
Sold Everywhere

TOWER CANADIAN OILED
CLOTHING CO., LTD.,
Toronto, Canada. 111

MAYPOLE SOAP

Is a Clean Dye

Being in cake form, Maypole Soap does not scatter, waste or make a muss as powder dyes do. Does not stain hands or kettle. Being a soap dye, it gives the cleanest, freshest, most brilliant colors. No streaks. Just satisfaction.

24 colors to select from. Colors 10c—black 15c—at your dealer's or postpaid, with free Booklet, "How to Dye," from FRANK L. BENEDICT & CO., Montreal.

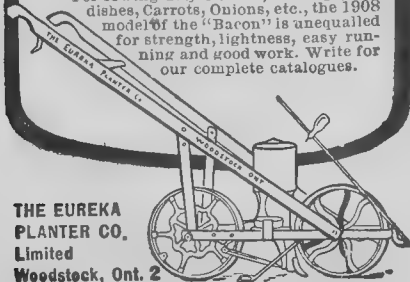


The "BACON"

Seed Drills and Cultivators

The only Rear-Wheel Driven Seed Drill on the market. The feed in the "Bacon" handles seed without bruising or breaking, and seeds evenly to the last seed. Machine instantly converted from a regular seed sower into a hill dropper. Feed Cut prevents waste of seed when turning rows.

For sowing Sugar Beets, Parsnips, Radishes, Carrots, Onions, etc., the 1908 model of the "Bacon" is unequaled for strength, lightness, easy running and good work. Write for our complete catalogues.



THE EUREKA
PLANTER CO.
Limited
Woodstock, Ont. 2

katchewan. Freda and I stooked 75 acres of heavy grain, and kept up with the binder. The oxen did not go slow, either. The oats yielded 75 bushels and wheat 40 bushels per acre.

The first three years we used the "Armstrong Binder," as we generally call it, but it was all done by hand.

We girls help father make hay. Together we put up all our hay for 18 head. We pick roots out of the breaking and water the cattle, etc.

How many Beavers like to sew? I like sewing and sew nearly all my own clothes. We have a sewing machine, so now it goes fairly well. I will close by saying that there are but few home-steaders that have it, as those described in "Corner Stakes."

My birthday being in June, I will sign myself "The Lonely June Rose."

Small Chips Chewed off by Other Beavers.

Florence Struble, Wawota, Sask.—A neighbor of ours found a dead beaver one day when he was breaking up his land. I hope that none of the Beavers in our Club have strayed away and got lost.

Ethel Moffat, Fairfax, Man.—I am one who is fond of pets. I have a Welsh pony and its colt, a pet pigeon, two canaries and a parrot.

Bessie Bowman, Arden, Man.—We have only one pet, and that is Carlo. He is not the chien boule dog in your story. We think him very clever. He does a number of tricks—sits up, begs, shakes hands, rolls over, jumps over the broom, gets up on a chair, puts his paw on the back and jumps over, and walks on his hind legs. He goes to school with us, and then comes home when school starts. Now, don't you think he is a very knowing fellow?

Grace V. K. Connelly, Gillingham, Alta.—Our school has a fine library. In 1907 there was quite a number of wild cats around here. My uncle killed one in the garden, and there was also several killed around the school-house.

Harry Barnstable, Estevan, Sask.—We have five oxen. I plowed with them last fall. I have a 22 rifle. I shoot lots of gophers in the summer, but don't get many rabbits in winter.

Would Like to Correspond.

Jack Hoban, Beausejour, Man. (aged 10); Willie Mitchell, Abernethy, Sask. (aged 14); John W. Lara, Justice, Man. (aged 16).

Riddles from Members.

From E. May Crossman, Rosetown, Sask.:

What four letters will frighten a thief?

Answer—O I C U.

What is a good trade for a short man?

Answer—Grow, sir (grocer).

From Curtis Hanson, Midale, Sask.:

Why is a Chinaman the greatest curiosity on earth?

Answer—Because he has both head and tail on the same end.

What is black and white and read (red) all over?

Answer—A newspaper.

From George Younger, Keyes, Man.:

What is the difference between a horse and an envelope?

Answer—You lick a horse with a stick, and you stick an envelope with a lick.

Why is a horse like ice cream?

Answer—The more you lick it the faster it goes.

What is the difference between a lady and a soldier?

Answer—Because one powders her face and the other faces the powder.

From Florence Struble, Wawota, Sask.:

Why is the letter B like a fire?

Answer—Because it makes oil boil (b-oil).

Why is the letter F like a cow's tail?

Answer—Because it is always at the end of beef.

If your uncle's sister is not your aunt, what relationship does she bear to you?

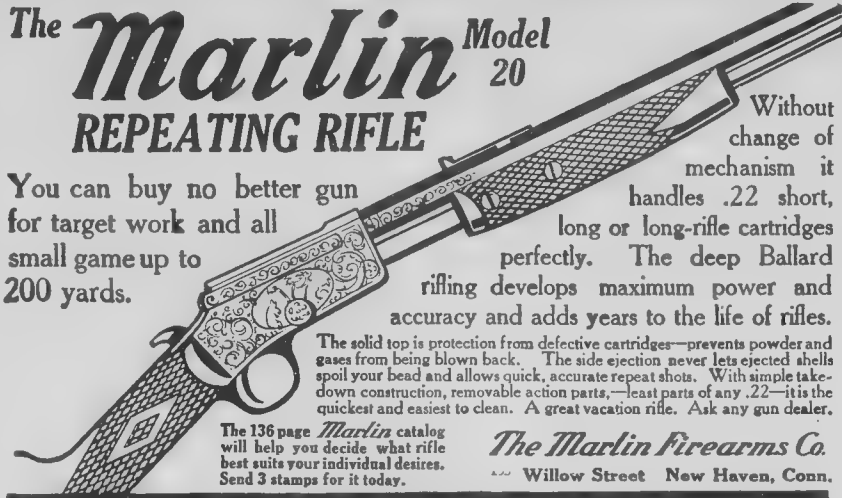
Answer—Mother.

Why is I the happiest of all the vowels?

Answer—Because it is in bliss, while most of the others are in purgatory.

The Marlin Model 20 REPEATING RIFLE

You can buy no better gun
for target work and all
small game up to
200 yards.



Without change of mechanism it handles .22 short, long or long-rifle cartridges perfectly. The deep Ballard rifling develops maximum power and accuracy and adds years to the life of rifles.

The solid top is protection from defective cartridges—prevents powder and gases from being blown back. The side ejection never lets ejected shells spoil your bead and allows quick, accurate repeat shots. With simple take-down construction, removable action parts, least parts of any .22—it is the quickest and easiest to clean. A great vacation rifle. Ask any gun dealer.

The 136 page Marlin catalog will help you decide what rifle best suits your individual desires. Send 3 stamps for it today.

The Marlin Firearms Co.

Willow Street New Haven, Conn.

Simmers' Seeds Complete Vegetable Garden Collection

Contains 25 packages of the best Vegetable Seeds, sufficient to furnish vegetables throughout the year, and one package of Flower Seeds, which we will send postpaid to any address in the Dominion of Canada for the extremely low price of \$1.00.

BEAN—Simmers' Giant Wax
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CARROT—Scarlet Intermediate
CELERY—White Plume
CORN, SWEET—Cory
CUCUMBER—Long Green
CUCUMBER—Chicago, Pickle
LETTUCE—Simpson's Early
MUSKMELON—Montreal Green
Nutmeg
WATERMELON—Cuban Queen
ONION—Yellow Danvers
ONION—Prizetaker

PARSLEY—Champion Moss curled
PARSNIP—Improved Hollow Crowned
PEPPER—Sweet Spanish
PEAS—American Wonder
PEAS—Stratagem
PUMPKIN—Mammoth
RADISH—Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped
SALSIFY—Mammoth Sandwich Island
SQUASH—Summer Crookneck
SQUASH—Hubbard
TURNIP—Purple Top, Strap Leaved
TOMATO—Early Ruby

And packet Wild Garden Flower Seed Mixture. Also a copy of Simmer's Vegetable and Flower Garden (New Edition), and a copy of our handsome

1911 Seed Catalogue

which in itself is a mine of valuable information. Don't miss this.

J. A. Simmers, Limited

Seeds, Plants, Bulbs,

TORONTO

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Here is what every Farmer Needs

"The Cowl Brand Ranch Remedy Chest"



The Chest contains the following

articles of everyday use on the farm:

1 Qt. "LIVE STOCK DRIPS" will de-

stroy lice and mites. Kills all germs

in scabs, cuts and abrasions.

1 Qt. "VERMIN DEATH"—A beauti-

ful brown woodstain that extermin-

ates bed bugs and other vermin.

1 Qt. "POULTRY PEACE" that rids

birds and buildings of lice, mite and

other vermin.

1 Pt. "MANGE CURE"—A most suc-

cessful germicide.

1 Pt. "RINGWORM CURE"—A tested

and certain cure.

1 Pot. "OINTMENT-OF-TAR"—For all

kind of sores and cuts.

1 Pt. "RUB-IT-IN"—A Liniment for

sprains, spavins, rheumatism, etc.

1 Pt. "HOOF OIL"—Will cure con-

tracted hoofs or sand cracks.

1 Qt. "HARNES LIFE"—Will soften

and waterproof any harness and will

not blacken the hands.

When you have used up any or all of

the articles in above list re-order from

your local dealer.

This Complete Outfit, Reg. \$5.00.
Special Mail
Offer
Price - \$2.50
F.O.B. Winnipeg. Only one chest to a customer

Carbon Oil Works, Ltd., Maltese Cross Bldg.
WINNIPEG, MAN.

AMONG THE BREEDERS.

Manitoba Purebred Cattle Sale.

The rules and regulations governing the annual cattle sale of the Cattle Breeders' Association of Manitoba, to be held in Brandon, May 31st, have been issued, and may be obtained by writing the secretary, A. W. Bell, Winnipeg. With the phenomenal prices obtained at the Saskatchewan sale last week, it augurs well for this event. Up to the holding of this sale, the Manitoba sales held record as far as high prices were concerned, and anyone with a good serviceable bull should have no difficulty in disposing of him to the best possible advantage. This year the committee have added to the age limit, allowing bulls calved between July 1st, 1904, and June 1st, 1910, to be entered, entries to be made not later than April 23rd.

Meadowlawn Clydesdales.

Traynor Bros.' advertisement appears on another page of this issue. They have not been showing at the winter fairs this season, but will be out with a good line at the summer shows. Just at present they have for sale some 1910 foals by their big stud horse, Royal Choice; also some breeding animals, both mares and stallions. Meadow Lawn Farm is at Condie, Sask., only a short distance from Regina. See their card on another page.

International Champion Percheron for Alberta.

We would call the attention of our readers to the announcement by R. W. Bradshaw, Magrath, Alta., on page 428 of this issue, of his recent purchase of the famous Percheron stallion, Pink, 24.765 (47.513). This world-famous horse, one of the most typical of the breed on the American continent to-day, will from now on head the Bradshaw stud at Magrath. A year ago the International Percheron champion stallion Carnot sold for \$10,000. Two months ago, Iolanthe, the famous International

champion mare, was sold at public auction for \$3,600. This shows the quality of International champions and the high favor in which Percherons are held in the States. At the Chicago International last December, Pink was on exhibition and few, if any, who visited that great stock show did not see him. A splendid painting of this horse is reproduced on the page referred to above.

Lord Buchlyvie for Ochre River.

The first prize three-year-old stallion Lord Buchlyvie, shown at Manitoba Winter Fair by W. J. McCallum & Son, Brampton, Ont., has been sold to Wm. Blair, Ochre River, Man. Lord Buchlyvie is a well-bred horse, and also a good individual himself. His sire, as is suggested by his name, is Baron of Buchlyvie; dam Jean 15 of Balmamo.

R. P. Stanley Receives Third Importation.

R. P. Stanley, Maple View Stud Farm, Moosomin, Sask., writes, under date of March 26: "My new importation of Percheron, Belgian and Shire stallions will arrive at my stables on April 1st. They are all three and four year olds, and weigh from 1,800 lbs. to 2,100 lbs. This is my third importation for 1911."

Vanstone & Rogers Have Good Trade. in Alberta.

Through their agent, Mr. Jas. Brooks, manager of the Vegreville, Alberta, branch stable of Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa, Man., the firm made some excellent sales during the past year. Mr. Brooks is a well-known figure among Western horsemen. He was born in Middlesex Co., Ontario, and has been all his life associated with pure-breds.

He began with his brother in 1880 with sheep, then went into general farming and Clydesdales until 1898, when he engaged as foreman with I. H. Patrick, of Hlderton, Ontario, for whom he made a trip to England, importing a splendid bunch of Lincoln sheep, with which he



AN IHC MANURE SPREADER MEANS NEW LAND ON THE OLD FARM

THOUSANDS of people during the past year paid fabulous prices for new land—gave up their savings and their homes and moved into unknown country just for the sake of securing more productive property.

Hundreds of farmers found a better plan. They stayed at home and invested in an I H C Manure Spreader a small part of what it would have cost them to move to the new country.

Now in leisure time during the winter they are returning to the soil the rich fertility that has been drained from it—making new land out of old—putting it into condition to yield bumper crops.

With an I H C Spreader the manure can be distributed in the proper amount required by the condition of the soil. A light coat, where land is good, a heavy coat where it is most needed.

I H C Manure Spreaders have many exclusive features which you ought to know about. Years of successful service has shown their superiority. In buying an I H C machine you are assured satisfaction, for they are backed by a company that cannot afford to risk its reputation by offering you anything but the best.

I H C Spreaders are made in two styles—

Corn King—Clover Leaf

in varying sizes suitable for any size farm.

The Corn King is of the return apron type—Cloverleaf Spreaders have endless aprons. Lime hoods for spreading lime and drilling attachments for distributing manure in rows are furnished on special order.

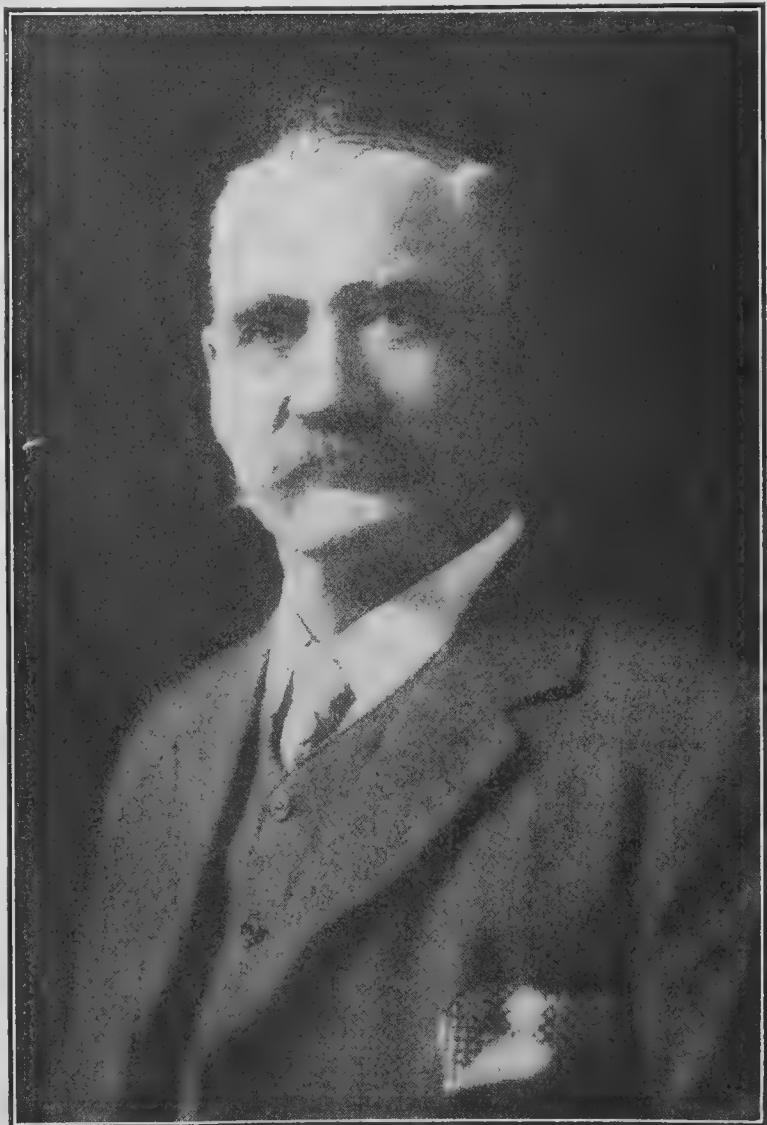
Let the I H C local dealer tell you all about I H C Spreaders and how you, too, can turn your manure pile into money with one of these simple, efficient machines. Catalogues can be secured from him, or, by writing nearest branch house for them.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America
Chicago (Incorporated) USA



I H C Service Bureau
The Bureau is a center where the best ways of doing things on the farm, and data relating to its development, are collected and distributed free to every one interested in agriculture. Every available source of information will be used in answering questions on all farm subjects. If the questions are sent to the I H C Service Bureau, they will receive prompt attention.



Mr. Jas. Brooks, Manager of the Vegreville branch barn for Vanstone and Rogers, Wawanesa Man.



This is a 16-year-old Break of Russian Willows, planted by John Caldwell for the Virden Town Park.

500,000 Cuttings of Russian Willows, three varieties, Red, Laurel and Golden at \$4.50 per 1000, express paid to any station in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta: 40,000 Rooted Willows, 10 to 15 in. at \$2.50 per 100, \$18.00 per 1000, express paid, all grown right here at Virden, Man. Send me your address and I will send you my price list of all the best and hardiest varieties of Nursery Stock, with printed directions. No agents, deal direct with me, and you can buy at almost half the price charged by ordinary agents. Nothing beats these hardy fast growing willows for a hedge or break.

John Caldwell, Virden Nurseries, Virden, Man.

secured 21 first prizes out of 28 classes at Toronto, London, and Chicago. Later Mr. Brooks went to Bad Axe, Michigan, as manager for R. L. Hubbert. Three years later he came to Manitoba and engaged with T. E. M. Banting, of Banting, as manager for his stock farm. Later he joined the firm of Messrs. Vanstone & Rogers, Wawanesa, as their manager. Several trips to England, Scotland, France, and Belgium have been made by Mr. Brooks in the interests of this firm, he having imported a large number of splendid Clydesdales, Percheron, Belgian and Shire horses. Due to the careful selection made in buying, the firm has had great success in selling. During the last four years this firm is reputed to have sold \$150,000 worth of horses in Alberta alone. Since October, 1910, Mr. Brooks has disposed of the following horses and mares:

Tip Top, Clyde; sire, Revelanta, by Baron's Pride. This colt was imported in 1909 as a one-year-old, showed at Edmonton, 1910, taking first prize, and sold to Currie & Son, of Ingleton, Alta.

Pride of Annick (9737), Clyde, by Montrave Ronald. Sold to Duncan Ingram, Bruce, Alta.

Isonzo, imp., Percheron (1529). Sold to Eugene King, of Beaver Lake, Alta.

Hormian (1883), imported Percheron. Sold to Shandro & Son, Shandro, Alta.

Hamon, imported Percheron (1386). Sold to Gauf & Bronkin, Vegreville, Alta.

Pundit (10525), imported Clyde. At the winter show, Brandon, in a class of 19 he secured second place; took third at summer show, Brandon, third at Saskatoon, second at Prince Albert, and third at Edmonton. Sold to John Tucker and Son, Viking, Alta.

Bamboo, imported Clyde. First at Brandon summer show, first at Saskatoon, second at Edmonton. Sold to Geo. Reid & Son & Young, of Scotstoun, Mannville, Alta.

Kintore Chief (10510), Clyde, rising four years. Sold to John Kerr, Mannville, Alta.

Hesperian (9731), imported Clyde. Tips the beam at 1,850 lbs., and sold to W. T. Johnson & J. W. Johnson, Kitscoty, Alta.

Romeo's Maid, Clyde mare, by Prince Romeo. Bogside Jewel, imported Clyde mare; sire, Sir Hugo—both sold to Jacob Hohn, Vegreville.

Lady Favorite, imported Clyde, by Royal Favorite; Lady Galloway, imported Clyde, by Baron Galloway; Kate of Park, imported Clyde, by Baron White; Lady Douglas, imported Clyde, by Blacon Sensation—all four sold to Geo. Schofield, Vermilion, Alta.

Fairy Footprints, Belgian mare (imp.). First at Dixmude, Belgium, July, 1910. Sold to Nickoli Ziganis, Mundare, Alta.

Belgian Queen, imported Belgian mare. First as one-year-old at Dixmude, Belgium, July, 1910. Sold to Mr. Raoul Paradis, Whitford, Alta.

Roosevelt, English Hackney (imported 1910). Sold to J. H. Weldon, Vegreville, Alta.

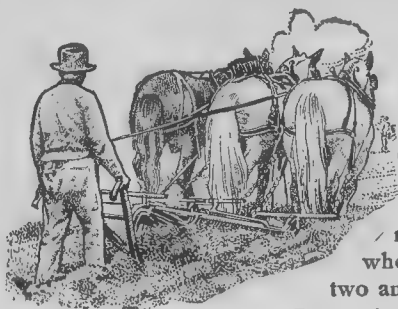
Who's Afraid, Belgian stallion. This colt took the gold medal in Dixmude in 1910, and sold to Nicholas Belsborrow, of Leduc, Alta.

Queen of Honor, Belgian mare. This mare won the gold medal in Dixmude in a class of 22 in 1910. Sold to Nicholas Belsborrow, of Leduc, Alta.

Colston Laddie (10924), Clyde stallion. Third at Edmonton in August, 1910, as a three-year-old. Sold to Jno. Johnson and Son, Lee Park, Alta.

Shorthorn Auction at Innisfail.

On another page appears the announcement of an auction sale of Shorthorn cattle, also horses, implements, and household effects, by Jas. Wilson, Innisfail, Alta. Mr. Wilson is a well-known breeder of Shorthorns in Alberta, and an old exhibitor at Alberta, as well as other western fairs. Now seems an opportune time to go into the cattle business, and here is offered a chance of securing high-class breeding animals at the purchaser's own price. See advertisement on another page. Innisfail is 77 miles north of Calgary and 115 miles south of Edmonton, on the Calgary-Edmonton line of the C.P.R.



The Slow, Expensive and Uncertain Way

There Are Two Ways of Doing Your Plowing

with animal power or with mechanical power. But animal power is expensive—horses can be worked only so many hours per day—they must be cared for and sheltered, whether working or not, and with one outfit not more than two and one-half acres a day can be turned.

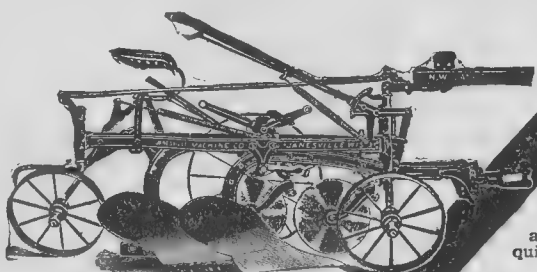
But with mechanical power it is possible for two men to displace ten or a dozen teams and drivers—to plow from twenty to thirty acres per day—the tractor can be worked twenty-four hours a day, and it does not require attention or care when not working.

The *Oil Pull* which burns kerosene at all loads, under any and all conditions, is the most economical, and most certain of tractors—it is built to do good work the first day, the hundredth day and the thousandth day of use. Compared with animal power, *Oil Pull* cuts ten cents off the cost of producing a bushel of wheat. Our catalog gives the figures—send for it.

The *Oil Pull* Way



M. Rumely Company
4141 Rose St., Regina, Sask.



Here's the Plow That Meets Your Needs Best—

The Top-Notch of Plow Value

Janesville Northwestern Gang

You farmers of the Northwest require a much heavier and a much stronger plow than is regularly used in other territories. You have more work and the work is harder. An ordinary plow won't stand the strain long enough to pay for itself. Besides *extra strength*, you must have a plow with certain distinct features which are absolutely essential to the greatest efficiency on your land. We have made a plow just for you—a plow that meets every condition of the Northwest and every requirement of the Northwestern Farmer. It's the

In the first place, this Janesville gang is provided with extra heavy beams—both of which extend beyond the frame in front, allowing a very long cross clevis to be attached. This clevis gives you choice of four horse abreast or four, five or six horse tandem hitch. The Janesville foot-trip horse-lift is a big feature—found on no other plow. Simply trip the "lift" with your foot while riding or throw the land wheel lever while walking, and the horses will pull the plow bottom into the ground at the start and out of the furrow at the end. The point of the plow bottom always goes in and comes out first just like the walking plow, because the movement is just like your arms. In entering the ground the heel of the plow bottom is held up so the point must go down first. In leaving the ground, the heel of the bottom is held down, so the point must come out of the ground first. This Janesville feature eliminates the objections to the foot-lift as compared with the hand-lift. Our self-leveling device is unequalled on any other plow made. You have absolute control of the Janesville Plow Bottoms at all points. All levers are spring balanced which makes it possible for even a mere boy to operate them. The bottoms and beams on the Janesville Northwestern Gang Plow are not held rigidly in the frame but are balanced over the single bale which permits adaptability to the unevenness of the surface of the ground, which has a great effect on the draft. The single bale feature also

permits raising the Plows and leveling at the same time, which is not possible with a two bale construction.

The connection between the front and rear furrow wheel is automatic in action and in place of forcing the rear furrow wheel around in turning at the corners it simply permits it to follow along behind in the corner of the furrow. All the side and down pressure caused in turning over the soil is carried on the wheels. We use nothing but steel and malleable iron in the construction of the frame. The shares furnished on all Janesville Northwestern gangs are 1-16 inch thicker and made much stronger than the ordinary kind. The front furrow wheel is 24 in. high; the rear 20 in.; the land wheel 30 in.; all with 2 1/2 in. tire. There are so many other features and advantages of Janesville Northwestern Gangs that we want you to know them all before you decide on any plow. Let us send you

All Janesville Books Free

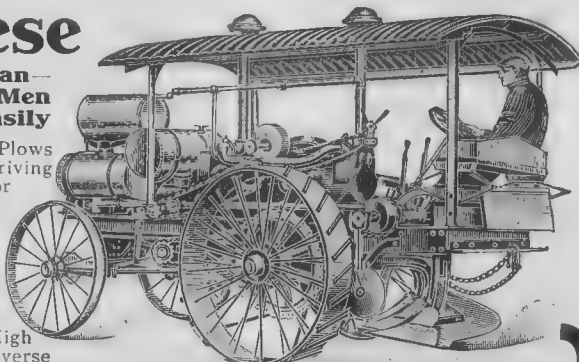
We will give you the name of our dealer in your town so you can see the Janesville. We also make the famous Janesville Walking Plows, Riding or Walking Cultivators, Disk Cultivators, Disk Harrows and Janesville Corn Planters. When you write for Janesville Plow Book, say whether you are interested in any of our other implements. We'll gladly send you all the Janesville books free—postage prepaid. Send postal or letter now to

THE JANESVILLE MACHINE COMPANY
15 King Street • Winnipeg, Manitoba

The Thompson-Breese Auto-Plow —

Handled by One Man—Does Work of 6 Men and 12 Horses—Easily

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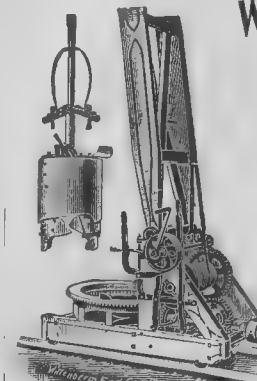
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Clydesdale Stud for Lang, Sask.

During the Saskatchewan Winter Fair Mr. J. H. Penfold, of Lang, Sask., secured a stud of five Clydesdales from Mr. Robert M. Sinton, Regina. His purchases included the stallion, Lowland Baron, and four mares, Arabella, Talbot's Heiress, Royal Alice, and Daisy of Auchinteerie, all imported. Mr. Penfold is a large land owner and expects to go in for pure-bred Clydesdales on a somewhat large scale.

Caswell Reports Bright Prospects.

R. W. Caswell, Saskatoon, Sask., writes:—"The prospects for all kinds of beef cattle, especially Shorthorns, in the West, are bright. Enquiries for breeding stock of both sexes greatly exceed those of any previous year. I have added to my already strong herd an imported bull, Keir Emblem, bought from J. A. Watt, Salem, Ontario. This bull was bought by Mr. Watt in Scotland, when there last year, to put at the head of his herd, but Mr. Watt could not resist a bunch of money for him, and I was able to bring him away with the strong line of heifers bought at the Toronto sale, and I believe I have now at the head of my herd the best bull in Canada. I hope to put a strong string into the shows this season."

John Graham's Clydesdales.

The writer was privileged a few days ago to stop off at Carberry and inspect the Clydesdale stud of Mr. John Graham, whose importing barns are located near the station. At the present time there are over 20 head of imported stallions in the barns. Among them are included two by Silver Cup, and gets of Baron of Buchlyvie, Baronson, Everlasting, Baron Charm, which is a full brother to Benedict, Sir Simon, and Marcellus. There are also ten or a dozen imported mares. At the Brandon show Mr. Graham sold a splendid horse, King's Class, to Mr. M. C. McGhie, of Oak Lake. The trade has been good this year, following a most successful season last year. During 1910 Mr. Graham sold forty-five head of pure-bred horses all told, twenty-seven of these being stallions.

Tantallon Stock Farm.

Another page of this issue carries the breeding card of J. M. Douglas & Son, Tantallon. These gentlemen are breeders of Clydesdale horses and Shorthorns, and are also founding a flock of Leicesters. They have at the present time some 25 head of Clydesdales and 50 Shorthorns. Baron Lohill by Baron of Buchlyvie heads the Clydesdale stud. He was recently imported by Senator Beath, of Bowmanville, Ont. He is a big, up-standing, classy colt, bay in color. The Shorthorn herd bull is Butterfly Favorite, a full brother to Bridal Boquet, the highest priced heifer at the Toronto sale this winter, the purchase price being \$3,600. Butterfly Favorite was bred by Robert Millar, of Stouffville, Ontario. There are a number of bulls and heifers by this stock bull, for sale. The flock of Leicesters was started only a year ago, the foundation stock coming from Mr. Cox, of Brantford.

Included in the Clydesdale stud are ten breeding mares, among them being Queen Minnie, the grand champion at Guelph and Ottawa, formerly owned by Smith & Richardson, Columbus, Ontario. She has developed into a ton mare.

Hogate Makes Sales.

J. B. Hogate, Brandon, Man., writes: I am pleased to report that trade has been very good this fall and winter and that prospects for more sales are very bright. During the Brandon Winter Fair and since that time I have sold quite a number of stallions. That good big drafty Clydesdale stallion, "Baron Miller," (imp.), 9940, that visitors at the fair so much admired, went to L. C. Laird, of Pilot Mound, Man. He is sired by that great horse, "Baron of Buchlyvie," a son of "Baron's Pride," dam "Daisy of Titwood." "Baron Miller" is a typical Clydesdale stallion, stands on the very best of feet and ankles, has beautiful conformation and grand action.

He has established a grand reputation for himself in the Old Country as a sure horse and a good stock getter. The champion Clydesdale, Canadian-bred stallion, "Independence," (5731), sired by "Fullerton," first and champion at the last Brandon winter fair, went to John Rinn, of Snowflake, Man. His record as a stock horse in the East is one of the best. He has won eight first prizes in Ontario, winning every time showed. He is another good one, with lots of size and quality. Another Canadian-bred Clydesdale stallion weighing over a ton went to John S. Tait, of Eakindale, Sask., and another one went to Mr. J. H. Graham, of Brandon. The four-year-old Percheron stallion, "Hohasard," (1612), sire "Dagada," dam "Negresse," is another good one that also went to Mr. John Tait, of Eakindale. He is a good representative of his breed, and is full of quality, and Mr. Tait is to be congratulated on the acquisition he has made. The five-year-old Hackney stallion, "Kellet Fire Boy" (10,026), sire "Bonfire," dam "Kellet Smiler," went to Mr. Edwin Jacobs, of Saltoats, Sask. He is a right good one, with lots of quality and good action. He was twice first at Winnipeg, also champion. He should make a name for himself in that district.

Clydesdales at Tyvan.

On another page of this issue there is an announcement by E. B. Andros, breeder and dealer in registered and high grade Clydesdales. He has young stock for sale at all times, both pure bred and commercial horses. On his farm are some twenty-five registered mares, and twenty-five good grade mares, headed by the imported stallion, Ding Dong, that was shown at the Saskatchewan Spring Show two weeks ago.

Bucklin Imports Big Angus Herd.

We are always glad to learn of high-class stock coming into this country, because the more of it we get the better off are we. This time we have to report a very large importation of Aberdeen-Angus cattle by D. E. Bucklin, proprietor of the Riverview Stock Farm, Westbourne. This importation consists of 52 head of bulls, cows, and heifers, headed by the bull Edgewood Taft 3rd. This herd was purchased from H. L. M. Bruner, Toledo, Iowa, who has been breeding and exhibiting Angus cattle since 1888. All the leading popular strains of the present day are represented, including such families as Trojan Erica, Blackbirds, Pride of Aberdeen, Queen Mother, Easter Tulloch Duchess, Westertown Rose, Antelope, Drummond Lucy, Kinochtry Favorite, Jilts, and Princesses.

There are about 30 breeding females in the herd, including two imported cows of very choice breeding—Pride of Chicago, whose sire was bred by the Earl of Roseberry, and Lynmore Erica 2nd, a Trojan Erica strain, and bred by Robt. Forbes, Scotland. The Pride and Antelope families are also represented in her breeding. Both cows have calves at foot by Elflock (imp.), the bull that so long headed Mr. Bruner's herd. He is the sire of practically all the young stock in Mr. Bucklin's herd. Elflock was imported by M. A. Judy and later sold to B. R. Pierce & Son, Illinois, for \$1,000. He has sired a number of winning steers at the Chicago International, including the twice reserve champion steer, Andy, Chicago, 1906-7. He has numerous heifers that have sold at record prices and bulls which to-day are heading many prominent Angus herds.

Edgewood Taft 3rd, the present herd bull, is a two-year-old with Blackbird breeding on sire's side and Pride on his dam's side. The herd includes 12 bulls, all told, and some 10 or a dozen heifers, in addition to the older cows. There are six bulls of breeding age for sale, and all sired by Elflock (imp.). Mr. Bucklin proposes to increase the herd until it numbers around 100 breeding females. The farm is well situated on the banks of the White River, one and one-half miles west of the town of Westbourne. It is well named the River View Stock Farm.

Hog raising is also a feature of much importance at River View. There are

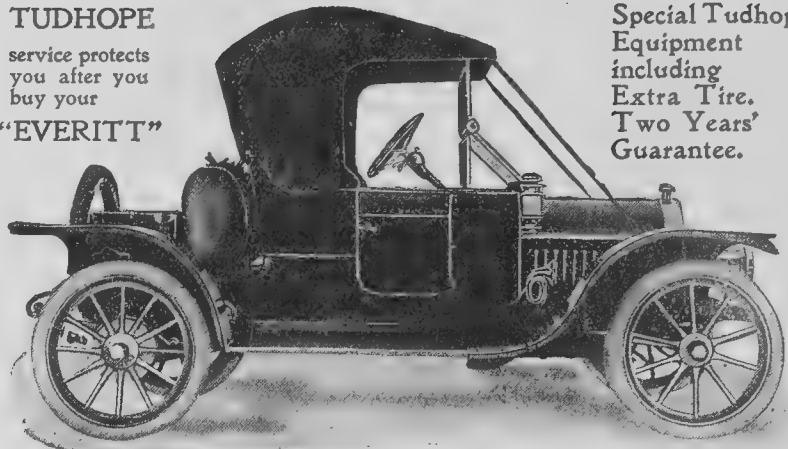
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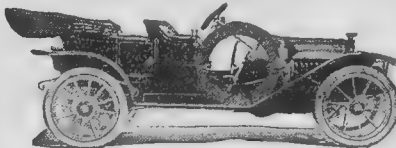
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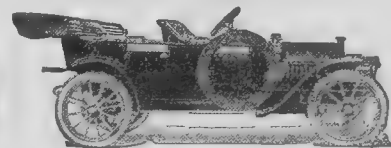


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An admirably built car that in the quality of its building carries out the quality foreshadowed by its perfect design. Made by the Tudhopes, a name known for 57 years in Canada. Tudhope service and interest in the "Everitt" protect the owner after buying. Low running cost, long wear, large capacity, comfort—these are "Everitt" features at \$1450 (F.O.B. Orillia).



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To those contemplating the purchase of a Farm Tractor, we respectfully ask that they look up the record of the "Flour City". We are not stock jobbers or promoters; we have devoted our entire time, talents and capital to the perfecting of our Tractor.

Those who have followed the development of the gasoline tractor will recognize the Kinnard-Haines

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SALES AGENTS

40 acres of timothy and clover pasture on the 600-acre farm, 10 acres of pure clover, and three acres of alfalfa. The farm is being operated by Geo. L. and J. W. Richards, and E. M. Ashley, which latter will have charge of the Angus herd. Mr. Bucklin's address is Lock Box 173, Winnipeg. See advt. on another page.

McDonald's Yorkshires.

A D McDonald & Son, Sunnyside Stock Farm, Napinka, Man., have over 100 head of Yorkshires on their farm, including 25 bred sows that will farrow in April, May, and June. Young stock is being sold at very reasonable prices now in order to reduce their stock. There are about 60 two-months-old pigs on the farm; these will be used for the fall trade. Mr. McDonald has been breeding hogs for 27 years, and has been an exhibitor at Brandon for a number of years, where he has been very successful. His farm adjoins the town of Napinka; phone to house. There are

also some young bulls and heifers for sale at Sunnyside, from select lines of Shorthorn breeding

Hassard Has Good Season.

F. J. Hassard reports business very good, having sold the Hackney stallion, Norbury Chieftain, that was quite prominent in the shows last winter, to Wm. Gilbert, of Yorkton. He writes as follows:

"The Belgian stallion York, a very promising four-year-old with lots of quality and weighing close to the ton in ordinary condition, went to S. Deckart and Co., of Yorkton. Another Belgian stallion, four years old, called Telephone, a very massive horse with clean bone and a wonderful goer, went to F. Leabet and Son, Stowaway, Sask. A pair of beautiful black Percheron mares, three and four years old, went to A. Scott, of Deloraine. This pair will no doubt be heard from in the show-ring. Another nice Percheron mare, two years old, and

a bay Belgian mare, the same age, went to S. Black, of Hartney. A very large three-year-old Belgian mare went to Chas. Noels, of Deloraine, Chas. Audries getting the beautiful blue roan Belgian mare, rising two years old. Another nice bay with extra quality, rising two years old, went to L. Hugs, of the Turtle Mountain district. Another sorrel Belgian mare went to Alidor Andries, of Deloraine. This is one of the thick kind, with lots of quality and one that should go to the fairs."

Along with these, Mr. Hassard has shipped a number of work horses into Sask., altogether giving him a busy winter. He has a few stallions left—a Belgian, a couple of Percherons, and a Clyde, which will be sold at very reasonable prices to make a clean-up and be ready for a new importation during the summer.

The three-year-old Percheron stallion Henri went to the Alameda District. Mr. Hassard writes: "This is a fine specimen of draft horse, having a lot of substance

along with good quality, and a grand mover—the kind that should do a lot of good in any district."

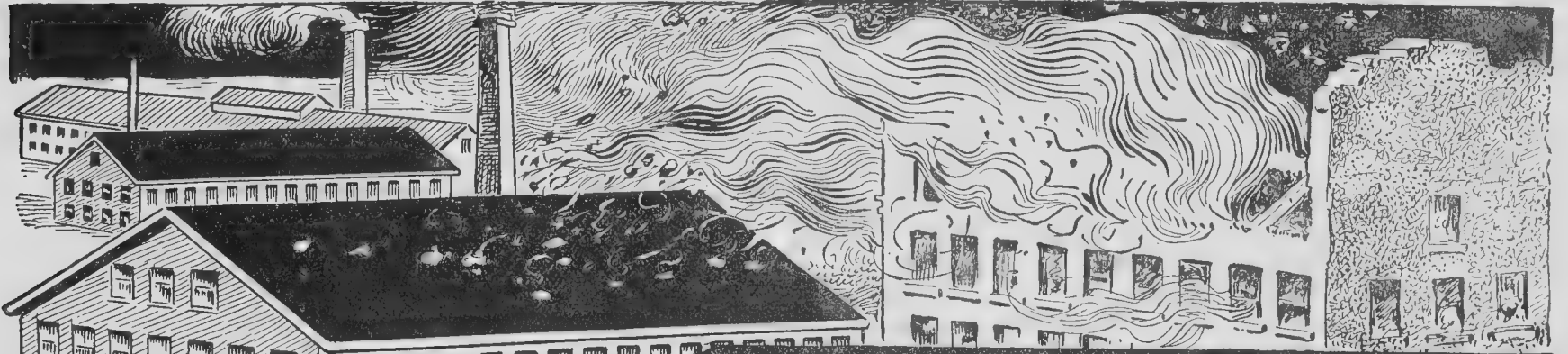
GREAT SUCCESS IN ADVERTISING POULTRY.

Burnside, Man., Mar. 30, 1911.
Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

Dear Sirs.—I have met with great success by using your paper to advertise poultry and eggs for sale, and wish you continued success. I have been a subscriber for over ten years now, and a vast improvement is noticed in your paper during these years.

Yours truly,
K. C. McKenzie.

Seed will germinate quicker and grow more vigorously if the soil is well prepared.



They're Safe From "Flying Sparks" When Protected With Brantford Roofing

PHONE 47



W. A. FRASER, MANAGER

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HOOPS, HEADING, STAVES

Read the letter of the Trenton Cooperage Mills. Learn how the buildings covered with Brantford Roofing were saved from fire. Certainly Brantford Roofing was given a severe test at this fire.

Here is another proof of the fire-resistant qualities of Brantford Roofing: Along with slate and iron, Brantford Roofing is accepted by the City Architect and Chief of the Fire Department for use in the most congested district in Toronto. We have a certificate to that effect. Do you know of any other ready roofing that has such a certificate? We think not.

The Toronto officials recognize a real fire-resistant roofing when they find one. So do the fire insurance companies. They will give you lower rates for buildings covered with Brantford Roofing. This is a consideration worth thinking about when buying roofing material.

You can put Brantford Roofing on your home or barn or any other building and feel sure that it has a fire-proof roof. You can erect the building right beside the railway track. "Flying sparks" are no menace to a roof protected with Brantford Roofing.

You have your choice of three different finishes of Brantford Roofing. ASPHALT has a silica sand finish. RUBBER has a smooth, rubbery surface, but contains no "India Rubber." CRYSTAL has a mineral surface of rock crystals. Brantford Asphalt and Rubber are made in three weights. Brantford Crystal in heavy weight only.

You cannot always judge the quality of a roofing by its price. Lower-grade roofings are often sold at about the same price as Brantford Roofing. So make sure you select Brantford Roofing.

Get our big Roofing Book. It tells why we are making Brantford Roofing higher in quality than any other ready roofing you can procure today. We believe you will appreciate these reasons. They stand for lasting service. Send your postcard for this book by next mail. We will send roofing samples, too, if you'll just ask us. 24

Brantford Roofing Co., Limited, Brantford, Canada

Trenton, Ont., Oct. 28, 1909

Messrs. The Brantford Roofing Co.,

BRANTFORD, ONT.

Gentlemen,—

We have much pleasure in telling you frankly, that your Brantford Roofing, proved in our recent fire to be practically fire-proof.

The buildings that surrounded the burned barrel Factory, were covered with your one ply Roofing, and stood the intense heat, and shower of cinders, blowing directly on them by a very strong wind, splendidly, and saved the sheds from catching.

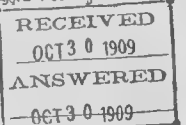
We might say, that no water was used on these sheds, and if your Roofing had not been fire-proof, they certainly would have burned.

We assure you, that you do not exaggerate the quality of your goods; and Brantford Roofing, has been to us, all you claimed for it.

Yours faithfully,

TRENTON COOPERAGE MILLS LIMITED

[Signature]



(Continued from Page 423.)

J. Knowlton, Brandon; F. O. Sargent, St. Louis; G. H. Grundy, Virden; J. McLean, Glenboro; A. P. Mutchmore, Winnipeg; A. W. Ball, Brandon; A. E. Shether, Brandon; J. McClement, Brandon.

Representative to Winnipeg Fair Board—W. Rutherford. Brandon Fair—J. Knowlton. Portage Fair—J. Kitson. Winter Fair Board—T. Chambers, W. Aderson, D. Sheriff.

Prize Winners.

We publish below the prize-winners in all classes except bantams and pigeons. Addresses of exhibitors appear only once; if address is not given with the first mention of the name, it appears lower down in another section.

AMERICAN BREEDS

Plymouth Rocks, Barred—1, 2, 4, 6, Mrs. A. Cooper, Treestank; 3, 5, R. W. West, Glenboro; 7, Severin; 8, W. J. Currie, Lauder. Hen, 1, 2, 5, 6, Mrs. Cooper; 3, Saunders; 4, Richard Lea, Bridge Creek; 7, West, S. Currie. Cockerel, 1, Lea; 2, 4, 6, Mrs. Cooper; 3, Joseph H. Clark, Virden; 5, G. H. Grundy, Virden; 7, W. S. E. Hall, Portage la Prairie; 8, Chas. G. Golding, Churchbridge. Pullet, 1, 2, Mrs. Cooper; 3, 8, Currie; 4, 5, 7, West; 6, Saunders. Pen, 1, 3, Mrs. Cooper; 2, West. Best pen mated to produce exhibition cockerels—1, Mrs. Cooper; 2, Saunders; 3, McClement. Best pen mated to produce exhibition pullets, 1, Mrs. Cooper; 2, West; 3, Lea.

Plymouth Rock, Buff—Cock, 1, W. H. Vines, Brandon; 2, A. A. Hunt, Abernethy. Hen, 1, 2, T. E. Taylor, Glenboro; 3, Vines. Cockerel, 1, 4, 6, Vines; 2, Taylor; 3, E. L. Lane, Port Arthur; 5, J. W. H. Brett, Dugald. Pullet, 1, Taylor; 2, 3, Vines; 4, 5, Brett; 6, Lane; 7, 8, A. A. Hunt, Abernethy. Pen, 1, 2, 3, Vines.

Plymouth Rock, White—Cock, 1, 2, 3, W. J. Currie, Lauder. Hen, 1, 2, A. A. Hunt, Abernethy, Sask.; 3, 4, Currie. Cockerel, 1, 2, Hunt; 3, 4, Currie. Pullet, 1, 2, Hunt; 3, 4, Currie. Pen, 1, 2, Currie.

Wyandotte, White—Cock, 1, 2, 3, J. McLean, Glenboro; 4, John Knowlton, Brandon. Hen, 1, 2, 3, McLean; 4, J. A. Shaw, Norwood Grove. Cockerel, 1, McCulloch Bros., Portage la Prairie; 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, McLean. Pullet, 1, 4, McLean; 2, J. S. Faulkes, Winnipeg; 3, W. J. Saunders, Killarney; 5, Shaw; 6, McCulloch Bros., Portage la Prairie. Pen, 1, Shaw; 2, Saunders; 3, McLean.

Wyandottes, Silver Laced—Cock, 1, Geo. E. Tackaberry, Brandon; 2, 3, Severin. Hen, 2, Severin; 1, 4, Tackaberry; 3, J. C. Johnston, Brandon. Cockerel, 1, 2, Tackaberry; 3, Severin. Pullet, 1, Tackaberry; 2, Severin; 3, 4, Johnston. Pen, 1, John Bullied, Carievale; 2, Severin; 3, J. Smith, Brandon.

Wyandottes, Buff—Cock, 1, W. Fyfe, Port Arthur. Hen, 1, Fyfe. Cockerel, 1, 2, 3, Thos. Carbutt, Wp'g.; 4, Fyfe. Pullet, 1, 3, Carbutt; 2, 4, Fyfe. Pen, 1, A. Harrison, Brandon.

Wyandottes, Partridge—Cock, 1, Fred Sparkes, Brandon; 2, Thos. Chambers, Brandon; Hen, 1, Sparkes; 2, H. G. Coleman, Portage la Prairie; 3, Chambers. Cockerel, 1, 2, Chambers. Pullet, 1, 2, Chambers. Pen, 1, Chambers.

Wyandottes, Golden Laced—1, hen, 1, 2, cockerel, 1, 2, pullet, 1, pen, all Peter Kahler, Moline.

Wyandottes, Columbian—Cock, 2, hen, 2, pullet, 2, Mrs. Geo. S. Page, Moosomin.

Rhode Island Reds, S. C.—Cock, 1, E. W. Harrison, Winnipeg; 2, 3, Kennedy & Irwin, Wp'g. Hen, 1, 3, Harrison; 2, Kennedy & Irwin; 4, L. Trumbell, Brandon. Cockerel, 1, 2, 5, Kennedy & Irwin; 3, Harrison; 4, 6, F. H. Wienieke, Stony Mountain. Pullet, 1, 2, Harrison; 3, 4, 5, Kennedy & Irwin. Pen, 1, Kennedy & Irwin; 2, G. W. Longstaff, Brandon.

Rhode Island Reds, R. C.—Cock, 1, Kennedy & Irwin; 2, Saunders. Hens, 1, 2, 3, Kennedy & Irwin. Cockerel, 1, 2, R. D. Evans, Brandon; 3, D. W. Agnew Douglas, 4, Kennedy & Irwin; 5, G. H. Nickoll Manitou. Pullet, 1, Evans; 2, 6, Kennedy & Irwin; 3, 5, Saunders; 4, Agnew; 7, 8, Rowe Fisher, Brandon. Pen, 1, Agnew; 2, Kennedy & Irwin; 3, D. H. Chambers, Brandon.

ASIATIC BREEDS

Brahmas, Light—Cock, 1, Hickling; 2, H. G. Coleman, Portage la Prairie; 3, 4, John Hillman, Brandon. Hen, 1, 2, Coleman; 3, 4, Hillman. Cockerel, 1, 3, J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; 2, 4, Hillman. Pullet, 1, 2, 3, Hillman; 4, Bullied. Pen, 1, 4, Hillman; 2, 3, Higginbotham.

Brahmas, Dark—Hen, 1, 2, 3, W. Phipps, Brandon.

Cochins, Partridge—Cock, 1, 2, A. E. Shether, Brandon; 3, Anderson. Hen, 1, 2, 4, Shether; 3, Anderson. Cockerel, 1, 4, Shether; 2, 3, Anderson. Pullet, 1, 2, 4, Shether; 3, Anderson. Pen, 1, 3, Shether; 2, Anderson.

Cochins, Buff—Cockerel, 2, Bullied. Pullet, 2, 3, Anderson.

Cochins, White—Hen, 1, Wienieke.

Langshans, Black—Hen, 1, 2, cockerel, 1, pullet, 1, 2, 3, Kennedy & Irwin.

Langshans, White—Cock, 1, hen 1, pullet 2, 3, pen 1, H. J. Barter, Brandon.

MEDITERRANEAN BREEDS

Leghorns, White, S. C.—Cock, 1, W. J. Heaslip, Glenboro; 2, C. H. Lamontague, Brandon; 3, J. Ober, Brandon. Hen, 1, 2, 4, John Mitchell, Churchbridge; 3, 5, 6, Heaslip; 7, Lamontague. Cockerel, 1, 3, 4, Heaslip; 2, Robt. Robinson, Brandon; 5, Howard Lang, Brandon; 6, Ober. Pullet, 1, 3, 4, 5, Heaslip; 2, 7, C. G. Golding, Churchbridge; 6, Ober; 8, Mitchell. Pen, 1, Heaslip; 2, Mitchell; 3, Lamontague; 4, Ober.

Leghorns, White, R. C.—1, 2, 3, cock 1, 2, 3 hen; 1, 2, 3 cockerel; 1, 2, 3 pullet; 1 pen, all F. O. Sargent, St. Louis.

Leghorns, Brown R. C.—Cock, 1, H. W. Ball, Brandon; 2, W. J. Draper, Brandon; 3, W. H. Palmer, Winnipeg. Hen, 1, 2, Ball; 3, 4, Palmer. Cockerel, 1, Palmer; 2, 4, 7, Ball; 3, Draper; 5, Hilt; 6, Severin; 8, John Bullied, Carievale. Pullet, 1, 2, 3, Palmer; 4, Ball. Pen, 1, Ball.

Leghorns, Brown S. C.—Cock, 1, 2, 3, Dr. F. Hilt, Kennedy. Hen, 1, 2, 4, 5, Hilt; 3, Wm. Sheardown, Moose Jaw. Cockerel, 1, 2, 3, 4, Hilt; 5, Sheardown; 6, Saunders. Pullet, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, Hilt; 5, Sheardown; 8, Fred Smith, Brandon. Pen, 1, Sheardown; 2, 3, Hilt; 4, B. Hickling, Brandon.

Leghorns, Buff—Cock, 1, F. Bradley, Ottawa; 2, 3, W. Phipps, Brandon. Hen, 1, Bradley; 2, Phipps. Pullet, 1, 2, Bradley. Pen, Phipps.

Leghorn, Black—Hen, 1, J. Wirth, Brandon; 2 and 3, A. F. W. Severin, Winnipeg. Cockerel 1, Wirth. Pullet, 1, 2, 3, Severin.

Minorcas Black, S. C.—Cock, 1, James S. Mutter, Brandon. Hen, 1, 2, J. M. Donaldson, 3, Howard Lang, Brandon. Cockerel, 1, Mutter; 2, Donaldson. Pullet, 1, 2, 3, Donaldson. Pen, 1, Mutter.

Minorcas Black, R. C.—Cock, 1, Howard Lang, B'd'n; 2, Ball. Hen, 1, 2, Ball; 3, Lang. Cockerel, 1, E. Bray, Altamont. Pullet, 1, 2, Ball.

Spanish—Cock, 1, John Windover, Brandon; cockerel, 1, pullet 1 and pen 1, Anderson.

Andalusians—Cock, 1, D. W. Agnew, Douglas. Hen, 1, 2, Mrs. G. S. Page, Moosomin. Pullet, 1, W. Anderson, Brandon. Pen, 1, Anderson.

Anconas—Hen, 1, 2, 3, W. Anderson; cockerel, 1, H. G. Creed, Winnipeg; 2, Anderson. Pullet, 1, Anderson. Pen, 1, Creed.

ENGLISH BREEDS

Orpington, Buff—Cock, 1, Jos. Wilding, Norwood Grove; 2, Mrs. Page; 3, A. W. Bell, Winnipeg; 4, Bradley. Hen, 1, Mrs. Page; 2, 3, Wilding; 4, Bell; 5, Alex Scott, Bradwardine; 6, Bradley. Cockerel, 1, Wilding; 2, 6, Wood, Brandon; 3, Scott; 4, 7, Bradley. 5, Mrs. Page. Pen, 1, 2, Jos. Wood, Brandon.

Orpington, Black, S. C.—Hen, 1, Bray; 2, Wood, Brandon; 3, 4, Alex Scott, Bradwardine. Cockerel, 1, 2, 3, Wood, Brandon; 4, Bray; 5, J. F. McLean, Brandon. Pullet, 1, 3, 5, James McClement, Brandon; 2, Bray; 4, Wood; 6, Faulkes. Pens, 1, McClement; 2, Wood; 3, Bray.

Orpington, White—Cock, 1, Joseph Wood, Brandon; 3, E. Bray, Altamont. Cockerel, 1, Wood; 2, W. J. Boyd, Brandon; 3, Bray; 4, Mrs. J. F. McLean, Brandon. Pullet, 1, Boyd; 2, 3, Bray.

Dorkings, Silver Grey—Hen, 1, Mutter.

POLISH

Poland, White-Crested Black—Cock, 1, McCulloch Bros. Hen, 1, Bullied; 2, McCulloch Bros. Cockerel, 2, McCulloch Bros. Pullet, 2, McCulloch Bros. Pen, 2, McCulloch Bros.

Poland, Golden—Cock, 1, 2, 3, hen, 1, 2, John Windover, Brandon.

FRENCH

Houdans—Hen, 1, pullet, 1, pen 1, Frame & Blanchard, Chamberlain.

GAMES

Games, Indian—Cock, 1, hen, 1, 2, 3, cockerel, 1, pullet, 1, 2, 3, pen 1, Sargent.

Games, Brown Red—Cock, 2, McCulloch Bros.; cockerel, 1, Hoar; pullet, 3, Hoar.

Games, Black Red—Cock, 1, T. G. Hoar, Killarney; 2, McCulloch Bros., Portage la Prairie. Hen, 1, 2, A. W. McLennan, Brandon. Cockerel, 1, McLennan; pullet, 1, 2, McLennan; 3, Hoar. Pen, 1, McLennan.

TURKEYS

Turkeys, Bronze—Cock, adult, 1, Mrs. Arthur Eskey, Regina; 2, John Knowlton, Brandon; 3, James W. Reid, Forrest; 4, A. H. Salmon, Riga. Cock, yearling—1, Anderson; 2, Creed; 3, Knowlton. Cockerel, 1, Bullied; 2, Reid; 3, 4, Mrs. W. R. Cox, Brandon; 5, Mrs. Eskey, Regina. Hen, 1, Bullied; 2, Mrs. Eskey; 3, Reid; 4, Grundy. Pullet, 1, Mrs. Cox; 2, 3, 4, Reid; 5, S. Freer, Brandon; 6, Grundy; 7, Mrs. Eskey.

Turkeys, White—Cock, yearling, 1, Freer; 2, R. M. Matheson, Brandon. Cockerel, 1, Anderson; 2, Freer. Hen, 1, Freer; 2, Matheson.

GEESSE

Geese, Embden—Gander, old, 1, 2, Kahler; 3, Bullied. Goose, old, 1, 2, Kahler; 3, Bullied. Gander, young, 1, Kahler; 2, Bullied. Goose, young, 1, Kahler; 2, Bullied.

Geese, Toulouse—Gander, old, 1, Kahler; 2, 3, Sargent. Goose, old, 1, 2, 3, Sargent. Gander, young, 1, Kahler. Goose, young, 1, Kahler; 2, Phipps.

Geese, Chinese—Gander, old, 1, Mrs. J. S. McKelvie, Brandon; 2, Windover. Goose, old, 1, Windover. Gander, young, 1, Mrs. McKelvie. Goose, young, 1, Mrs. McKelvie.

Geese, African—Gander, old, 1, Kennedy & Irwin; 2, Windover. Goose, old, 1, Kennedy & Irwin; 2, Windover. Gander, young, 2, T. H. Chambers. Goose, young, 2, Chambers.

DUCKS

Ducks, Aylesbury—Drake old, 1, Chambers. Duck old, 1, Johnston. Duck young, 1, Johnston.

Ducks, Muscovy—Drake old, 1, Windover. Duck old, 1, Windover.

Ducks, Pekin—Drake old, 1, 2, Kahler; 3, Sargent. Drake young, 1, Kahler; 2, Kennedy & Irwin; 3, Sargent. Duck old, 1, Kennedy & Irwin; 2, Bullied; 3, Phipps. Duck young, 1, Kennedy & Irwin; 2, Bullied; 3, Hickling.

Ducks, Rouen—Drake old, 1, Kahler. Drake young, 1, Kahler. Duck old, 1, Bullied. Duck young, 1, Bullied.

Ducks, A. O. V.—Drake old, 1, Drake young, 1, Duck old, 2, Duck young, 2 and 3, John Windover.

DRESSED POULTRY

Turkeys, pair—1, Mrs. Geo. Oliver, Rounthwaite; 2, John Campbell, Brandon.

Geese, pair—1, Mrs. Oliver; 2, Campbell.

Fowls, pair any age—1 and 4, Mrs. Oliver; 2, Wm. Austin, Brandon; 3, Campbell.

Sweepstakes—Mrs. Oliver.

CUPS AND TROPHIES

We mention below the winners of the leading trophies:—

Best display pigeons—Kennedy & Irwin.

Best pair in American class—Mrs. Cooper.

Best pen Wyandottes—J. A. Shaw, Norwood Grove.

Best pen Asiatics—Shether.

Best exhibit ornamental bantams—J. Bears, Winnipeg.

Best display in American class—Mrs. Cooper.

Best pen Barred Rocks—Mrs. Cooper.

Best pen any breed—Shether.

Best turkey exhibit—Reid.

Best exhibit geese—Kahler.

Best display in the show—Dr. Hilt.

Best three males and females, any variety—Sargent.

Best pen fowls exhibited by farmer who has not previously won a prize—John Mitchell, Churchbridge.

Best pair fowl—Shether.

Best individual American or Asiatic—Shether.

Best White Rocks—Currie.

Best breeding pen, Asiatics, Americans and Bantams barred—Sheardown.

Best display poultry by youth under 18—Bears.

Best pen Buff Rocks—Vines.

Best pen Barred Rocks—Mrs. Cooper.

Fairweather's

While they are good for the greater part of the year, until the season has well advanced, you cannot do without the dainty **FUR CRAVATTE** and **TIE** to wear with the Spring Suit. Besides giving a graceful finish to the out-door costume, their protection is a real necessity in the cool breaks of April and May.

Foresight will Save Money

and you can have the immediate use of any of the following high quality fur goods at half the price the same article would cost you next fall or beginning of the following winter. It has always been our policy to reduce prices at this season—Will you avail yourself of the advantage we offer?

Natural Mink Scarfs and Stoles—Regular price \$45 for	\$30
Natural Mink Cravattes—regular price \$22.50 for	\$15
American Sable Stoles, wide shoulder effect—regular price \$25 for	\$12.50
Siberian Lynx Stoles—regular price \$12 for	\$6
Natural Pony Cravattes	\$7.50 for
Black Russian	\$10. for
Alaska Sable Stoles	\$65 for
Alaska Sable Throws	\$35 for

Fairweather & Co.

Limited

Winnipeg

Brandon, Man.

Weston, Ont.

J. B. Hogate

Importer of Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions

I have a few Percheron and Clydesdale Stallions left, weighing from 1800 to 2000 lbs., that I will sell very reasonable to get them closed out before the season starts, either for cash or terms to suit.

I import my horses direct from the Old Country. I don't go to the United States and pay the importer there a handsome profit and then ask a long price for my stallions here.

Any business man can readily understand how I can supply them with stallions at a right price.

My Clydesdale Stallions are sired by such noted sires as Baron Winsome, Prince Shapely, Marconi, etc.

Percherons equally as well bred in the Percheron blood.

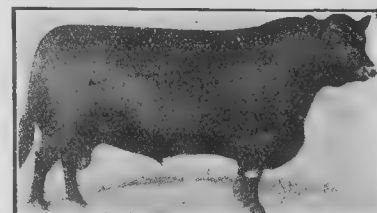
Get prices before you buy. I can save you money.

For further particulars write

FRANCIS L. HOGATE

719 Thirteenth Street, Brandon, Man.

River View Stock Farm, Westbourne Man.



Edgewood Taft III.

I have recently acquired the famous Elmlawn Herd of Angus Cattle, founded by H. L. M. Bruner, Toledo, Ia., consisting of 52 head; 30 breeding females and the rest bulls and heifers.

There are eight young bulls for sale, all sired by the imported Elflack.

For prices and terms write

D. E. Bucklin

Lock Box 173, Winnipeg, Man.

Publishers' Desk

Opening a Branch in Calgary.

The Manitoba Windmill and Pump Co., of Brandon, have just arranged to open a new branch in Calgary in order to take care of their rapidly increasing business in Alberta. A full stock of their lines of goods will be carried there. The company has a very complete line of their Manitoba vertical and horizontal gas engines, windmills, feed mills, wood saws, wood and iron pumps, etc. This year they will handle one of the best known and longest manufactured well drills on the market. We are also informed that their engine business doubles each year, and that four travellers have been added to the selling staff this year. Regarding the office at Calgary, we may say that this has been put under the management of C. W. Northcott, who for several years has been sales manager at the company's head office at Brandon. A number of travellers will represent the house in different parts of Alberta.



E. E. LYDAY,
Manager of the "Maytag Co., Ltd."

Parsons-Hawkeye Organize Canadian Company.

This well-known house, in response to the continued increase of its Canadian business, and with the purpose of facilitating matters at this end, has found it necessary to organize in Canada. The new Canadian company is capitalized at a minimum of \$50,000; and while the name will now be that of "The Maytag Company, Limited," it will have its headquarters at the old address, 753 Henry Avenue.

The Maytag Company wishes to be looked upon as a thoroughly Canadian institution. Its business relations extend to every part of the Canadian West, where its "Ruth" and "White Wings" feeders and other harvesting as well as general farming and domestic specialties, are household words.

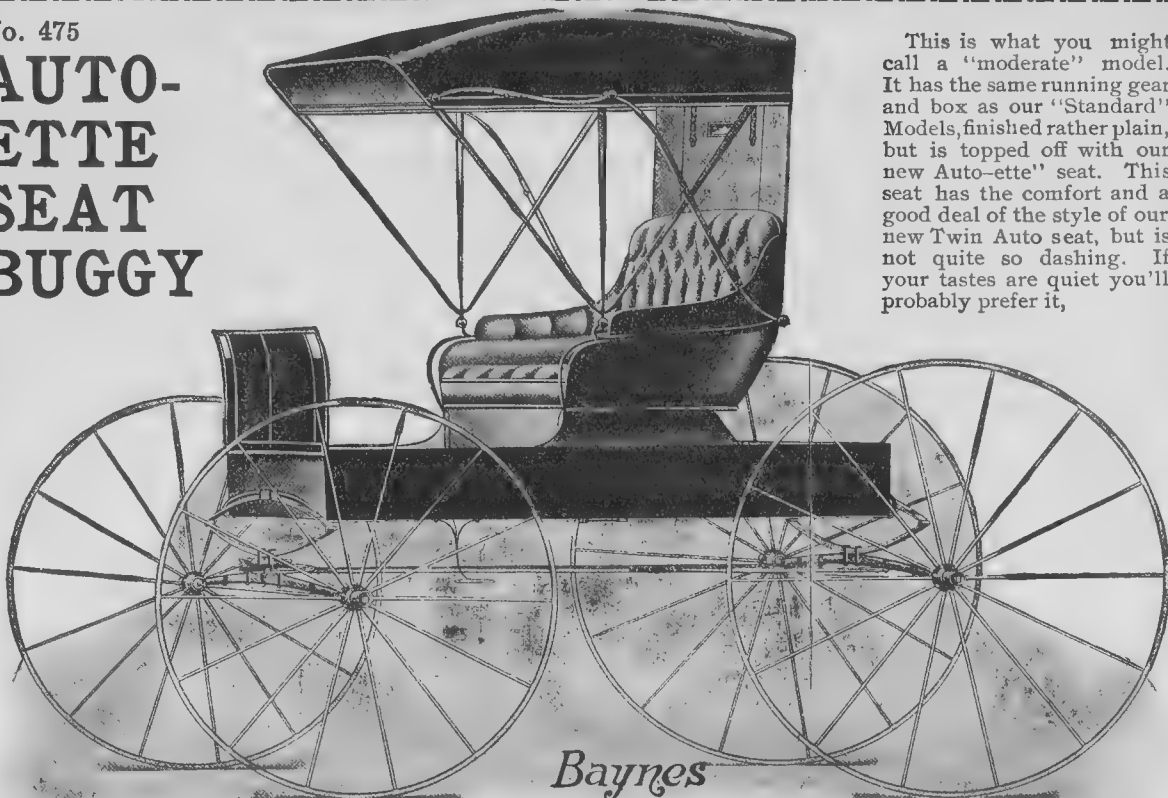
E. E. Lyday retains his position of manager of the Maytag Company, and we have pleasure in presenting our readers with a reproduction of his well-known and genial countenance.

THE BEST ALWAYS IMITATED.

You will find numerous attempts to substitute other Tires for Dunlop Pneumatics. It is a sure sign the Bicycle is cheap if it isn't fitted with "Dunlops," and that the Agent is not looking for your confidence when he recommends you to buy the inferior article.

No. 475

AUTO-ETTE SEAT BUGGY



This is what you might call a "moderate" model. It has the same running gear and box as our "Standard" Models, finished rather plain, but is topped off with our new Auto-ette" seat. This seat has the comfort and a good deal of the style of our new Twin Auto seat, but is not quite so dashing. If your tastes are quiet you'll probably prefer it,

ALL BAYNES' BUGGIES

this year are fitted with Baynes "Twentieth Century" Shafts with their locking re-inforcement—another important detail of Baynes superiority Every Baynes Buggy carries the BAYNES UNLIMITED GUARANTEE for one full year.

Ask your dealer to show you our Catalogue, or write us direct.

Baynes Agents needed throughout the West. Attractive term. Write at once for territory.

GENERAL DISTRIBUTING AGENTS

A. C. McRae, Winnipeg, Man.

W. T. Bell, Saskatoon, Sask.

M. C. Drew & Sons, Vancouver, B.C.

The Baynes Carriage Co., Limited, Hamilton, Ont.

Books for Investors and Patentees.

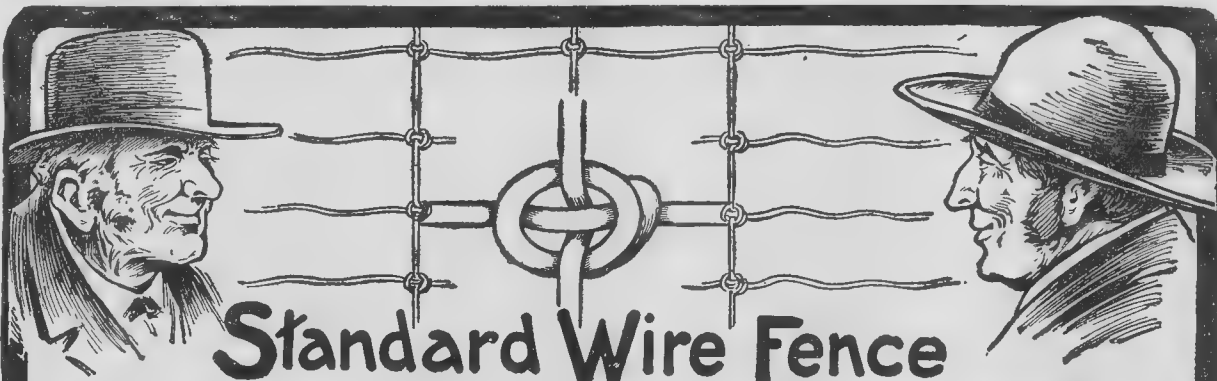
Two valuable books, one called "Pointers for Invention," and the other, "Pointers for Patentees," are about to be published, the first dealing with methods successfully employed by inventors to raise money to patent their inventions, and the second dealing with the methods successfully employed by patentees in either selling, or manufacturing, under their patents. Copies of these books can be obtained, when received from the publisher, at a nominal charge of 25 cents, each in stamps, upon remitting this amount to Egerton R. Case, Temple Bldg., Toronto, Ontario.

Homes in the Fort George District

The Land of Opportunity. A farm in Fort George District where the Land is rich and fertile, where every acre can be ploughed and cropped the first season, can now be had for one tenth of what it will be worth in ten years.

The climate is ideal. Fresh pure air, never exceedingly hot or cold. If you are looking for a home or an investment where safety of your money is considered, and a good profit is to be had, where there is a future for you and your family, we would like to hear from you, without any obligation on your part, and we will furnish you with a fund of valuable information regarding this great country.

Western Canada Townsites, Limited, No. 9, 522 Pender St., W., Vancouver, B.C.



is all strength. Standard Fence is all No. 9 hard Steel Wire—galvanized to prevent rust—and crimped to allow for contraction and expansion. "The Tie That Binds" is galvanized steel—holds running wires and uprights solid as a wall without injury to either. You've got a fence to be proud of—solid, substantial, attractive, permanent—when you put up a Standard Wire Fence. We make Gates of Galvanized Tubing—rustproof and will last much longer than ordinary painted metal gates.

Get our booklet and sample lock, and learn the facts about Wire Fencing. Sent free on request. What's your address?

THE STANDARD WIRE FENCE CO. OF WOODSTOCK LIMITED
Woodstock, Ont. and Brandon, Man.

Here's another "Standard" invention, that saves no end of trouble. Standard Patent Fence Posts are made of 12 gauge steel, bent at right angle to give strength. These posts won't rot or crack—and hold the wires without staples. Cheaper than wood, in the end, and better.

Up-to Date Garden Implements.

We are sometimes asked for information in regard to garden implements. The many advantages of up-to-date farm and garden implements is coming to be recognized more and more, and since the invention of Planet Jr. implements over a generation ago a rapid change for the better has taken place in farming and gardening methods everywhere.

The use of these tools enables one man to do the work that formerly required from three to six men, and it is a well-known fact that it would be impossible for many farmers to profitably work their large farms or to produce anything like the big crops that are now possible without the use of these modern time and labor saving implements.

S. L. Allan, the inventor of Planet Jr. implements, is himself a practical farmer, and his intimate knowledge of the needs of the farmer, together with his ingenuity, has enabled him to design these tools along thoroughly practical lines, so that they do the work quickly, easily and efficiently.

Planet Jr. implements are so constructed that they can be quickly adjusted for different purposes. For instance, the wonderful combined hill and drill seeder, wheel hoe, cultivator and plow combines a great variety of tools in a single implement, and it is unequalled for easy adjustment, lightness, strength and economy. It enables the farmer in one operation to sow in continuous rows and drop in hills either four, six, eight, twelve or twenty-four inches apart, and at the same time make the new row. The sowing device consists of an automatic feed which is stopped by simply raising the handles and started by lowering them and starting the tool. For cultivating, the drill parts can be easily removed, and it is quickly converted into a single-wheel hoe with a fine variety of tools and side extensions for hoeing both sides of a row at one passage.

This is only one of the many useful and profitable time and labor-saving Planet Jr. tools which every gardener should have. These implements are handsome in design, unusually light and strong, and so durable they will last a lifetime.

The use of Planet Jr. tools have extended all over the world, and they are being shipped in constantly increasing numbers to foreign countries as well as to every part of the United States.

Every farmer who takes an interest in gardening should have a copy of the handsome illustrated catalogue, which fully describes the various Planet Jr. implements. Anyone can secure a copy by writing to S. L. Allen & Co., Box 1107N, Philadelphia, manufacturers of Planet Jr. tools.

High Grade Dress Goods Obtained at Small Cost.

We often hear remarks about how hard it is to obtain manufactured goods of the same enduring high quality which could be had in years past, and that the cheaply made materials of to-day are really far more expensive and not nearly so satisfactory or serviceable as the "good old-fashioned kind."

While it is to some extent true that the quick manufacture of goods on a tremendous scale and the desire to meet the demand for low-priced articles has led to a decline in the quality of workmanship and material in many lines of goods, it is, however, still possible to procure reliable goods of the highest quality, which, though considered the best years ago, have steadily improved in quality until to-day they are far superior to the same articles of a generation or so ago.

As an example of the surprising development in modern manufacture and the steadfast adherence to the highest ideas of business perfection, we point to the well-known Simpson-Eddystone prints, which for 68 years have been acknowledged as the standard of excellence for durable cotton dress goods.

Since the manufacture of these dress goods was started by the elder Wm. Simpson in the year 1842, the facilities and methods of manufacture have increased greatly, and the quality of Simpson-Eddystone prints steadily keeps pace with the times both in the matter of

cloth, coloring and the originating of stylish and new designs.

These dress goods can be had in a good variety of exclusive designs and beautiful colors which cannot be duplicated in common material because they are originated by this company, and used exclusively for Simpson-Eddystone prints.

The wonderful process of producing fadeless colors in the manufacture of these goods gives them a remarkable richness and lustrous appearance, which is not affected either by exposure or repeated washing.

Because of their serviceability they are really the most economical cotton dress goods a woman can wear, and it is good to know that such dependable material can be readily procured at a moderate cost at the leading dry goods stores throughout the country.

Edmonton's Exhibiton Plans.

The Exhibition Association at Edmonton has issued a statement of its plans for 1911 as follows:—

"On account of so many entries made for the fair of 1910, more space and accommodation for stock was absolutely necessary for the Edmonton fair of 1911, which is being held on the 15th to the 17th of August. The Directors decided that they would again appeal to the citizens of Edmonton, and a by-law for \$175,000 was submitted and carried by 700 majority, to be used as follows:—\$100,000 for the erection of a stock pavilion; \$10,000 for a manufacturers' building; \$6,000 for subway under race track; \$10,000 for extensions to sheep and swine buildings; \$15,000 for boulevarding and outside improvements; \$20,000 for other buildings; \$14,000 to cover extras.

"The Edmonton citizens have to date authorized the expenditure of \$362,500 for Exhibition purposes, \$300,000 of which has been devoted to stock buildings, \$25,000 for race track and grading, and \$37,500 for land. The Association desires to make stock the feature of each year's fair, and consequently are devoting all their energies to that end. The \$100,000 stock pavilion being erected this year will give accommodation to all."

An Interesting Report.

Published in our last issue was the annual report for the past year of the Canada Cement Company, as read by the President, to the shareholders, at the annual meeting held in Montreal on the 21st of February.

The frank statement of the policy and the general attitude of fairness evidenced by this address are such as to warrant more than passing comment. Any lay member of the community reading the report must surely feel disposed to echo the hope expressed by the president that the increased demand and increased output in the year to come will result in further savings in the cost of manufacture; and it further cannot be but felt by the public at large that any such reductions that may be obtained will, according to the broad-minded policy of the company, be used as an advantage to the customers of the company—the concern depending for their profits upon increasing volume of business.

Especially interesting is the statement that the policy of the company is such as to tend towards equalization of the price of cement throughout Canada so far as possible.

Another noteworthy feature of the report is the provision made for employees to become possessors of stock. This is, as pointed out, a policy already in force in some of the largest institutions, and shows that the Canada Cement Company are quick to appreciate any means of stimulating interest and confidence upon the part of the staff.

The strong financial position of the company is a well known fact, and all that is necessary to ensure the continued success of the concern is continued prosperity of the country, together with an increased realization of the importance and economy of cement as a building material.

In connection with this company it is pleasing to note that they are to establish themselves in the Canadian West, by building a factory at Winnipeg and acquiring property at Exshaw.



THE PHENOMENAL REPUTATION OF THE GOURLAY PIANO

IS DUE ENTIRELY TO THE CHARACTER OF THE GOURLAY PIANOS AS AT PRESENT MANUFACTURED

IT DOES NOT REST UPON THE WORK OF AN EARLIER GENERATION OR DEPEND UPON THE CHARACTER OF INSTRUMENTS MADE TWENTY-FIVE OR MORE YEARS AGO.

GOURLAY, WINTER & LEEMING
188 Yonge St. TORONTO

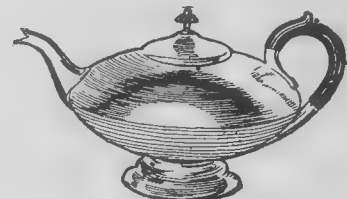
Silver Plate

FROM DINGWALL'S

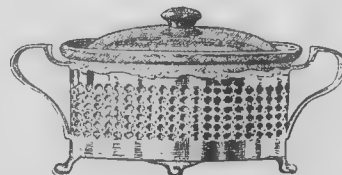
is particularly suitable for wedding or anniversary gifts because of its beauty, quality and value. We illustrate four specially good articles.

Guaranteed
by
Dingwall's

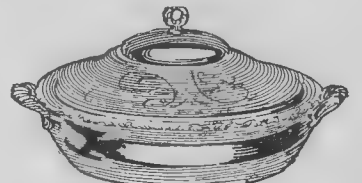
The
Best Value
in the West



6112. Fine teapot of heaviest English Plate—\$10.00



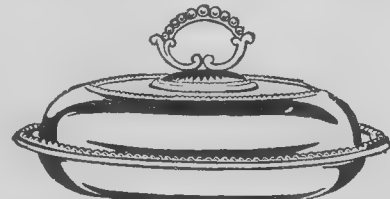
10056. Casserole Dish, Round Pottery Lining and Cover, Silver Plated service—\$5.00



2010-1. Silver-Plated Baking Dish, Enamel Lining—\$4.00

We Offer
Prompt Service
by Mail

All Orders
Attended to
at once



10277-1. Entree or Vegetable Dish of Heavy English Plate 10 inches long—\$7.50

We show many other designs and articles in our new 1911 Catalogue, so if you have not a copy let us know your name and address and we will send one by return.

Remember that we prepay all charges on the goods we sell to any part of Canada except the Yukon.

D. R. Dingwall, Ltd.

Jewellers and Silversmiths, Winnipeg, Man.

SAVE

ROXBORO BANDS

For 150 bands your choice of these beautiful colored pictures.

Free of advertising.

For 300 bands your choice of pictures in wide Mission frame.

Free of advertising.

Size of picture, 21 x 24 inches.



THE H.E. LEDOUX CO., LIMITED.

WHOLESALE TOBACCONISTS, IMPORTERS
AND CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.
WINNIPEG AND MONTREAL.

CORNER JAMES & LOUISE STS

Apr. 5th.

WINNIPEG, CANADA.

Letter No 5. TO THE SMOKER OF CIGARS.

Dear Sir:

When a man depends on the other fellow for the success of his products, sentiment cuts no ice; he must have the goods, with quality, at the right price.

Now here's where you and can get together if you smoke.

When I first started to advertise the ROXBORO CIGAR I knew I had a winner, because hundreds of the best authorities on cigars told me it was the best straight dime cigar in Canada. I knew this without being told, but to make sure I was right I put it up to the jury for a decision, and they all shouted ROXBOROS for ours.

If you have not yet tried a ROXBORO you are missing one of life's greatest pleasures. It draws so evenly and easily, not at all like the ordinary cigar; and besides these good features, the aroma is simply delightful.

ROXBORO CIGARS sell at ten cents straight; but as an inducement, we want you to use the coupon. Take it to your nearest cigar store, hand the boss two bits, get three ROXBORO CIGARS, the cleanest and most pleasurable smokes you've ever tried, and keep on smoking; they'll do you no harm.

Save the bands and take your choice of these beautiful large-sized lithographed pictures. I am, yours for the success of the ROXBORO CIGAR,

H. E. LEDOUX CO., LTD.

CLIP THIS COUPON TO-DAY N.W.F.

TAKE IT TO YOUR TOBACCONIST WITH 25 CENTS AND GET THREE ROXBORO CIGARS WORTH THIRTY CENTS

(THIS COUPON IS GOOD FOR ONE TRIAL ORDER)

Sign Name Here

Per

The Midget Mill.

Information has been furnished us in regard to this small flour mill, which is intended for community and family use, enabling farmers to grind their flour in their own locality. The writer says:—"In many parts of the world, notably in England, France, Spain and Italy, small millers who had lost all their trade and given up making flour owing to the competition of the large roller mills, have installed the modern Midget Mills, and are now as prosperous, and making as much flour as they did before the days of roller milling. They can now grind locally grown wheat and sell its products on the spot. This method has very substantial economic advantages of saving railway and a number of kindred charges, which so greatly add to the cost of production of flour in the large roller mills.

"In the old days, all the advantage was with the small miller, and it is only owing to the increasing demand for finest quality flour and the prohibitively large initial cost of a roller plant that the small men have been squeezed out."

The writer then goes on at some length to describe the "Midget" mill. The floor space occupied is only 8 by 4 feet. The driving pulley, which is 20 inches in diameter, projects 20 inches beyond the end of the mill. The height is 6 feet 3 inches without the exhaust fan. This gives exactly the space required in a building by the mill. Its weight is about 2½ tons, and it takes three horsepower to run it. As to capacity, this statement is made:—"The capacity of the 'Midget' varies to a certain extent with the class of wheat milled. It will deal with 220 lbs. of large grained, damp English wheat in an hour; but with small, dry Canadian wheat the capacity is as high as 300 lbs. per hour of winter wheat and 250 lbs. for spring varieties.

"The 'Midgets' are sent forward from the works completely fitted and adjusted after a trial run; they can easily be fixed down on a prepared floor and started off immediately. All you have to do is to lace on the belts, oil the bearings, feed the wheat into the hopper and remove the flour, bran, etc., as they are made. The 'Midget' does the rest." This mill is sold in Canada by the Canadian Fairbanks Co., Ltd., with connections at Winnipeg.

Spread of the Rural Telephone Movement.

The movement for communication among farms and for better connections between rural and city districts has increased wonderfully within the past few years. To those who are ignorant of the real statistics, the figures of the latest telephone census in the United States are amazing. To the Canadian farmer, these figures, indicating the possibilities for the growth of the rural telephone in this country, are very interesting.

For the period from 1902 to 1907 the number of rural telephone stations in the entire country increased 449 per cent. In 1902, there were but 266,966 rural telephone stations in the United States; five years later there were 1,464,733.

The census figures show that the South has a great share in this development. The increase in the South Atlantic states was 469 per cent., and in the South Central states it was 367 per cent. The actual figures, however, mean more than percentage, showing steadily-increasing telephone development in all the states.

Wherever the telephone has gone, it has brought with it better living, an increase in the productiveness of the farms, and money-making opportunities for the agriculturist that were not dreamed of before. But when one considers that in this five-year period the number of rural telephones jumped from 94 to 5,073 in Maryland; from 270 to 24,874 in Oklahoma; and from 159 to 12,405 in Arkansas, the manner in which telephones were popularized and raised from the station of a rich man's luxury to that of an every-day necessity of all the people can be readily understood.

The census, though its results have only recently been published, does not bring the actual conditions quite up to date. No figures are available for the year and a half since December 31st, 1907, but the increase in the number of

Alex. Naismith, President. Wm. Paterson, Vice-Pres. C. D. Kerr, Treasurer.

The Wawanesa Mutual Insurance Co.

HEAD OFFICE: WAWANESA, MAN.

A. F. KEMPTON, Secretary-Manager.

Amount of Insurance in force Dec. 31st. 1910	- - - - -	\$27,869,677.00
Assets over Liabilities	- - - - -	441,486.36

THE NUMBER OF FARMERS INSURED DECEMBER 31st, 1910, OVER 20,391.

The largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada

Agents wanted in unrepresented Districts.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES

by ordering home grown Seed from

The Ontario Seed Co. Successors

WATERLOO, ONT.

We have also best imported . . .

SEEDS AND CLOVERS,
GRASS GRAINS FOR SALE

Home grown stock is limited and selling all the time, so send for Catalogue at once.

rural telephone stations has been more marked than in the five-year period to which the statistics refer.

The reasons for this growth are not so hard to find. Life on the farms used to be irksome, distances were so great. The telephone is the annihilator of distance. As one farmer expressed it, "I am next door to everybody I want to talk to. That telephone puts my isolated farm in the heart of things." Roosevelt's Country Life Commission designates the telephone as one of the foremost influences making for the solution of the rural problem.

When it is considered that the average farmer can instal this advance agent of development at a cost less than the present return from thirty bushels of wheat, it is not difficult to understand why the rural telephone is making great strides throughout the entire country.

The part that the farmers themselves have taken in the telephone movement makes it one of considerable importance. It is a fact that for very small trouble and expense a group of neighboring farmers can build and maintain a serviceable telephone system. Equipment conforming with the best recognized standards is at the disposal of progressive rural citizens for their telephone building.

It is not an unusual sight to witness gangs of farmers at work on the roads, erecting poles, stringing wires, and installing the instruments in the farmhouses along the countryside. The work is usually done on a co-operative basis.

Often some sort of organization is formed. Sometimes six or eight neighboring farmers start the movement. In case there are as few as this, no switchboard is necessary. Construction and maintenance are of the simplest nature. A single pair of wires will suffice, and the "party line" system is found the most convenient and useful. As demands grow and little rural companies branch out, extensions are made, and usually, connection through trunk lines with the rest of the world.

It is interesting to note that the adoption and development of the telephone in a rural locality is attended by a minimum of expense. Of all the agencies that help to bring greater opportunities to the farms—the good roads movement, railroad extensions, the rural mail delivery, and the farm telephone—the least costly, and because it reaches the largest number, the most important, is the telephone.

The Northern Electric and Manufacturing Co., Limited, whose advertising appears in our pages, publish a book entitled: "How to Build Rural Telephone Lines." This publication treats the subject in a simple and comprehensive way; it is profusely illustrated in a way which enables anyone with ordinary intelligence to construct a practical telephone line of a limited number of stations.

The Moderate Priced "Everitt."

To the man of moderate means, who wishes a car of low up-keep cost, yet combining speed, road endurance and thorough dependability, the "Everitt," made by the Tudhope People at Orillia, is easily the best buy on the market today at \$1,450. The two-year guarantee protects buyers for twelve times the length of time of ordinary car guarantees. The extra tire they give with the remarkable "Tudhope equipment" makes the "Everitt" a unique proposition in this, or any market. Be sure to see the "Everitt" or get the catalogue. It's a revelation of what thoroughly modern factory methods can produce.

WORLD-WIDE LEADERSHIP.

The one Bicycle Tire which leads the world over—whether that has to do with quality or service—is the Dunlop. Don't ignore Dunlop Leadership in Canada. Follow the lead and make your Bicycle days brighter.

B. D. Fox, of Minneapolis, is locating in Winnipeg, to look after the interests of the Baker Valve Co., who are opening up a branch here.

A New Department of the C.N.R.

The new immigration office of the Canadian Northern Railway has been opened at 52 Scott Block, Winnipeg. Thomas Howell, head of the department, with the experience of several years in immigration work to guide him, is conducting a propaganda in Great Britain, and it is claimed that he has been able to secure the finest class of immigrants who have ever come to Canada. The Royal Line steamers have their full accommodation taken for all sailings well into the summer. Mr. Hawley, of the Winnipeg office, is claiming a large proportion of farm hands and domestics for the West. Those desiring helpers may receive application forms by addressing W. A. Hawley, 52 Scott Block, Winnipeg.

Standard Cyclopedia of Modern Agriculture.

We have just received Vol. 10 of the Standard Cyclopedia of Modern Agriculture, which set of books is in process of publication by the Gresham Publishing Company, of London, England. The complete set, when finished, will be composed of twelve handsome volumes, and, needless to say, will be a valuable work for any farmer's library. Orders will be received only for the complete set, details of which will appear at that time in the Nor'-West Farmer. The volume in hand contains subject matter in alphabetical order, commencing with "plume thistles," and finishing with "Shows, agricultural." This will give some idea of the scope of matter treated. As mentioned in previous notices of this new work, the editor is Prof. R. Patrick Wright, Principal of the West of Scotland Agricultural College, Glasgow. Associated with him are a host of the ablest agricultural authorities, contributions coming from the most eminent practical and scientific agriculturists in both Europe and America, as well as Great Britain.

Dustman's Book of Plans.

We have just received this book, and can furnish any who would like a copy at the price of \$2.00, prepaid. It has 250 pages, 9 x 13 inches in size, bound in blue cloth, and contains 150 plans for modern houses, barns, farm buildings, etc. It is written by U. M. Dustman, a licensed architect of over 30 years successful experience. He has a reputation as a practical and expert architect. The information contained in this book is such as is especially desired by those who may be contemplating building. A list of the contents will give an idea of what the book contains: General construction plans, arrangement of rooms, things to be considered in laying out a building, heating facilities, how to estimate cost, figuring amount of material required, time saving tables, mechanical drawing and how it is applied in the construction of a building, plans, with estimated cost of 150 buildings, country houses, general barns, cattle and horse stables, dairy barns, poultry houses and silos, hints as to the best style of structure, details of interior construction and finish, window and door framing, stairways, roof construction, general directions for mixing and placing concrete, proportions, sand and gravel, itemized lists of material costs, writing of specifications, etc., etc.

It pays to use the fanning mill on the oats that will be fed to the horses while they are working on the land. You cannot possibly keep any field free from weeds if the horses that plow, harrow and drill it are being fed oats loaded with weed seeds.

Recently conducted experiments in the western states furnish additional evidence showing that the value of cattle should be approximately \$1.00 per 100 pounds, more in the spring than in the preceding fall in order that they may pay for their winter feed. It was also shown that the value of the cattle in the fall may be considerably lower than in the spring, and the cattle still give a profit on the summer operation.



A New Era of Farm Power

FARM WITH brain instead of with brawn—and your profits will prove that it's much the better method. Thousands of farmers who are making the real big money are using tractors. They have realized what this new, greater power means. It is the modern power for the modern farmer.

And if you should investigate, you would find that most of these progressive farmers are using

I H C Gasoline Tractors

The reasons are many. I H C superiority has been proved many times, in contests both in America and in Europe. I H C tractors have proved again and again that they actually deliver at the drawbar the greatest percentage of the engine's horse power—and that they consume the least amount of fuel. The thousands of farmers who are using I H C Gasoline Tractors testify to I H C strength, durability, efficiency, and simplicity.

You can find no power that equals the I H C tractor for plowing, hauling, threshing, harvesting, disk, seeding, harrowing, and for all other heavy work where an economical, dependable power is desired.

It is to your own advantage to get all the facts concerning I H C Gasoline Tractors. See the I H C local dealer and let him tell you all the reasons why I H C tractors have beaten all others, why they are best for your use. I H C tractors are made in 12, 15, 20, 25, and 45-horse power—one of which is just the size for your farm. Then there are horizontal and vertical engines, stationary and portable, air or water-cooled, in sizes from 1 to 35-horse power. Call on the I H C local dealer, or, if you prefer, write nearest branch house for catalogues and complete information.

CANADIAN BRANCHES—International Harvester Company of America at Brandon, Calgary, Edmonton, Hamilton, Lethbridge, London, Montreal, North Battleford, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, St. John, Weyburn, Winnipeg, Yorkton.

International Harvester Company of America
Chicago (Incorporated) U S A

I H C Service Bureau

The purpose of this Bureau is to furnish farmers with information on better farming. If you have any worthy questions concerning soils, crops, pests, fertilizer, etc., write to the I H C Service Bureau and learn what our experts and others have found out concerning those subjects.

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meets all these conditions perfectly. Being STRONGLY and COMPACTLY built of the best of malleable iron, IT IS GUARANTEED to carry the HEAVIEST loads.

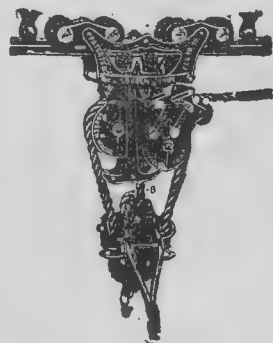
Using TRIPLE PURCHASE, it lifts its loads easily and no matter what the conditions IT WILL ALWAYS REGISTER and carry the load back into the mow.

Before deciding on your barn and stable equipments get our FREE CATALOGUE. Its information is VALUABLE to you. SEND A CARD NOW.

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For use on irrigated or dry farms the "ACME" is the best tool on the market, because it packs the under soil and leaves the top soil mulched, which attracts and conserves all the moisture for the growing crop. Where the "ACME" is used there are no air spaces between the furrows, nor are any lumps or voids left. The "ACME" thoroughly pulverizes the soil, making a perfect seed bed. This Harrow

Cuts, Crushes, Turns and Smooths
breaks up, pulverizes and prepares perfectly plowed sod or stubble on one operation. On summer fallow work the "ACME" keeps down the weed growth and conserves moisture. The action of the cutters is such that all trash that has been turned under by the plow is left beneath the surface. Made in sizes from 3 to 17½ feet wide. Suitable for every farm. Guaranteed against breakage. Send for our combined catalog and book, "Preparation of the Soil"—free, written by the highest authority, and shows how to raise the largest crops; also illustrates and describes the "ACME." Ask your dealer about the "ACME" Harrow, or write John Deere Plow Co., Ltd., Calgary, Winnipeg, Regina, Saskatoon, Edmonton.

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Mention this paper.

Girls' White Lawn Dress or blue dotted Mus-
lin dress, 2 to 3.
Post paid 38c. Standard Garment Co., London, Ont.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to enquiries on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written and facts stated clearly but briefly.

Cow Not in Calf.

C. A. C., Pierson, Man.—"A party bought a cow from a farmer last summer. She was bought as being in calf, but she did not calve. She gave milk all summer, and up until about one month ago. Can the farmer be made to take the cow back or exchange her for another?"

Answer.—If the cow was warranted to be in calf, the purchaser has a claim for damages against the vendor. The amount of the claim would be the actual loss suffered.

Mare Bred on the Range.

Old Subscriber, Windthorst, Sask.—"A young mare, not two years old, was served by a young two-year-old stallion running on the prairie last winter. I notified the owner, and told him to keep his two stallions in as I did not want my mare in foal. He did not do so. Now my mare proves to be in foal, and I want to know if I can make him pay for it, as I did not want her bred. I have witnesses on my side and want to know what steps to take."

Answer.—You are entitled to any damage that you can actually prove.

Stallion Registration.

E. K., Strongfield, Sask.—"A owns a stallion that was not registered in Saskatchewan during the season of 1910. If he gets this horse registered the fall of same year, can service fees be collected for mares bred to him prior to his being registered?"

Answer.—Although the owner of the stallion would not have any right to a lien until after enrollment, he would still have the right to recover amount agreed to be paid as a matter of contract.

Concerning a Loan.

J. B., Sask.—"I. I have secured a loan in Minneapolis from a private individual; the rate of interest to be charged is 8 per cent. The mortgage was for three years and it was filled out at 12½ per cent. interest. A little after the second year, I paid the mortgage off. It was for \$700 and I paid him \$1,014.29. Could he charge me the interest for three years? Has he a right to charge me at 12½ per cent.? 2. I gave a solicitor a note of \$200 for collection. Can he charge me whatever rate he likes?"

Answer.—Your question is not very clear. If you signed a mortgage agreeing to pay 12½ per cent. you would be liable for that rate of interest. If there was no privilege in the mortgage giving you the right to pay-off the mortgage money at any time, then the mortgagee could insist upon your paying interest to the end of the term, even though you paid it off as you did, about a year after its date.

2. The solicitor can only charge what is reasonable under the circumstances. Ten per cent. is the usual fee for collections where suit is not necessary.

Liability for Municipal Taxes.

Subscriber, Cupar, Sask.—"Am I liable for municipal taxes on school lands, having the same fenced and rented from the Government?"

Answer.—The Department takes the position that a lessee, such as yourself,

is liable for municipal taxes. The municipal commissioner advises all municipalities to assess such lands for taxes. It will therefore be necessary for you to pay.

Legality of Mortgage.

J. E. K., Saskatchewan.—"I secured a mortgage on a homestead in 1908 for five years at 9 per cent. In 1910 I got a new mortgage for \$300 more at 8 per cent. with the same company. I paid back first mortgage in full and received check for balance due to me, but they charge me 9 per cent. interest on the first mortgage until the end of term, viz., 1913. Is this legal or not? If recoverable, how should I proceed?"

Answer.—We hardly understand your question. It would be quite reasonable for the company to charge you, by way of bonus for the paying off of the first mortgage, the difference between 8 and 9 per cent. on the amount of the mortgage for the time remaining. This would be approximately 3 per cent. of the amount of your first mortgage. If the company charged you a full 9 per cent. per annum for the remaining three years of the first mortgage by way of a bonus, we think it was very unreasonable of them, and if it is a reputable company, we do not think that you should have much difficulty in getting a rebate if you correspond with the head office either yourself or through your solicitor.

Legal Fence.

Subscriber, Taber, Alta.—"What are the stipulations of a legal fence? How far apart may the posts be set? How many barb wire, and how spaced? That is, how high must the first wire be from the ground and how far apart the other wires from the lowest one? What is the distance at which crops may be sown from the fence? A builds a line fence between himself and B. What proceeding must A take to get one-half the cost of the line fence from B? in case he is slow in paying or does not appear willing to pay his share? Where can I get a copy of the Fence Act?"

Answer.—This information has been printed in the Nor'-West Farmer several times. In order to save space we would ask you to obtain the information yourself by writing direct to Minister of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alta.

Lease of House.

Subscriber, Prince Albert, Sask.—"I took a house and lot on a lease for one year, which is soon up. I have built a barn, which stands 10 feet on the lane and 2 feet on the lot. Can the owner claim this, or shall I be allowed to move it?"

Answer.—By all means move the stable prior to the expiration of your lease. The lessor may endeavour to make some claim against you, but it would only be for a small amount in any event. Do not ask his permission before moving the stable.

Fence Claim.

James, Sask.—"Last spring myself and boys and another took land on the same section. My neighbor was the first to put up a fence, and I expected to pay half cost and use the fence, but when I went to him for that purpose he informed me that he had placed the fence one rod inside the fence line upon his own land, and that I could not use the fence. We found, however, that the whole fence from end to end was on our land, 4 feet at the west end and gradually increasing to 18 feet on the east. Both he and his man said they 'guessed' as to the position of the eastern post. We offered to show him the posts, but he refused to go to see them. In the meantime we had fenced our land, except the side where his fence was on our land, put up a gate close to his fence, but not joined to it. This gate he and his man repeatedly threw down, and let out our cattle. We have spent a great deal of time in hunting for them, but we are still 16 short. The neighbor now admits that he was wrong,

The Toronto General Trusts Corporation

Established 1882

The Pioneer Trust Company of
Canada

Paid up Capital	- - -	\$ 1,000,000
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Assets under Corporations	- - -	care exceed
	- - -	37,000,000

Chartered to act as administrator, executor, trustee, guardian, liquidator, committee, agent, etc., etc.

Money to loan on improved Farm and City properties at lowest current rates.

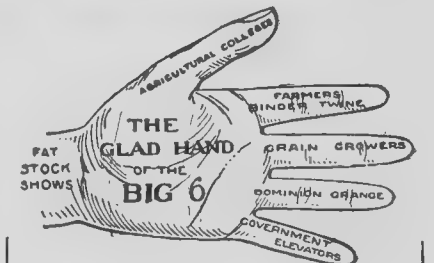
Winnipeg Office:

Bank of Hamilton Building

John Patton, Manager



Bundled & Canister



The aims of this Co-operative Manufacturing Company, with its many thousands of small stockholders, scattered from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans, is to do business in the North-West as nearly direct as possible with the Grain Growers' Sub-Associations or their representatives, and so get this Company's twine straight from the Jenny to the Binder.

With this object in view, any connection wants to be opened up at once with us at Brantford and all information procured. Not a moment should be lost, as the time is short and the distance between us is great. Last season we placed nearly three-quarters of a million dollars' worth of binder twine in the hands of the people at cost, every ball guaranteed, and played our Company to a heavy loss. We, however, were largely instrumental in preventing a corral on agricultural implements, binder twine and fibre, such as exists in the United States to-day.

Act loyally; order early, and so guard against railway and factory strikes. True co-operation must be sustained if your mighty country is to prosper. We are to-day the only twine manufacturers in America standing solidly for the great people. Don't confuse this company with any other. Make your letters as explicit as possible, so as to save multiplicity of correspondence and delay.

If you have occasion to telegraph us, send a night letter message short as possible. We will understand.

JOSEPH STRATFORD, Gen. Man.

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To thresh your grain this year. You will save more of your grain than you ever saved before.

John Cutaforth, Plainview, Minn., R. F. D. No. 3 writes, "One of your Separators threshed for me last fall and did the best job I ever had done, easily saving enough more grain than other machines to pay my thresh bill." It will do the same by you. We can send you hundreds of testimonials like the above from all parts of the country. Insist upon a Red River Special this year and

Save Your Thresh Bill

The Red River Special is the only threshing machine which beats the grain out of the straw like you would do with a pitchfork.

The Big Cylinder, the Man Behind the Gun, and the Shakers which beat the grain out are found only in the Red River Special. All other kinds expect the grain to drop out.

Hire a Red River Special this year and beat it out. It will save your thresh bill. Full particulars furnished if asked for.

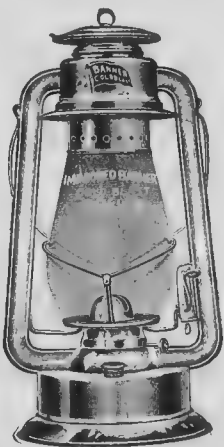
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If you don't think it the best made, don't buy it.

Costs no more than inferior lanterns.

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BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS, WINNIPEG, MAN.
Solicitors for Nor'-West Farmer.

LEASING OF LANDS

The company is prepared to lease for hay and grazing purposes all reserved quarter or half section. For particulars apply the Land Department Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg.

and offered to move the fence or accept half-payment for fence; but that does not find our cattle. What can we do?"

Answer.—We would advise you to make a claim against your neighbor for these cattle. Under the circumstances it would be well worth while, if he doesn't agree to a settlement, to consult a lawyer and have him advise you as to the advisability of commencing an action.

Divorce in Canada.

Subscriber, Alta.—"If a woman leaves her husband without cause excepting to go with another man, and she obtains a divorce according to the Nebraska laws and is married in less than a year, has three or four children by the second man, the separation from the first husband being six and one-half years ago, and the only issue of the first marriage being one girl now nearly eight years old, will it be possible to get the divorce legalized in Canada, and what would be the probable cost? The woman in the case has been in Canada about one year now."

Answer.—To get a divorce in Canada it is necessary to have an Act passed by the Senate at Ottawa. This would cost probably \$1,000.

Liability for Note.

Subscriber, Sask.—"A buys a team of horses from B. C signs the note with A, A being only twenty years of age at the time. Can A be made to pay the note, and if not can C be made to pay it, or is the note invalid on account of A not being of age?"

Answer.—"C" is liable on the note.

Renting the Homestead.

Subscriber, Biggar, Sask.—"1. Can a homesteader rent broken land on a homestead for which he has not yet secured a patent? 2. A rents to B about 16 acres of breaking. B agrees to disc, drill, drag, cut and stook the grain, A to find the seed wheat by March 1st, pay one-half the bill for threshing, formalin and binder twine. B to take one-half the crop and leave the field in stubble. The place is rented for one year. B was able to disc only 5 acres of this last fall, but intends to do his best to make up a good seed bed next spring. Through a disagreement on other matters, B believes that A will turn around next fall and demand more than one-half the crop as the land was not worked up last fall. B has the above agreement in writing, with the witness' signature, A and B having a copy of the agreement. Is the agreement of no value on Government land, as this legally is as yet?"

Answer.—The Department of the Interior raises no objection to a homesteader renting a portion of his homestead in this way. 2. In the case you refer to, we would advise B to go on and perform his part of the agreement as well as he can under the circumstances.

Marriage Contract.

Subscriber, Limerick, Sask.—"1. Is a marriage contract executed in Germany of the same effect here in Saskatchewan? 2. I own a homestead and a pre-emption, but have no children. If I die before my wife, is she the only heir, provided no other contract is made?"

Answer.—1. We can hardly advise you as to this without knowing the terms of the contract. 2. If a man dies without leaving any children and without leaving a will, all his estate in Canada would go to his wife.

Interpretation of Agreement.

Subscriber, Otterburne, Man.—"I entered into the following agreement, myself being the party of the second part: 'The party of the second part hereby covenants and agrees with the party of the first part that he will provide two teams of horses, together with drivers, at \$50 per month during the winter season of 1910-1911. Does that mean that I am to receive \$50 per month for

one team or \$50 for the two teams? Before the agreement was written out we made a verbal agreement that I was to receive \$50 for each team, and I have witnesses to the verbal agreement. If the party of the first part wants to pay me only \$50 a month for both teams, can I collect the other \$50? What steps should I take?"

Answer.—The actual words in themselves would appear to mean that \$50 per month was to cover both teams. If the actual agreement was otherwise, however, you should not have much difficulty in recovering \$50 a month for each team, even if the other party resists payment.

School District.

M. A. P., Sask.—"A school district has been formed here and a school house built. There were only eight children at the time the district was formed, but four more were expected to come in. These four, unhappily, failed to come, two have since left, one is now over age. There can only be an average attendance of five and consequently no government grant. Who is liable for the government grant, the trustees or the rate-payers? What should the trustees do in the matter? A school can be secured only when twelve children are in the district."

Answer.—We should advise you to communicate with the Minister of Education at Regina. Your best course would be to disorganize the school district under his direction. He will explain fully the provisions which there are to enable you to raise any deficit which there is.

Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance.

Subscriber, Carievale, Sask.—"Having a paid-up twenty year endowment life insurance policy for \$2,000, what amount of cash can I draw out in settlement of same?"

Answer.—Write to the head office of the insurance company in which your policy is, and they will give you this information.

Building Line Fence.

Subscriber, Nutana, Sask.—"I am going to fence my land. What must I do to make my adjoining neighbor build his half of the line fence?"

Answer.—You cannot force your neighbor to build half of the line fence. If you want a fence, you should build all of it and when your neighbor makes use of it, by making it one side of an enclosure, you can force him to pay one-half its value.

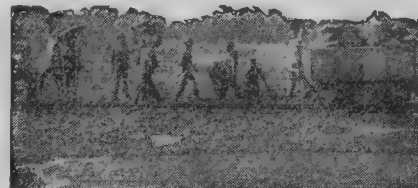
Commission on Land.

H. H., Manitoba.—"A promises B payment of a certain commission if he can sell his farm. B sold to C at exact terms that A was asking, securing a cash payment and balance two and a half months later. When this came due C cannot pay. Must A pay his commission to B?"

Answer.—If A accepted the purchaser, C, and entered into an agreement with him to sell the land, B thereupon becomes entitled to his full commission unless there was some agreement to the contrary. This would still hold true even if C defaulted in the making of his future payments.

Tax Arrears

Farmer, Alberta.—"I bought a quarter section of land from a farmer who held patent, and, three weeks after receiving title, the treasurer of the school district received notice from the Minister of Works that said quarter was forfeited to the Crown, because an old tax of \$2 (levied before school district was formed) had not been paid. All taxes had been paid after district had been formed. I wrote Minister of Works asking for note of amount due, and am charged \$8 for release of forfeiture, besides taxes and interest. Was I entitled to get warning before forfeiture took place, and can I be forced to pay fee? When land titles office issued title I understood it was clear of all burdens. I



Natives digging and loading asphalt at Trinidad Lake

All "asphalt roofing" is not Trinidad Lake Asphalt Roofing—there's a great big difference. Look out for that when you buy your roofing.

Ordinary so-called asphalt roofings are made of artificial products masquerading as real asphalt. They are nothing more than the residue from petroleum oil or native bitumens made into a black pitch, which is easily affected by changes in weather.

Genasco

the Trinidad-Lake-Asphalt Roofing

Is made of genuine natural asphalt—perfectly stable and uniform in quality.

Trinidad Lake Asphalt is endowed by Nature with natural oils; and they stay in it. This gives Genasco its wonderful resistance to rain, snow, sun, wind, heat, and cold—and keeps it lastingly waterproof.

The artificial asphalts have oils mixed with them, but they haven't the quality of the oils in the natural product; and they soon evaporate and leave the roofing "dead"—and it cracks, breaks and leaks, although at the first it may look like Genasco, the real Trinidad-Lake-Asphalt roofing.

To make sure of roofing that will permanently protect, ask your dealer for Genasco, the Trinidad-Lake-Asphalt Roofing, with either mineral or smooth surface. Fully guaranteed.

The Kant-leak Kleet waterproofs the seams of Genasco Roofing without cement, does away with nail-leaks, and gives the roof an attractive finish. Ask your dealer for Genasco with Kant-leak Kleets packed in the roll.

Write for samples and the Good Roof Guide Book.



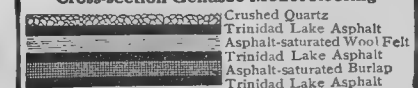
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had no notice before forfeiture took place."

Answer.—We would advise you to pay this fee without further protest. There may be some doubt as to the justice of your making the payments, but certainly it would be less bother and less expense for you to pay it than to endeavor to contest payment. You would be entitled to collect this money again from the man from whom you purchased.

The following is a list of Canadian patents recently issued through the

agency of Messrs. Ridout & Maybee, Manning Chambers, Toronto, from whom further particulars may be obtained: J. F. & V. Durbin, railway car coupling; J. F. & V. Durbin, car couplers (inclined bearing); J. F. & V. Durbin, lock sets for car couplings; A. H. Edwards and M. D. Rucker, aeroplane; Charles O. Bastian, method and means for transforming electric energy; T. J. Hoover, apparatus for ore concentration (case 1); apparatus for ore concentration (case 2); David Anderson, controlling devices for lighting systems; Dunlop Tire and Rubber Goods Co., Ltd., tread for pneu-

matic tires; Edward Unverricht, automatic railway safety devices; R. B. Porter, semaphores for railway signaling; A. J. Rossi, producing alloys of titanium; The Berlin Suspender Co., suspenders; W. J. Hesseln, two-fluid galvanic cells; George Evans, detachable heels; A. H. Darker, secondary batteries; Julius Haltenberger, bearings for automobile transmission gear.

Do not inbreed the pigs. This is too common an evil.

Down in every heart are treasures unexplored, and it needs only love to make the discovery.

JUDGE A BICYCLE BY ITS TIRES.

When you go out to buy a Bicycle next spring, look at its Tires first. If it is not a good enough Bicycle to be fitted with Dunlop Tires, then it is not a good enough Bicycle for you to buy. The Dunlop is an unapproachably good Bicycle Tire.

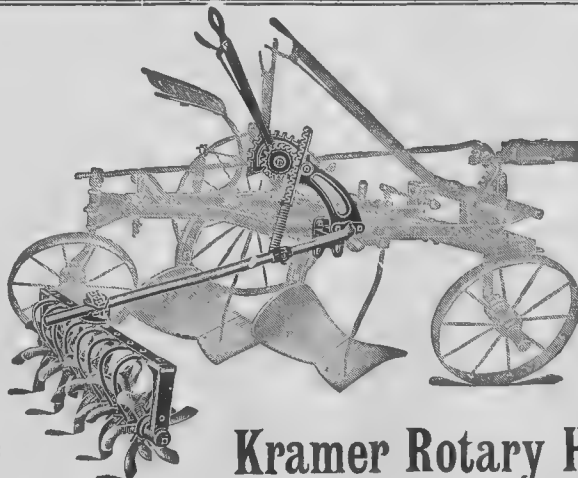
No Rain—But

The success of any crop depends far more on the care that is taken of the fall and winter precipitation than on the spring rainfall. You should never take chances on the "Summer Showers." Your land **always** gets a soaking in Fall and Winter. Mulch the soil at seed time and the moisture will remain to do its work.

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Good Crop

The Kramer Rotary Harrow has a record that no other agricultural implement of the kind has been able to approach. It is a combination of Harrow, Packer and Pulverizer and makes an ideal seed-bed in one operation. A simple device doing perfect work and with no strain on the horses. Tested and pronounced an unqualified success on every field where trial was made. Easy price—easy terms—satisfaction assured.

Strongly endorsed by U.S.
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Variety of Styles

Canadian Selling Agents for the .. **Kramer Co. Manufacturers Paxton, Ill.**

Saskatchewan Swine Breeders Hold Annual Meeting.

(Continued from Page 419.)

animal, so that the producer has not a living profit. And I think that Mr. Ingram will bear me out in saying that they are against being obliged to take full car lots of mixed hogs at one, or, at the most, two prices.

This, gentlemen, is known as the Swine Breeders' Association of Saskatchewan. Our aim is, or should be, to get all swine raisers interested enough to become members and to take part in any or all things that will promote the industry. In Alberta they formed stock associations with headquarters around Calgary. These were known as the Alberta Stock Associations, and became too much of a Calgary association to suit the north part of the province. Consequently, the north has formed four more, known as provincial associations. This is to be expected, and we should aim to avoid such a condition in Saskatchewan: We get a provincial grant from the Department of Agriculture, and we should use that so that all the province gets a share, not so much as to the amount of money, but to get them interested and let them see this is not a Regina association, but a provincial one in works as well as name.

The sheep association held two sheep sales last year at Saskatoon and Regina to introduce more sheep. I myself do not think such a plan is feasible or good in the swine interests. But instead of voting a large part of our funds to one winter fair in Regina, I would suggest to my successors in office for next year that championship prizes be offered at some of the other fairs for pure-bred swine,—say, at Yorkton, Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Moosomin, Arcola, Weyburn, and Maple Creek—with the stipulation that all exhibitors entering for these prizes be members of the Saskatchewan Swine Breeders' Association. This will aid in getting the whole province in touch with the work of the association.

Raising Hogs.

Mr. Osler stated in his talk that the time had come when farmers must do something to supplement their wheat farming. Hog raising offered a means of increasing the revenue and also of bringing in cash at a time of year when it was most needed. Few men could make a success of raising winter pigs. Not many nor very expensive buildings were needed for summer litters. Sows could be wintered best by letting them run in the straw piles. Feed them on chopped oats. Get the young pigs to eating meals as early as possible, oats ground fine and soaked in water was best. Every farmer should grow enough pork for himself and some to sell besides.

Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders Meet.

The Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association held their annual meeting in the City hall, Regina, on March 20. Pres. F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, was in the chair, and addressed the meeting as follows:

President's Address.

Recognizing the vast natural resources in the shape of grass, and the quantity of weeds and straw which are being wasted, the association decided last year to import a few hundred breeding sheep and distribute them by auction to persons desirous of making a start.

With this object in view and with the co-operation of the Provincial Department of Agriculture, a few carloads were secured and sold at Saskatoon and Regina. In order to give farmers in the outlying districts an equal chance with those nearer the points of sale, the association undertook to deliver the sheep at any railway point in the province at the uniform charge of fifty cents per head, and this necessarily increased the expense bill, leaving us with a considerable deficit to carry over. However, as it was a sort of seed distribution, we did not expect to be able to balance things

up, and as the nucleus of about 35 grade and 12 pure-bred flocks were established in the province, the main object was attained and the profit will come later on. A market value was established for pure-bred sheep, a general impetus given to the industry, and a healthy interest created. As the association is young and members few, increasing from 10 in 1909 to 42 in 1910, the continuation of the sales will necessarily depend on what assistance we are able to get in the shape of grants. Seeing that the Dominion Government aids the bull sales, I see no reason why they would refuse the sheep, providing they were properly approached, and particularly as our sales are open to entries from any part of the Dominion.

Anyway, the sheep all sold at a fair price, and will increase and multiply according to law, and make money for their owners as well as for the railway companies, who, I regret to add, did not assist the undertaking by any special reduction of rates and the transportation service handed out to us was of a very mediocre order. We have already in the West railway magnates who recognize that "western farmers are gone 'wheat mad,'" but the time is "not yet" when they have realized that any assistance in stocking the country would of necessity be returned to them, ten fold, in the course of a very few years. It has, I believe, been mooted that a



R. M. Douglas, Tantalton, Sask., President Saskatchewan Sheep Breeders' Association

stock train on the lines of the seed train is to be equipped and sped over the prairies, but a "little help" at the right time is worth a "whole heap" of advice. In fact, advice is one of the cheapest commodities, unless perhaps it might be "wind."

To get back to business. It will be regrettable if the sales are discontinued, as from observations made, I am satisfied that for every purchaser of sheep, there were at least two others who would have liked to have secured some, but were prevented from attending the sales by pressure of farm work or other causes.

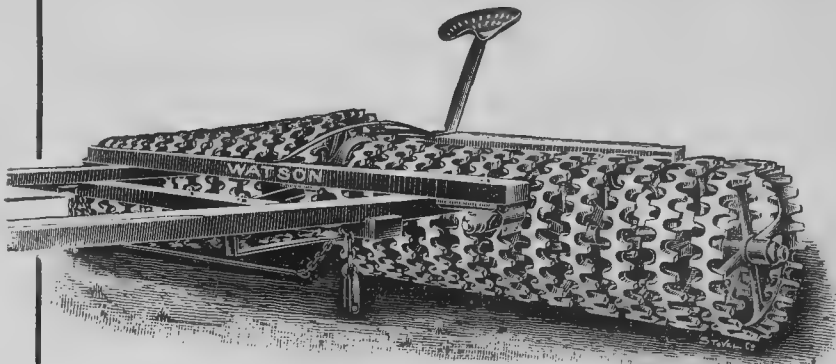
It is gratifying to know that the Dominion Government are moving with a view of doing something for our industry. "It is an encouraging sign," and I take pleasure in extending the welcome of the sheep men to the members of the Sheep Commission. If they have anything to hand out at the present time, we will be pleased to hear it. Argentina produces as much wheat as ourselves, but they also find time to place on the British market some thirty million dollars' worth of mutton per annum. What reason is there why Canada should not go "one better?" It is rather strange after so much talk about the free exchange of natural products that not a word should be mentioned about wool.

At a meeting held last fall in Portland, Oregon, of the "National Wool Growers' Association," See Walker (in view of reciprocity and the advent of free wool into the United States) said: "The time has arrived for the wool

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IF THE SOIL IS PACKED WITH A

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Made in two sizes. With 16 wheels, for 3 horses (weight 2100 lbs.) width 10 ft. 6 in. as follows: 22 " " 2800 " " 14 ft. 6 in. 24 in. Wheels; Removable Boxing on all wheels and Centre Castings.

The 22-wheel size is supplied with two poles and pulley hitch.

Nine-tenths of the disappointment of 1910 was due to NEGLECT. In spite of all warning and advice many farmers neglected to take steps to conserve the moisture in the soil by the simple precaution of packing when preparing the seed-bed. It costs little to do this with a really EFFECTIVE PACKER and you have a perfect implement for this purpose in WATSON'S flexible machine made with the special object of conforming to any inequality of surface.

WATSON'S Steel Boss Harrows; WATSON'S All-Steel Channel Harrows; WATSON'S Boss Wood Harrows; WATSON'S Harrow Carts (24, 28 and 36 inch wheels) are all INDISPENSABLES if you are to make the most of the farm. Write us direct for Catalogue if your dealer doesn't handle WATSON'S

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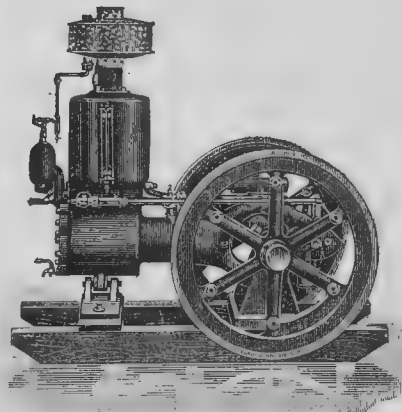
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1001.



1005.



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1007.



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1009.

Not the kind you send your money away for and take what comes. Your own store keeper can supply you right at home, that is, if he is up-to-date; otherwise try the other one. It is generally the live merchant who has the McCall line.

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growers and sheep farmers of the United States to buckle on their armour and prepare for the struggle that is inevitable and which must be fought to save the woollen industry from total destruction, as there is great danger of the present agitation bringing about free wool, or at least a considerable reduction in the present tariff. The fact is, this tariff enters into the cost of clothing the American people in woollens to such small extent as to be of little consequence, whilst the present tariff of eleven and twelve cents per pound on wool of the first and second class is absolutely necessary to save the sheep and woollen industry from annihilation. That they buckled on their armour to good effect, can be surmised by the fact that "the duties on wool were not tampered with."

Now if the duty of twelve cents per pound is necessary to save the American wool-grower from annihilation, how much more is a tariff necessary to re-

suscitate the Canadian wool trade, which has all but been strangled by the lack of it?

At the present time we sell our wool at half the price obtained by our cousins over the border, whilst we have to pay from three to seven dollars more for a suit of clothes than they do. Woollen goods are a first necessity in this rigorous climate, and it behooves the Canadian people to see to it that they are produced in our own country. Produce them, without protection if possible, but in the face of the fact "that all older countries have to resort to it," to firmly establish the industry, it is doubtful if it can be done. Whilst not claiming any special knowledge, I am in favor of a substantial duty on all wools and woollens imported into Canada which are at the present time taking an enormous amount of capital out of the country.

I am told that the progressive city of Moose Jaw does not include a class for

sheep in their prize list. If it is true we can only conclude that Moose Jaw must be situated in the banana belt where woollen clothing is superfluous. I will conclude by mentioning a few of the "reasons why" every Saskatchewan farmer should invest in a flock of sheep.

1. Because we have grass enough going to waste to produce twenty million sheep per annum.

2. Because they will thrive with snow (in place of water) in districts where the latter is hard to obtain in the winter months.

3. Because if intelligently handled, they will prove of great assistance to the grain raiser in the three-fold capacity of cleaning up summer fallows, packing land, and distributing manure.

4. Because they do not require to be paid for their services and never go on strike.

5. Because they will convert weeds, screenings, and other waste products into a commercial commodity.

6. Because they produce wool, which will always be a prime necessity.

7. Because they require less attention and are easier handled than any other farm stock.

8. Because in times of grain scarcity they will live on grass.

9. Because they will double their value every year.

10. Because they afford the easiest available supply of fresh meat for summer months.

11. Because there is an ever-increasing market for lambs, which can be marketed in August at a time when ready money is acceptable, and because they are excellent factors in maintaining the fertility of the soil.

Secretary's Report.

The secretary's report showed a membership of 34 and a net deficit of \$414.47. This deficit was on account of the sheep sales, and Mr. Auld suggested that the amount be made up by the members so that the new executive could start with a clean slate. Pres. Skinner would give \$100 towards this end, providing the whole amount were raised. R. M. Douglas, of Tantallon, would give \$50, and Mr. Auld would give \$50. It was later decided on motion that a committee should be appointed to frame up a memorial to the Dominion Government asking that the deficiency be met by a grant from the Live Stock Branch.

Coyote Fencing.

T. L. Neish, Carlyle, Sask., read a very interesting paper on the protection of sheep from coyotes. This is printed in full on another page.

Range Ewes.

Dean Rutherford, of the Agricultural College, at Saskatoon, addressed the meeting on the subject of range ewes as the foundation of a farm flock. The conditions under which range sheep had been developed were such as to insure hardiness. There were thousands of acres in the West suited to raising range sheep. The ranges were dry in summer,



Winning Lett of 3-year-old Percherons at Manitoba Winter Fair. Reading from left to right: 1, Illumine, by Alger, shown by J. H. Stout, Westbourne; 2, Kelley, by Dougue, Colquhoun and Beattie, Brandon; 3, If, by Fleurus Colquhoun and Beattie; Auvergne, by Gringoire, Stout.

cold in winter, and subject to quick change. The soil was rich in mineral matter. The grass itself was scanty, and because of this fact sheep had to travel long distances in feeding. It was rich, however, in both bone and muscle forming constituents. Mr. Murdo Macenzie, manager of the Matador Ranch, had told the speaker that it was profitable to bring Hereford steers all the way from Texas to fatten them on grass in South-Western Saskatchewan to be shipped later to Chicago.

The development of range ewes commenced several years ago. The start was probably made from Spanish Merinos brought in from Mexico. These were improved by crossing with selected rams from the East. Fine quality of fleece and the habit of bunching together make the range sheep desirable from the rancher's standpoint. Some range men had been able to increase the weight of fleece up to 15 lbs. in ten years by means of improving with good rams.

Ranges in the West were rapidly changing into farms, and the ranchers would sell their flocks now. The ewes are hardy, easily procured, and at a reasonable price. This made them most desirable for foundation stock. They were also good breeders. Care should be used in selecting these ewes, also in selecting the rams to cross on them.

The Sheep Commission.

Mr. W. A. Dryden and W. T. Ritch, members of the Dominion Sheep Commission, who are now investigating conditions in Western Canada, were present and addressed the meeting. Mr. Dryden outlined the work proposed to be done by the commission, and said they were in the West looking for information, and not especially to make addresses. Mr. Ritch gave a very interesting talk on the sheep industry in various countries. Canada was about the most backward country in the world in that respect, which was a most regrettable fact.

Election of Officers.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Pres., R. M. Douglas, Tantalion; vice-president, A. B. Potter, Langbank; directors, F. T. Skinner, Indian Head, G. W. Quick, Maple Creek, and W. C. Sutherland, Saskatoon. It was decided to leave the election of secretary to the executive, who would confer with the executives of the other breed associations so that one secretary might be secured for all.

Live Stock Commissioner for Saskatchewan.

During the Winter Fair held two weeks ago at Regina, the Government officially announced the appointment of Mr. P. M. Bredt, of Edenwold, to the office of Live Stock Commissioner for the province, which office has been newly created. It is scarcely needful for us to say that Mr. Bredt is well qualified for this position. In addition to being Live Stock Commissioner, he has also been appointed manager of the Winter



Saskatchewan's new Live Stock Commissioner
P. M. Bredt.

Fair and secretary of the live stock associations.

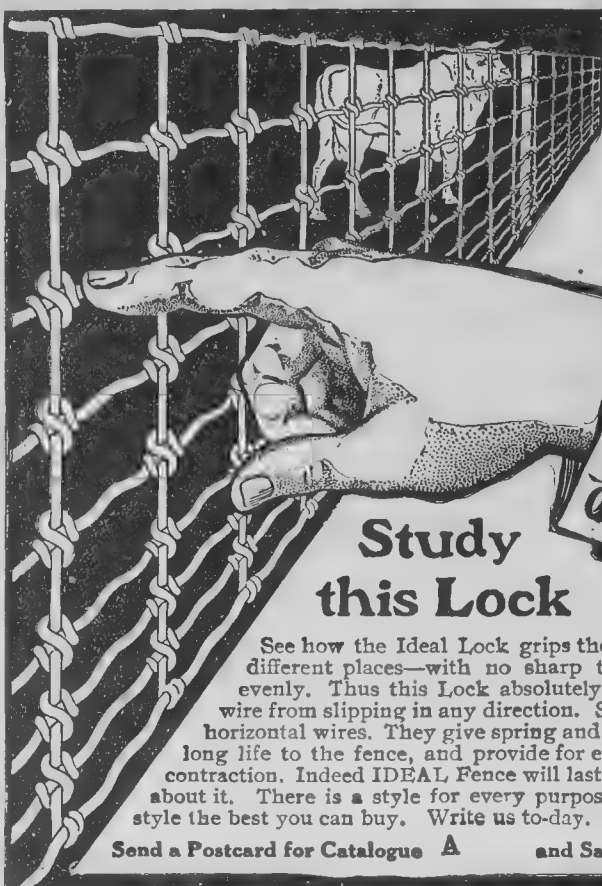
For several years Mr. Bredt has been actively identified with the live stock industry of Western Canada. Before coming to this country, he was engaged in live stock farming for twenty-one years in Germany. Having had a High School and University education in the Old Country, he was well qualified to take up a work of this kind in the most intelligent way. After being in Canada for five years he started into live stock breeding on a small scale. The business has gradually increased, until now he is senior partner of the firm of P. M. Bredt & Sons, Golden West Stock Farm, at Edenwold. The live stock of this farm has done much to advertise the resources of Saskatchewan. Clydesdale horses, Shorthorn cattle, Shropshire sheep, Yorkshire hogs, as well as pure bred chickens and ducks, make up the animal population at Edenwold.

Mr. Bredt has at various times been honored by the following offices:—President of the Regina Summer Fair, President of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, Vice-President of the Saskatchewan Winter Fair Board, which position was vacated on account of accepting the position of Live Stock Commissioner. He has also been a director of the Sheep Breeders' Association and director of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders' Association for the last three years; and at the annual meeting a month ago he was honored by being elected as second vice-president, an office never before given to a Western man. By creating this office of Live Stock Commissioner, the Government of Saskatchewan have done well, thus showing their increased interest in what is perhaps the basic industry of the farm—live stock husbandry.

If you are really anxious to grow weeds don't use the fanning mill on your seed grain. You will be sure of success.

There is really no need to wait until June before deciding as to whether or not it would pay to buy a setting of some good strain of pure bred fowls. Decide it now.

Now that our Western farmers' wives have their organizations, it is encouraging to note that in Ontario the women's Institute movement is still growing, and retaining its hold as a vital force. The membership for the last year reported was 16,104.



**Study
this Lock**

See how the Ideal Lock grips the wires in five different places—with no sharp turns—firmly, evenly. Thus this Lock absolutely prevents the wire from slipping in any direction. See the waved horizontal wires. They give spring and elasticity and long life to the fence, and provide for expansion and contraction. Indeed IDEAL Fence will last. Learn more about it. There is a style for every purpose—and every style the best you can buy. Write us to-day.

Send a Postcard for Catalogue **A** and Sample Lock.

"IDEAL" FENCE Made to Last

Wise farmers buy things that are sure to last long. For this is true economy and good sense. And it is these wise farmers who have made the sales of "IDEAL" Woven Wire Fence grow far more rapidly than any other fence on the market. It is made to LAST. Same large gauge No. 9 hard steel galvanized wire throughout—amplest strength—surest service.

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FARMERS' FRIEND COLIC CURE

Produces No Injurious After Effects

This fact was recently, very forcibly emphasized to us by a customer, who had been persuaded "to try a Colic Cure that was just as good," and which he found did produce injurious after effects.

With Horse-Flesh as valuable as it is to-day, you cannot afford to take chances—You need a time-tried, reliable preparation in your stable, that will give immediate relief.—Such a remedy is our Farmers' Friend Colic Cure, and we will absolutely refund the price of every bottle that is not entirely satisfactory.

One or more bottles sent prepaid to your nearest express office, on receipt of price—

\$1.00 per Bottle, 6 Bottles for \$5.00.

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Will offer for sale, for the next month, colts and fillies by **Perpetual Motion** and **Baron of Arcola**; also 40 head of fillies and mares imported last season, all acclimatized.

Prices reasonable and terms to suit buyers.

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No rubbing required. No hoops to rust or fall off. Can be operated either standing or sitting. Does not wear the clothing. Washes lace curtains and rag carpet like. Lighter than other machines. No pins or pegs in the agitator. Cannot tear or wear the most delicate lace. Write for particulars.

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While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in each case give his name—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

A Well that Produces Noise Instead of Water.

Thos. Lidgett, Penguin, Sask.:—"I dug a well this winter. I went through 15 feet of clay and then I struck sand, and went down 55 feet in it. Then I struck clay again, so I tested down and went through 18 feet of clay again; then I struck sand. When I got through the last 18 feet of clay and about 6 feet in the sand there started a sound commencing to come up the hole. As I got down with the testing, it became worse. It began to make a loud noise, just like steam blowing off, but it was so that I could stay down and test, and it did not take any effect of me. The air that came up the hole was very cold. I kept on testing, and now I am 125 feet down, and still the noise continues, but no water. Is it any sign of water?"

Answer by H. Cater, pump manufacturer, Brandon.—This is a very peculiar well. We have seen wells somewhat similar, but not as deep as yours is. It is difficult to say what is the cause of the noise. We do not think it is any sign of water.

The British Free Trade Policy.

One of our Saskatchewan subscribers who wishes to sign himself as "Monty," writes:—

"Is it good policy to find fault with the way your best customer conducts his business? In your issue of Feb. 20 appears a letter from a well-known rancher in Alberta (page 258), re the British free trade policy. For 40 years I lived in the Midlands, and never heard of land selling for \$70 or \$100 per acre. But landowners ask anything from ten shillings to ten pounds rent per acre, according to nearness to large towns. I have been asked £3, i.e., \$15, besides rates and taxes, and £20 per annum extra for the house.

"The ships are subsidized only when they can be called upon in time of war. It is all fudge to talk of protection for British ships, when they can get material at the lowest price and best quality, and when the world looks there for ships, even the C.P.R. and C.N.R. British capital is plentiful and cheap, 3 per cent.

"It is not true that Liberals have pursued agriculturists with hostile legislation. They did oppose the Tory, Tariff Reformers, or any other name they may call themselves. The Liberals did oppose the agriculture rating act of the Tory, because it paid half the poor rate of the farmers and did nothing for the towns. It is not a straight deal to make one part of the community pay their own taxes and half of other people's. As a Liberal peer said, the amount (half the poor rates) would only go into the pockets of the owners of the land, not to the farmer. The Tory party gives nothing unless forced to do so, by fear or in the hope of getting into power—three acres and a cow, old-age pensions, £90,000 per annum to parsons, compensation to brewers. Boer war, and few such trifles. For income tax purposes the farmer is allowed more rebate than manufacturers. The farmer's exemption is up to 400, the manufacturer's 160.

"And your correspondent's statistics are misleading. Since 1841 machinery has so advanced that the workmen are not required. Even in the sixties it took nine men and nine boys to tie up after a grain machine; now it takes two only to stook. In 1841 there were no steam plows and such things; now they are all over the place. The Tory party

have been in power 23 years, since 1874, one house, not two, as at present. So far as 'Joe's' policy goes, it has been everything by turns, but nothing long.

"Your working man, coming to a protected country, does not know that he will have to pay 6 cents per stone (14 lbs. flour) more here where it is grown than he would in London for the very best. I get old country papers that give most of the market prices. If he gets more wages here, he will have to pay more for commodities. And the man that leaves his native land ought to get something more than a bare living for giving up so much.

"The gentleman ought to have let the German working man rest in Germany, because he is worse paid than the British (Germany being a protected country). A three-loom weaver's wages are 15 shillings 6d. per week; in Lancashire, 20 shillings; a cotton spinner's is 21 shillings, against 42 for British. Result: The prosperous German workman eats black bread and horseflesh, while the poor down-trodden British workman can only afford white bread, beef, from Alberta, and best mutton. Great Britain pays the highest wages of any European country, and should be compared with the old world, not with the States and Canada. The States grows the best cotton, and it costs as much to land it in Montreal as it does in Lancashire. The Yankee is not cute enough to keep the farmers in the States, and we find them coming here by tens of thousands and do well under the old flag. If our friend could go to the meet of fox hounds, as I have done, he would wonder where the poor down-trodden British farmer got his fine mounts. As the late Hon. W. E. Gladstone said, at Althorpe, 'they cannot be so badly off when they can ride such fine horses.'

"A few years back the Yankee was going to drive the boot manufacturers out of the market, but they are still doing about £40,000,000 home trade and exporting £3,030,000, while the imports last year (for boots) were less than 700,000.

"So far as wages being high in this country, it is because we cannot get the work done for less, not because the workman is worth the money. I know a

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Why not see him today? Ask him about McCormick haying machines and tools.

If you prefer, write to nearest branch house below for catalogue and any special information you desire.

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hired man that is getting \$400 for the year; he is boarding himself, wife, and child, and it is doubtful if he will be able to save \$50 during the year. He has no rent to pay.

"I have no fault to find with Canada, so far as results, only this: Had we free trade as in the old land, or with the old land, we should not have to take the shoddy, as we do now, the good things are so dear.

"I am well known in this district."

Questions on Water Supply.

A. T. D., Minnedosa, Man., writes us:—"During the coming summer I intend to have a well drilled, and I would be pleased if you would give me a few pointers on the best place to have it drilled, close to the house, close to the barn, or half-way between. The house is about fifty yards from the barn, and is probably three feet higher up than where the barn is. What is the best plan for having pure water in the house and in the barn, also which is the best power for same, gasoline engine or wind mill?"

It is a little difficult, just from this office, to indicate the best place for a well. If it is to be used both for the domestic water supply and for watering live stock, we should not bring it too close to the house, because this always leads to having the animals tramping close up to the kitchen door. One or

who should be well qualified to give information, and hope to refer to this question again. In the meantime, we would be willing to put this or any other subscriber into communication with reliable firms who are in this trade, if they wish us to do so.

Tanning Fur Skins.

An Arcola, Sask., subscriber wants a simple formula for tanning fur skins. We have in our library a valuable little booklet prepared especially for the use of farmers, which is entitled "The Farmers' Tanning Guide." The price is 25c. The booklet can be secured through this office.

With reference to the question asked above, we give four different processes as described in this guide. The first thing to be done preparatory to tanning any skins, is to soak them in soft water; green skins need to soak only a few hours; dry skins should soak until perfectly soft. After soaking the skins take them on the fleshing beam and remove all the flesh, then they are ready for the tan liquor. If hides are for leather, soak and clean, as above, and they are ready for the lime.

All skins should be salted a little before soaking in the water, if they were not salted when taken from the animal.

barrel a short time to drain, then put them back one hour, then hang up again to drain; repeat this operation until tanned.

Sheep, dog, wolf and badger skins will only need to be soaked three or four hours, heavier hides longer, according to character of skin. Nearly all hides or skins will tan in from three to seven times' soaking. While tanning, pull the skin every way to help in the tan.

When tanned, wash in suds made of eight gallons of lukewarm water and two ounces of soda. Rub the fur well with soap and wash clean. After washing, take to the fleshing beam and slack out all the suds from every part, then sponge on to the flesh side a little best kerosene oil, and hang in the shade to dry. While drying, pull every way to soften. As soon as a dry spot appears on the skin pull it, and in a short time you will know how to care for a skin while drying. Some skins will need three or four coats of oil worked in while drying; you can tell by the thickness. A wolf, sheep or dog skin needs only one coat of oil.

If you want nice soft skins, never allow the skin to get hard in any place while drying, but work them over a stick or around a post or pull with the hands until perfectly dry. This does not mean constantly working at them, but several times a day. When dry, rub the flesh side with a piece of pumice stone, and then to bring out the gloss on the fur pack the skins fur to fur and let them remain so for two weeks. After this process they are finished and ready for use.

Process No. 2.

Take 6 1/4 pounds of alum, 10 ounces of borax, 14 ounces of saltpetre, and 6 1/4 pounds of salt. Pulverize well, and put them into 20 quarts of sharp vinegar, stir until dissolved, immerse the skins and let them soak one hour, then hang over the tub to drain. Repeat until tanned, and manage as in the other acid tanning, only allow longer time to tan.

In this liquid a small calf skin may be tanned in about one and one-half days. When tanned, finish the skin same as in Process No. 1.

After these two fur tan liquors are made, mix them, and a better tan is produced. If made to be mixed together, rotten apple juice may be used in place of vinegar. Vinegar made of any vegetable may be used in this tan liquid.

I find it necessary to call attention, especially to the tanning of muskrat skins, they are so tender, while the flesh is so tough. It is best to soak them in the tan liquor for four hours before taking the flesh off. Then rinse in soft water, and put a skin, with the fur on, under them on the fleshing beam. After the flesh is taken off, return them to the tan liquor and finish same as in process No. 1.

Process No. 3.

When the skin is taken from the animal spread it, flesh side up; then take two parts salt, one part alum and one part saltpetre, make them fine, and sprinkle evenly over the surface, roll it up, let it alone a few days until dissolved, then take off what flesh remains and nail the skin to the side of a barn in the sun, stretch tight, to make it soft, like harness leather; put neatsfoot oil on it, and fasten it up in the sun again. Then rub out all the oil you can with a wedge-shaped stick, and it is tanned, with the hair on.

Process No. 4.

Take 12 pounds of alum and 1 pound of rock salt. Dissolve, by boiling, the alum and salt in sufficient water to cover the skins. This amount will tan four wolf, dog, sheep or deer skins. Pour the liquid into a tub or barrel when the alum is dissolved, and when lukewarm put in the skins and let them soak four days, working them with a pounder or square and stick every day, then dry in the shade. When dry, heat up the tan liquid again and re-soak, as before, after which wash out well and hang up to dry. Pull every way while drying. This process gives an excellent tan, but costs more and takes longer than those mentioned before.

Milk from cows on grass will cream quicker than when on dry feed.



Percheron stallion Boucher, one year and 9 months old, weight 1550 lbs., with ribbons won at the Chicago International Live Exposition in December. Recently imported by W. E. & R. C. Tpper, North Portal, Sask.

two rules may be laid down. First, it should be far enough away from the house that the stock can be fenced back perhaps twenty or thirty yards at least from the doors. Second, it should be in such a place that the seepage from neither the cattle yard, the barn yard, or the privy will drain toward it. This can generally be regulated by the placing of the fences. Third, the well should be fenced so as to prevent the animals from coming too close to it.

As to having water in the buildings—there are quite a number of details to go into, and we would advise you to correspond with companies who are in this trade. However, we can say that by laying some piping underground you can easily equip your barns with a water system, and also your house. For the stables, we believe a raised water tank, with a gravity system therefrom leading to the water troughs, will be the most satisfactory. The heat from the animals can be depended upon to keep the tank from freezing, if it is placed properly. As to the house supply, there are two systems that may be employed. These are the gravity system, and the compression tank system. We will not discuss the relative merits of these here, because we are writing different persons

Process No. 1.

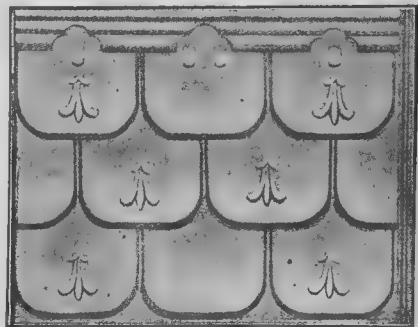
Following are the ingredients be used in making a liquor for tanning fur skins. Always use the same proportions whether making more or less of this liquor:

Six pounds of salt, eight ounces of saltpetre, four ounces of borax; make them fine and put them into sixteen quarts of tepid soft water and stir until all dissolved. Put this mixture into a barrel and then put into it sixteen quarts of sour buttermilk, stir well, then pour slowly into the barrel 32 ounces of sulphuric acid; stir all the time while pouring in the acid. Skimmed milk or sweet milk may be used instead of butter milk by using twice the quantity.

The above liquor will keep a long time, and is enough to tan from 12 to 20 sheep skins or the same amount of other skins, as dog, wolf or badger. The cost of the above liquor should not exceed 40 cents.

You can tan one skin at a time, or as many as the liquor will cover. Having your tan liquor ready, and your skins soaked and fleshed, put them into the tan liquor and let them remain one hour, then pull them out and hang over the

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Contributions on experiences in gardening and tree growing are cheerfully given space in this department.

Deserves to be Better Known.

The *Gypsophila paniculata* may have a formidable looking name, but that is no reason why our readers should feel afraid of it. Perhaps when we mention the fact that it is occasionally called "baby's breath," they will breathe more easily and take to it more kindly.

This flower is a hardy perennial. It may be grown from seed, which latter are very fine and must be covered only very slightly.

It is especially for bouquets that *Gypsophila* is valuable. No decoration can look stiff when this plant is freely used, as its soft, mist-like flowers will add grace to any effect. The tiny blossoms of pure white literally cover the plant, and the wiry stems are so much angled that the blooms are held apart over and above the fine delicate foliage, like a veil of white lace.

For cut flower work it cannot be beaten. The season of blooming is well extended, and the delicate sprays blend with flowers of almost any other color, shape or size. Lovely decorations for the table can be worked out with it, as it is so airy and mist-like, and has the merit of remaining fresh for a long time.

Almost every seed catalogue gives prices for packets of this seed, and we strongly recommend this flower as being worthy of a place in the spring seed order.

Experience With Tomatoes Sown Out-of-Doors.

By Brenda E. Dow, Regina.

Some time ago I wrote you of the method by which I had been most successful in raising tomatoes. Of course, my idea was to obtain a large percentage of ripe tomatoes. Several people severely criticised my methods afterwards. They regarded my way as involving a great deal of unnecessary work. However, I tried a variety of times. The method I described gave the best results that season.

The following year I made up my mind that, as a very small number of ripe tomatoes could be grown here in any case, it would be best to grow green tomatoes with as little labor as possible. Green tomatoes always found a ready market for pickling purposes.

Therefore I sowed no tomato seed indoors, nor even in hotbeds. Instead, I waited until May 12th, and sowed my tomato seed in rows in the open garden. It germinated quickly, as the ground was warm and moist.

Shortly after the young plants showed above ground we had a rather severe frost, so that a film of ice formed on little pools of water. I thought my young tomatoes were gone, but was surprised to notice that they never even wilted when the sun came out strong and warm. Of course, we all know by this time that cabbages grown in the open will stand much more frost than those grown in a hot-bed and transplanted; but I had not expected to find so much hardiness in such tender plants as tomatoes.

When the plants were about four inches high I thinned them to a foot apart; the rows were about three feet or a little more from each other.

I hoed the tomato patch carefully and often, but was careful not to stir the ground deeply. I did not aim to induce very vigorous leaf and stem growth.

The plants thus grown did not reach as large a size as those grown under glass and transplanted. They grew large enough to make a thick hedge of green, almost touching between the rows. But they flowered profusely and

the fruit set well. The fruit, as well as the plants, was of rather small size, but round and firm; and one tomato actually ripened before a cold night compelled the plucking of the green tomatoes.

I have tried this method only once since then. Last summer I sowed a short row of tomatoes in a little garden on a new homestead. There was no shelter from wind or sun. The seed was not sown until May 17th, and after it germinated we had such dry weather that for a while I doubted if the plants would live. They not only lived, but grew and bore fruit. None of it ripened in the garden, but it was of larger size than that grown previously. The best of it I laid on an old bran sack in the cellar, and forgot it entirely. Five weeks later I found that it had all ripened, and some of it had rotted. It was lying in a rather damp place.

Although this method of outdoor sowing has only proved partly satisfactory, the trials I gave it were not complete. I have a theory that if the seed of the first-to-ripen tomato be saved each year and planted, some day we may develop a tomato so far suited to our climate that hotbed planting will be quite unnecessary. While I would not advise large sowings to be made in the open at present, I intend to make further trials and selections of early seeds, and I fully expect to be able to report quite an advancement in a few years.

To Bring Birds to Your Home.

In answer to the question, "What is the best way to encourage birds?" Dr. W. B. Bell, of the North Dakota Agricultural College, offers this advice. It will be of interest, especially to the boys and girls.

"There are many things which may be done to encourage birds. Trees planted about the home not only are attractive in themselves, but soon you will find the birds will come to them, build their nests, free the trees and surroundings from many injurious insects, and gladden your home with their glad songs. Wild native fruit trees planted about the house and orchard will attract birds and save your tame fruit from attack, as birds prefer wild fruits.

"The construction of simple bird houses out of hollow sticks and boards or small boxes, and placed in suitable protected places in trees, on poles or on buildings will also attract birds and help them very materially. The scattering of food, such as crumbs from the table or small grain, where birds may get it undisturbed, will help. It is especially important that large numbers of people become accustomed to feeding birds in winter by scattering grain, tacking up bits of suet or other simple food, where they may get it undisturbed. This will attract many winter birds about the place if done systematically. Birds also appreciate a good supply of water, and will learn to flock about a bowl or trough kept supplied with fresh water, where they may drink and bathe during the spring and summer. You will be surprised to see how many birds will learn to come regularly to share this hospitality. They will repay you well by freeing your premises of countless insects, giving you free concerts and many excellent opportunities to observe their beauty of form and color and interesting habits and actions. Another thing which everyone should do in the interest of bird life is to rid the premises of surplus, prowling, half-starved, bird-killing cats. Such cats are among the greatest enemies of birds, killing countless young and adult birds during every season, and frightening away many more. Watch your sleek, well-fed house cat too, and if she develops the habit of killing birds, see that she is broken of the habit—a hard thing to do—or killed."

Sow sweet peas as early as the ground is ready.

It is expected that the third Dominion conference of fruit growers, discussing the fruit industry from a national standpoint, will be held during 1911.

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You will have to adopt this method of packing **some time**. Your land is not giving you the proper returns for what you put in it unless it is packed **beneath the surface**.

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7. Gleason's Horse Training Made Easy.
8. Painters' and Paperhangers' Manual.
9. A.B.C. Guide to Bee Keeping.
10. Practical Gas and Oil Engine Hand Book.
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As it is desired to make this department of the greatest possible value to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Each enquiry must be accompanied with the name and address of the subscriber, but, if so desired, the name will not be published. Free answers are given only in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

A Curious Case.

S. F. Normac, Sask.—“I have a mare, eight months in foal. The other morning when I went to the stable she was loose. I noticed blood marks on her and blood and water was dripping down her tail and blood smeared on everything in the stable. Her vagina was very much swollen and inflamed inside, as though she had slipped her foal. I could find nothing in the stable, so thought she had eaten it, as her mouth was smeared with blood. A week after I was surprised to find a live foal kicking in her and now she is getting very heavy. What do you think happened to her?”

Answer.—The mare may have carried twins and slipped one of them, but it is not usual for much blood to be passed with it. Mares do not eat the foetus ordinarily, and we do not know of a single instance. Another explanation is the formation of an abscess in the wall of the vagina, but in this case there would be matter mixed with the blood. Could she have been kicked there by another horse?

Lameness.

Subscriber, Wilkie, Sask.—“I have a mare, seven years old, that became lame on one of her front legs last fall. Her leg became badly swollen just below the knee. The veterinarian told me it was a case of sprained tendons and gave me a liniment to rub on. I followed out his instructions, and the swollen part went down. I found a bony growth just below the knee joint on the inside of the leg. A neighbor recommended me to try a bottle of ‘Save The Horse Spavin Cure,’ for it was a splint. I followed the directions for splint, and it took the bony growth off. The leg is a little bigger than the other one, but not to be noticed unless you feel it. The mare is all right when she is not working, but as soon as she walks a few miles she goes lame.”

Answer.—The splint has probably grown toward the back of the knee behind the tendons and ligaments. If this is the case, it interferes with the gliding of these parts smoothly, up and down, at each step. Such a splint is best treated by ‘pin-firing,’ and we advise you to take her to the V.S.

Toughen the Shoulder.

Subscriber, Condie, Sask.—“What is the best thing to toughen the shoulder of a horse which has broken out sore every year for four or five years in the same place? It is practically healed up now. There is no lump on the place.”

Answer.—Soak some oak-bark in enough soft water to cover it for several days. Strain, and use the water to bathe the shoulder twice a day.

Capped Hocks.

Subscriber, Wood Bend, Alta.—“I have a three-year-old mare with swollen hocks, twice the size they ought to be, which I think was caused by trying to kick her mate in the stall, and, instead kicking the post. She did this several times every night. This had happened, in December last. I have treated the hocks with liniment and rubbed them well, but they do not seem to get better.”

Answer.—These are difficult to remove, as they often arise from the habit of kicking in the stable, and the cause is frequently repeated. In many cases,

there is quite a lot of fluid in the swelling, and this can be removed by tapping it through a hollow needle. This needs to be done carefully with antiseptic precautions, or it may do harm instead of good. If you cannot employ a veterinary surgeon, we advise blistering the part, and repeating it in two weeks. Arrange the stall so that there is nothing for the mare to kick.

Pyæmia.

Subscriber, Sask.—“Cow coming fresh in five weeks, died after fifteen minutes' illness; kept her in stable all winter and fed her all the prairie hay she could eat, all the water she could drink, gave her one gallon of potato peelings once each day and a handful of salt once a week. She ate fairly well and chewed her cud up to the time of her illness. About one month before she took ill a lump grew on her right flank about twice the size of an egg; she seemed to get duller in spirits and lose a little flesh. About one fortnight after that another lump started on her left shoulder and grew till it was about six inches long and over three inches broad. After she died, when inserting the knife to open her, a great quantity of blood gushed out of her inside, as if an artery had burst inwardly. One of her kidneys was quite gone, and that inflammation had started on her liver. Her lungs were perfectly good; didn't see any signs of tuberculosis. On opening the lump on her left shoulder found it full of decayed matter. What was the cause of the kidney decaying and the lumps growing? Is there any fear of infection? What is the cure for such disease?”

Answer.—Blood-poisoning with abscess formation appears to be the trouble in this case. The kidney had probably been destroyed by an abscess, and a similar process in the liver or somewhere else, ulcerated through the walls of an artery and the bleeding caused her sudden death. Such cases are rare in the cow, and difficult to treat. A veterinary surgeon should have been called in.

Abscess.

A. McN., Balmoral, Man.—“I have a cow that has a sore leg. She has not been well ever since she calved. I first noticed it when it began to swell. It has broken a few days ago and matter comes from it. Whenever she lies down she lies with that foot out from her. I would like to know what it is and how to cure it.”

Answer.—Bathe the part with hot water twice a day and then inject a little carbolic solution (1 to 30) into the sore. The cow must have hurt her leg in some way.

Swollen Knee.

Subscriber, Puffer, Alta.—“I have a colt, eight months old, which has a swelling on front lower half of knee. Swelling first appeared when colt was three weeks old. Leg is quite stiff.”

Answer.—Clip off the hair, and rub in a little iodine petrogen twice a day.

Sow Went Dry.

J. M.—“I had a sow farrow three weeks ago; had 17 pigs, raised 11 for one week and then went dry completely. Therefore pigs starved to death. Sow was fed on whole oats all winter (oats were scattered on ground). One week before she came in I removed her to a warm place and fed her oat chop (dry), with lots of slop and water. Sow was well and healthy, not fat nor poor.”

Answer.—There is no apparent cause for the sow drying up. The feed might have been more varied, but this does not seem a sufficient cause.

Impaction of the Rumen.

J. C. Zelma, Sask.—“Ox strayed for two days in the fall of last year. He had been unable to get water, and fed at straw piles. When I got him he would neither take water nor food, and seemed to be in pain. I poured about four quarts of tepid water down his throat. I also gave injections of glycer-

ine and warm water. He died after two days, and I then opened him and found his stomach tightly packed with wheat chaff. Could he have been saved, and what remedies should have been used?”

Answer.—This condition is difficult, and sometimes impossible to relieve by giving medicine. The only chance in such a case is to open the stomach through the side and remove the contents by hand. This is not so formidable an operation as you might suppose, as cattle will stand an operation of this kind very well. If no veterinary assistance can be obtained, give the animal a large dose of Epsom salts dissolved in water and knead the stomach with the fists so as to break up the mass in it. Repeat the dose in six hours.

Navel Rupture.

M. W., Ryley, Alta.—“Have an 18 months old filly with navel rupture from time of birth, about the size of a walnut. Would you advise operation in the spring? If left alone, would it in any way interfere with working or breeding in after years?”

Answer.—A rupture as small as this can be left alone if you prefer, as it will not do her any harm, but it would be a simple matter to remove it. Any veterinary surgeon can do it for you.

Saskatchewan Pure Bred Cattle Sale.

The second annual sale of pure-bred cattle, held under the auspices of the Saskatchewan Cattle Breeders' Association, was held in the judging pavilion at the fair grounds, Regina, Thursday, March 23. The entries this year were only three less than last. Prices received were very satisfactory indeed, especially so in consideration of the fact that no record, nor even high prices, were paid for any single individual. Last year the Cattle Breeders' Association made a ruling that a committee of competent judges might pass on the sale entries, and if, in their estimation, there were animals entered that were not of sufficient merit to not be sold under the auspices of the association, they might be discarded. It was decided to put the regulation into operation this year. Accordingly a committee was appointed and five animals were rejected. These animals were subsequently sold. The upset price had also been increased by \$20, so that no animal could be started at less than \$80. Only two had to be led out of the ring; these were sold later. Altogether 51 head were sold at the average price of \$119.56. Forty-four head were sold for \$5,630, the average price per head being \$127.95. Seven head were sold after the sale proper for \$368; average, \$52.57. To give an idea of how prices were bid we give prices realized: \$105, \$120, \$125, \$170, \$120, \$105, \$125, \$125, \$85, \$80, \$100, \$130, \$90, \$90, \$210, \$135, \$120, \$200, \$170, \$80, \$185, \$150, \$140, \$150, \$95, \$140, \$135, \$100, \$150, \$150, \$125, \$125, \$115, \$170, \$170, \$120, \$130, \$105, \$85, \$120, \$115, \$125, \$145, and \$100. Those sold following the sale proper brought the following prices: \$65, \$75, \$60, \$50, \$70, \$30, and \$18.

Contributors to the sale were: Herefords.—Mossom, Boyd & Co., Prince Albert; Joseph Kresse, Lanigan; Jno. H. Reid, Moosomin; Thos. Elliott, Regina; and M. I. Colton, Tregarva.

Shorthorns.—Edward K. Hume, Manor, Sask.; R. Johnston, Radisson; Geo. Kinnon, Cottonwood; Richard Magee, Wolseley; Thos. Peat, Asquith; A. J. Watson, Aburton; H. C. Watson, Oxbow; H. Bergsteinsson, Alameda; Henry Cuming, Bender; Jno. Cheyne, Manor; Robt. M. Douglas, Tantallon; and Joseph S. Drury, Stoughton.

Aberdeen-Angus.—Browne Bros., Ellsboro.

Jerseys.—Wm. Anderson, Regina.

That cleanliness is next to godliness is especially true in regard to poultry keeping. Fowls may be well fed, but fail to make a profit if kept in dirty houses that are swarming with mites and lice.



FIRE, LIGHTNING, RUST AND STORM PROOF

SIMCOE, ONT., April 9th, 1908
“We have handled your ‘Eastlake’ Shingles for nearly a quarter of a century. They have been on the Court House, Free Library, and other public buildings of this town for 18 years. We have used very large quantities during the past 25 years, and they have always given first-class satisfaction, and have never required any repairs.”
(Signed) MADDEN BROS.
Tinsmiths and Hardware Merchants.

Write for Booklet.

The Metallic Roofing Co.
Limited, Manufacturers
TORONTO & WINNIPEG

Western Canada Factory:
797 Notre Dame Ave., Winnipeg.
Agents wanted in some sections.

Announcement



After selling stallions for several years in Western Canada for other concerns, I am now starting in business for myself at Weyburn, Sask.

For quick sales I will guarantee to give MORE STALLION and BETTER STALLION for LESS MONEY than can be had any place in Western Canada. I will not carry a stallion over if the buyer will come to the barns...

I am not an artist, therefore cannot draw pictures, so you must come and see the kind of a Belgian, Percheron, or Clydesdale stallion I can sell for \$1,200, or thereabouts.

A few imported Belgian mares at prices from \$500 to \$700.

Reasonable terms on secured paper.

J. H. Graham

Weyburn Sask.

Boys! Baseball Outfit Free



Boys! We are giving a dandy **Baseball Outfit** positively FREE exactly the same as shown in the above cut. It consists of a **fielder's glove** and **Catcher's mitt**, both made of good horsehide leather, a regulation **size ball**, a good strong **mask** and a regular **Baseball cap**. Send today for \$4.50 worth of our high-grade embossed postcards, printed in lovely colors and gold. These sell like hot cakes at 6 for 10c; all our agents say so. When sold, return us the money, and we will send you the above outfit, **all charges paid**. Any cards you cannot sell, we will exchange. **THE WESTERN PREMIUM CO., Dept. N.F. Winnipeg, Canada.**

Flax Bulletin.

There has been prepared by the provincial department of agriculture at Regina a bulletin on growing flax in Saskatchewan. The bulletin is now on the press, and will be available for free distribution within a few days. It discusses in simple language the preparation of soil and of seed, the time at which to sow, and the methods of harvesting flax, the outlook for flaxseed in the markets of the world, the prospects of some use being made of the straw, and a number of other phases of the question—all from the standpoint of Saskatchewan.

Any person, whether resident in the province or not, whether living on a farm or not, who is interested in the growing of flax—a crop that has attracted great attention in Saskatchewan of recent years—should address a postal card to the Department of Agriculture, Regina, and request a copy of Bulletin No. 24, entitled "Hints for Flax-growers." The bulletin is designed and prepared more particularly to meet the needs of the great army of homesteaders and other settlers that have taken up land within the last three years on the open prairies of the western and south-western portions of Saskatchewan.

LEAKING GRAIN CARS.

The Nor'-West Farmer publishes particulars of every car of grain seen leaking in transit and reported to this office. The owner of the car so reported can obtain information from us as to the party who observed the leak, thus assisting him to collect loss from the transportation company. In every case where the car so reported belongs to one of our subscribers, we forward one dollar to the party reporting the leak.

Information regarding the following cases have just reached us:

Car No. 39,548, leaking on track between Pettapiece and Oak River, on March 24. (Reported by two parties.)

Car No. 22,796, C.P.R., leaking at Hazelridge (presumably about March 15).

Cars No. 142,906 and 146,660, leaking at Souris on March 20.

Will shippers kindly write us?

Winnipeg Horse Show Prize List.

The prize list of the seventh annual Winnipeg horse show is now available, and may be had upon application to Chas. W. Graham, manager and secretary, P.O. Box 652, Winnipeg. The show will be held again this year in the commodious and beautiful Horse Show Amphitheatre. The dates are June 5 to 10. An extra effort is being made this year to have a large showing of draft horses. Special prizes and cups are being offered for heavy and light draft single mares or geldings, and for teams. The four-in-hand draft teams will also be a prominent feature. A rather novel class provided is for old horses. Horses to be eligible for this class must be in active service and must have been owned and used continuously by the exhibitor or a member of his family for not less than three years prior to date of entry. All horses must be fifteen years of age or over. In making provision for such a class the association is following somewhat along the lines of some of the associations in the large American cities, where work horse parades of considerable magnitude are an annual event of much importance. Work horses and heavy horses will receive more consideration this year than upon former occasions.

Light horses, however, will predominate, and if the same improvement takes place in this year's show that was noted last year over the show of 1909, there is indeed a treat in store for the lovers of the equine race. For heavy harness

horses, 16 classes have been provided; park saddle horses, 6; combination harness and saddle, 2; hunters and thoroughbreds, 6; jumpers, 2; gaited horses, 5; roadsters, 8; ponies, 13; and polo ponies, 2. Then there will be the classes for boy and girl riders, stock horses, the model classes, and the military classes, saddle horses, working horses, and the Western-bred classes.

Reduced rates will prevail on the railways. Entries close on May 20.

Winter Wheat at Swan River.

C. A. Lewis, of Swan River, Man., has an article in one of the recent bulletins from the Dominion Department of Agriculture telling of the success with which winter wheat has been grown in the Swan River valley. He says:

"The experimental stage was passed in 1908, and the crops of 1909 and 1910 of Turkey Red wheat have in all cases been a pronounced success, and have been of such magnitude as to attract considerable attention, locally, if not universally. This wheat yields heavily, ripens early, and grades quite equal to spring varieties. Carefully verified yields of 45 bushels per acre have been of common occurrence, and the average yield for upwards of three thousand acres sown in the district adjacent to Swan River town, has been only a fraction under 40 bushels per acre. A very small proportion of the crop seeded has hitherto been winter or spring killed and heaving is quite unknown, while

none of the grain has suffered from early frosts previous to being harvested.

"Large acreages are under fall wheat at the present time (January 27); the plant has a fine healthy growth, and is well protected with snow; three farmers have one hundred acres each seeded on land broken in 1910, and many have over fifty acres to a like crop, all close around the town. . . . Extraordinary success has attended the sowing of this crop on barley, seeding about three-quarters of a bushel per acre as soon as the barley gets a fair start, and in every instance full yields of both barley and wheat have resulted from this method of double cropping; or, on the other hand, yields of 34 bushels per acre have resulted from seeding as late as September 15."

Wheat Areas Being Enlarged.

Regarding the present day tendency to increase wheat areas, the United States Department of Agriculture publishes this note: "Good prices and other causes during the past few years have given fresh impulse to wheat cultivation, and in many of the principal producing countries increased areas are spoken of as having been laid down to this grain. In Argentina, it is officially confirmed, wheat will be reaped at the approaching harvest from a surface a million acres larger than last year, and indications point to an increment of probably a half million acres in Australia. No definite figures are available respecting the extent of the

newly seeded areas in the northern hemisphere, but the weight of expert opinion is that agricultural sentiment has pretty generally favored a very considerable enlargement of sowings, in continuation of the increases made last year."

Short Course in Home Economics.

Another short course in home economics will be put on at Manitoba Agricultural College, commencing April 17, and continuing for 12 weeks. A number of young women, mostly from country homes in Manitoba, have taken advantage of the two courses already offered, and have found the subjects studied of great practical value. The lessons in cookery, sewing and care of the sick in the home especially appeal to those who desire to make the best of their opportunities in life.

The expenses of this course are very small, since living accommodation is provided at the college at actual cost. Young women interested in home management should write to the Agricultural College, Winnipeg, for a full outline of what is being taught.

Recent reports from southern Alberta indicate good wintering of the fall wheat.

Everyone must have felt that a cheerful friend is like a sunny day.—Sir John Lubbock.

Do You Want a High-grade Piano at Factory Price?

When you read the "testimonial" some famous artist has given a piano house—when you see the lavish showrooms maintained on all sides—do you realize that YOU, the piano-buyer, pay for these? Not by any such methods, but on the basis of actual merit only, has the old reliable "Dominion" been placed in 80,000 homes the world over—at factory prices, shorn of lavish profits, because we have no lavish expenses.

"DOMINION" ORGANS, PIANOS, 3 PLAYER PIANOS

A name that has ever stood for fair dealing.

Our Selling Methods are Unique

We have ever been believers in economy of selling methods, and we are so organized that we can sell you at our factory's own price and give you an instrument of which you will be proud your whole life long.

W. H. RIFE
Western Traveling Representative
354 16th Street, Brandon

Dominion Pianos are built with the frame-strength of a grand; they

have many exclusive refinements that endow them with a tone rich, deep, enduring, and proof against any climate



In every part of the world you will find

"DOMINIONS"—the Piano that was making Canada famous forty years ago. "Dominion" tone is noted for purity and durability. It is built into the Piano

"Fourteen Years Ago I Bought a

"Dominion" Piano. It is a beautiful instrument with a fulness and depth of tone equal to a baby grand and an unequalled touch. (Signed) L. BENTLEY, M.D., "307 Markham St., Toronto."

You will say the same of your "Dominion" and be \$50 to \$100 better off for your purchase. Why not investigate?

The DOMINION Piano & Organ Company, Limited
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Why not put a "DOMINION" in YOUR home—we'll make it easy.

We Want Your Cream

MR. FARMER, we want your cream shipped by express to us, and are prepared to pay cash for it—so soon as tested—--at highest prices. Is this offer not better than making your own butter and trading it at the store? Don't delay writing us for particulars. It will pay you.

Crescent Creamery Co. Ltd.

Winnipeg

Authorised Capital \$250,000

Brandon



The grain situation and market for the past two weeks is very carefully reviewed in the following special letter to the Nor'-West Farmer, written under date of March 31:

Wheat.

Our last review of the wheat situation appearing in these pages was written on the 15th inst. Since then the market, in a general way, has been up against a great deal that has conducted to the weakening of market sentiment, and hence to some lowering in prices. In that time, that is from March 15 to date, while the markets have fluctuated up and down, some days making a good advance and on other days a corresponding decline, the net result is, in some markets, a rather heavy decline, in others not so much, but all have declined more or less. Thus we find that in the New York market the May delivery has declined 3c. and the July delivery 2c. In Chicago, May is down 5c, July 2½c., and September only 1¼c. down. In Minneapolis, May wheat is 5¼c. lower, July 5½c. lower, and September only 2c. lower. The Duluth market shows a decline in May of 4½c., and in July of 4½c. In Winnipeg, our prices show 2½c. decline on cash wheat and May delivery, 2½c. lower on July, and only ½c. decline on October wheat. These figures show the largest declines to be on wheat for the earlier deliveries, and the more distant future deliveries show much less declines. The meaning of this is that there is a fairly liberal quantity of wheat in sight, available for supplying current requirements, but when we look a little further ahead, the supply to meet the demand depends on how this year's crops are going to pan out, and, of course, it is simply impossible to foresee or forecast at the present date what the outcome may be even approximately.

Now in regard to this same forecasting of what the coming season's crops will turn out, we would make a protest, on behalf of the farmer, against the publishing of optimistic statements regarding conditions of weather and soil, before ever the seed has been committed to the ground, suggesting the probability, if not sometimes the absolute certainty, of a good crop year, and abundant yields. This sort of thing has just started again in our Winnipeg daily papers, and it is one of the greatest possible factors for helping to keep down the price of the grain, which the Western farmer principally depends on to provide his income, whereby he may be able to pay promptly for all the necessary high-priced equipment he must have to carry on farming as it has to be done in these days, to say nothing of the ordinary domestic outlay, especially where there may be a young family growing up. To publish at any date of the season, to the wide world, that we have the prospect of great crops, is to help to put down prices; but when this is done at seeding time, or before, when all the vicissitudes of the season's weather as they may affect and influence the final yield of the crop is before us is foolishness of the rankest kind, because any deduction made at or before seeding as to the probable outcome of the crops, is only a guess that may turn utterly astray, but it may also lead to a considerable loss to those most immediately interested. We would, therefore, deprecate all high-flown journalistic efforts to show up the crop situation in an optimistic way. This country raises grain to sell, and it is time enough for our customers to know that we have good crops after we have safely secured the same. Several times in the last thirty years a thirty bushel per acre crop estimated at seedtime has been down to below a ten bushel per acre crop at threshing time. This, however, has not happened in a general way since the year 1900, and many people have come to the West since then who don't understand what a short crop is, although, of course, quite a number in some districts last year ran up against it. It is quite possible a short

crop might be a more general circumstance this season, but we sincerely hope not. In any case, it is no good advertising the possibility of big crops beforehand. This is a diversion from reporting about the market, though it is more intimately connected with it than many people take notice of.

To resume, we would say that at the present time the wheat markets have been showing a tendency to develop a contest between the wheat situation as contained in the supplies of wheat in actual existence, available to fill current requirements as the season advances, and the possibilities and probabilities of the oncoming new crops, which must be looked to for providing an adequate supply in the later future. Present world's supplies of old wheat are ample to the filling for some time to come of requirements up to the measure of the demands during recent months. But during these months there has been a continual reiteration of the statement that there was no demand for flour outside of a hand-to-mouth kind, and when there is no active demand for flour it cannot be expected that millers will be eager to secure supplies of wheat for forward use. And what is true of the miller in regard to wheat is true of the flour merchant and the baker; all three have been working for months on the view that prices for wheat and flour were almost surely bound to go lower. They have all been right in this respect, but their own want of action in abstaining from buying more than they needed for the day-to-day requirements has been one of the biggest factors in influencing prices to decline. We feel certain that through this general method of dealing in a more or less hand-to-mouth way, and always looking for lower prices, the reserve stocks of wheat and flour in millers', flour dealers' and bakers' hands have been worked down to a quantity which means almost no reserve stocks left in their hands.

In support of this view we would point to the steady decrease of visible supplies during the last two to three months. The world's crops of wheat for 1909 and 1910 were the largest on record, and produced each year more than 200,000,000 bushels more than the highest previous year, which was 1906. With so much larger crops for two years in succession it might be expected that surplus visible stocks would be far above any previous experience. But the result is not so. It is true that visible supplies are somewhat larger than a year ago, but they are quite moderate when compared with the big visible supplies of some former years, and they are now gradually decreasing week by week, whereas a year ago weekly increases occurred. To our mind the change is caused by largely-increased consumption of wheat over the world. The United States visible supply decreased last week 1,393,000 bus. compared with an increase of 821,000 bus. a year ago. The aggregate U.S. visible now stands at 35,169,000 bus., against 27,619,000 bus. a year ago, an increase of only 7,550,000 bus., whereas on the 16th January, two and a-half months ago, the difference compared with a year ago showed an increase of 17,219,000 bus. This exhibit shows a very liberal and steady decrease in available supplies in the United States. Taking the world's visible, as compiled by Bradstreets' we find that for last week there is a decrease of 1,915,000 bus., against an increase of 208,000 bus. same week last year. Again, at Liverpool the stocks of wheat there are, last week, down to 2,648,000 bus., against 3,640,000 bus. a year ago. About the middle of December the stocks of wheat in Liverpool were reported at 6,632,000 bus., and it used to be stated in the market reports from day to day that it was not possible to get storage room of a satisfactory kind for any more. Thus, since then there is a decrease of 3,984,000 bus. All this decrease in visible supplies has been taking place in face of the steadily reiterated statements of dull trade and poor demand for wheat and flour, but it is easy to see that if this sort of thing continues there will come such a demand that may easily raise prices upward with a bound.

This brings us back to what we stated before that there seems to be a contest coming on between the old wheat situation and the new crop situation. The world has had record crops the last two years, and is gradually eating them up,

and evidently we have got to keep on producing as much or a little more to keep up with requirements, failing which scarcity and higher prices are inevitable. At the present time crop prospects are, of course, indefinite. The prospect in Europe is fair, but does not point to any

increase in production. In America the winter wheat crop is showing well in some districts, while in others only a very moderate yield can be hoped for. The spring wheat over the North-western United States and Western Canada has the prospect of a good increase in acre-

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We will be glad to name net price delivered your station, oats, barley, or flax. Write or wire. Entrust what grain you have to ship to our care to be sold to best advantage. Careful attention given grading. Large advances and prompt adjustments. If you wish to sell on track wire us for net offer soon as you have cars loaded.

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Which Way is Best?

The hard, irksome, sweaty labor with a hand shearer; the tired, aching swollen wrist of the shearer; the maimed and mangled sheep from it; the uneven shearing, cutting the animal in some places and leaving an inch of wool in others; the fleece in shreds and tatters and spoiled with second cuts, OR the easy turning, fast, even shearing of a

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that anyone can do; the fleece taken off smoothly and quickly in one unbroken blanket, with every fibre at its longest; with not a scratch of any kind to the sheep and with all the wool secured, enough more, at the present price of wool to bring you from 15c to 40c more from each sheep! That's what you can do with this Stewart No. 9 Machine. It requires no expert labor to use a Stewart Shearing Machine. Any of the help can do it. The machine, all complete, with ball bearings in every joint and having a ball bearing shearing head, and including four combs and four cutters, costs at your dealers, only \$15.75. This machine turns easier and shears faster than any other shearing machine we have ever produced. It is a big advance over anything else on the market. Get one from your dealer, or write today for new 1911 catalogue and our free copyrighted book, "Instructions on Shearing Sheep" by the leading American expert.

CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT COMPANY, 607 La Salle Ave. CHICAGO

Pedigree Seed Oats

Regenerated Abundance

These oats were grown by us on new land from seed purchased from the Garton Seed Co. We exhibited them at Saltcoats, Dubuc and Morden Seed Fairs last month and they were awarded first prize at all three fairs, securing the full number of points for purity and freedom from weed seeds.

Sample and price on application.

The Cut Arm Farm Co., Bangor, Sask.

age, but the weather is now such as to delay farm work, and what two weeks ago seemed likely to be a fairly early seedtime is now being held back. Beyond the crops of the northern hemisphere we look to Australia and Argentina, and can only imagine what they may produce next year, but there is enough in the world's wheat situation now to question if prices are not lower than they ought to be, considering the certainty of the future requirements and the uncertainties of large production.

The reciprocity question comes before the United States Congress again on the 4th April, for which date President Taft has called a special session to deal principally with it. It is generally expected that Congress will confirm the agreement between the United States and this country. This may be done without much delay, but also many weeks could be taken up with discussion over it. We heartily approve of the agreement, and hope it may be ratified without undue delay. It may not result in all the advantages we hope for, but it is a big step in the right direction. As for the annexation bogey suggested in connection with it, we take no stock in that; it is almost too silly a matter to be mentioned seriously.

Our Winnipeg market continues active, but prices have followed the declining tendency shown by the United States markets, though not to the same extent. To-day Minneapolis May wheat is only $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. over our May, while at beginning of January Minneapolis May was 10c. over Winnipeg May. Prices at present are practically on export basis, and a good deal of the lower grades have been sold to go out at opening of lake navigation. Our Canadian millers continue to be good buyers of all the 1 and 2 Northern they can secure. The shipments from the country continue on a more liberal scale than expected, which we think is caused by the backward weather allowing many farmers to haul wheat instead of getting started with seeding. To-day's cash prices are: 1 Nor., 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; 2 Nor., 86c.; 3 Nor., 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; No. 4 wheat, 78 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; No. 5, 73 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; No. 6, 66 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.; feed wheat, 60c. Futures closed: May, 90 $\frac{1}{4}$ c. to $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; July, 92c.; October, 88 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.

Oats.

The oat market keeps firm, without very much doing. Prices are about $\frac{3}{4}$ c. to $1\frac{1}{4}$ c. higher than two weeks ago, but there are no new developments in the oat situation. To-day's cash price for No. 2 Canadian Western is 32 $\frac{1}{4}$ c., other grades are not quoted, prices being irregular. Futures closed: May, 33 $\frac{3}{4}$ c.; July, 34 $\frac{1}{4}$ c.

Barley.

More interest is being taken in barley, and if the reciprocity agreement is confirmed soon there may be a big advance in prices, for the duty on barley going into the United States is 30c. per bushel, and prices are very high over there at present. In the meantime 65c. is offered here for No. 3 barley, and 50c. for No. 4, and better than these prices can be got if cars already shipped can be offered firm to buyers.

Flax.

The flax market is dull again, and to-day's prices are 13c. under two weeks ago, at No. 1 N.W. 234c., 1 Man. 232c. Futures closed: May, 238c.; July, 230c. All prices mentioned above are based on in store Fort William and Port Arthur. —Thompson, Sons & Co.

LIVE STOCK.

The live stock market shows little change from two weeks ago. A few loads of Alberta hay and grain fed steers were on the market last week, and sold for 6 cents and above. The commission houses quote prices as follows:

Best butcher steers, weight off car \$6.00
Best butcher steers, fed and watered 5.50
Fair to good steers and heifers 4.75—5.00
Common to medium steers and heifers 3.75—4.25
Good fat cows 4.50—5.00
Common to medium cows 3.75—4.25
Canners 3.00
Hogs 7.50
Handy weight sheep 4.75—5.25

Heavy sheep 4.50—4.75
Liberal receipts of hogs next week would force prices lower.

One of the leading abattoirs reports the following purchases for the past week:

Hogs.			
No.	Hogs	Average Weight.	Price.
476		203	\$7.50
6		202	7.25
Cattle.			
26		1,045	\$6.25
11		1,025	5.75
31		772	5.55
9		1,000	5.50
4		1,006	5.25
3		1,108	5.00
4		1,112	4.65
4		1,394	4.25
5	Cows	1,060	5.50
2		1,150	5.00
2		1,198	4.50
2		1,058	2.85
1	Bulls	1,240	4.50
2		1,598	4.25
2		1,187	4.00
15	Steers	1,226	6.25
1	Calves	180	5.25
7		179	5.25
2		150	5.25
2		275	4.50

Hay.

Plenty of hay. Prices quoted, f.o.b., Winnipeg: No. 1 Prairie, \$12; No. 2, \$11; No. 3, \$10. Timothy, \$16 to \$17.

Dairy and Poultry.

Western eggs are supplying the demand now. The Empire Meat Market quotes 18 cents per dozen. Dairy butter, in bricks, is worth 23 cents; tubs or crocks, a cent or two lower. No poultry coming.

A number of the Colorado railroads are just now running demonstration trains under the auspices of the state agricultural college.

When building poultry houses, always remember that sunlight is the great purifier and disinfectant. Let the windows face southward.

Really now, do you not believe that your young folk could help you make the farm pay better if you were to put a flock of well bred, good laying hens under their direction.

DE VLOO BROTHERS,—horse dealers. Schoore, near Nieuport, Belgium.

Poultry Breeders Directory.

S.C. WHITE LEGHORNS—Try our strains for laying and winning. Six prizes at recent Brandon fair, including Nor'-West Farmer cup. Eggs from No. 1 pen, headed by 1st cock Brandon, \$3 per 15. No. 2 pen headed by 1st cockel el \$2 per 15, \$5 per 50. Buff Orpington eggs \$2 per 15. J. Mitchell, Churchbridge, Sask.

BUFF ORPINGTONS—Have been with this breed for eight years and my birds have always been winners both for utility and Exhibition purposes. This year I have two splendid breeding pens from which I can supply eggs at 30 for \$5.00. W.H. Gee, 2070 Lorne St., Regina, Sask.

K.C. McKENZIE,—Burnside, Man. B.P. Rock eggs for sale, \$2.00 per 13 or \$3.50 per 26. Limited supply B. Langshan eggs \$2.50 per 13. M.B. turkey eggs \$4 per 10, Pekin duck eggs \$2 per 10, Belgian hares \$2 per pair.

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS—Eggs 13 for \$1.00, bred to lay; M. Bronze turkey eggs 10 for \$1.50; large Pekin duck eggs 10 for \$1.00, prize-winners, all eggs guaranteed fertile. Mrs. T. Wood, Marquette, Man.

S.C. BUFF ORPINGTONS—A fine flock with free range. Eggs for sale \$1.50 for 15 or \$8.00 per 100. Robert Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS—Eggs for hatching \$2.00 per 15, good winter layers. G. Bales, Gladstone, Man.

S.C. BLACK ORPINGTONS—A few settings of eggs from first-class stock, \$3.00 for 13. W. Hicks Greenway, Crystal City, Man.

LEG BANDS, fit any fowl, 12, 20c; 50, 60c; \$1.00, 100 postpaid. Chicken Punch, 25c.; Roup Cure, one 50c. package makes 25 gals medicine. Money back no cure. Humphrey's Bone Cutter, \$17.50. Barred Rock Eggs, \$2.00 Setting.

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WANT, SALE AND EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.
TERMS—Two cents per word per insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 50 cents.

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PUREBRED S. C. BROWN LEGHORN EGGS—For hatching, 50 cents per dozen, \$3.50 per 100, from good winter layers. J. B. Coleman, Roseisle, Man.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Two registered Ayrshire bulls, one and two years old, also heifers of good milking strain. W. W. Hunter, Reston, Man.

SEED POTATOES—of the following kinds for sale: Manitoba Wonders, Freemans, Earliest Six Weeks, and Wee Macgregor. \$1.00 per bushel. John Strachan, Pope, Man.

REGISTERED AYRSHIRES FOR SALE—One bull, three years old, \$100, one bull, 20 months, \$75, four bulls from 7 to 10 months, \$35 each. John Teece, Abernethy, Sask.

WANTED TO RENT—Farm on shares, fully stocked, by experienced man with family, honest and trustworthy, from half to a section. Apply to T. H. care Nor'-West Farmer, Winnipeg.

BLESSING HOSPITAL TRAINING SCHOOL.—Offers exceptional opportunities to young women planning to become nurses. Address Superintendent Blessing Hospital, Quincy, Ill., U. S. A.

FOR SALE—Red Fife wheat, awarded first prize at Grenfell seed fair. Free from weed seeds. \$1.25 per bushel, including bags, f. o. b. Grenfell. J. R. Reeve, Grenfell, Sask.

FOR SALE—Banner seed oats, rye, Berkshire pigs, Plymouth Rock eggs, two new Sylvester Hoe drills \$45.00, four improved farms at \$12.00 per acre, baled hay and wood. J. T. Enright, Invermay, Sask.

WANTED—Persons to grow mushrooms for us in waste space in gardens, yards, sheds or cellars, \$15 to \$30 per week. Send for illustrated booklet and full particulars. Montreal Supply Co., Montreal.

FOR SALE—The celebrated Hackney stallion Fauntleroy (392), 9 years old, A1 stock getter, and a money maker, winner of eight first prizes, one second and three diplomas. Apply to John Anderson, Box 32, Manor, Sask.

BANTAMS FOR SALE—Pair Black Breasted Game, three fifty; Red Game two fifty pair; trio White Cochins five dollars; Silver Seabright hen, two; trios Buff Orpingtons, Leghorns, five dollars; pigeons, rabbits, guinea pigs. A. Guilbert, St. Louis, Man.

S. C. B. LEGHORNS—Eggs from 240 egg strain \$1.00 per setting, B. P. Rock eggs \$1.00 per setting, M. Bronze Turkey eggs \$3.00 per setting, Toulouse geese eggs \$3.00 per setting. T. H. Wilnot, Sherwood Poultry Farm, Clanwilliam P. O., Man.

FOR SALE—Fertile eggs for hatching from pure bred Barred Plymouth Rocks. "Best by Test" for eating and laying. Only breed kept and best breed to keep. Also pure bred pedigreed Scotch collie dogs, and a few good building lots. T. O. Mellor, Minnedosa, Man.

HOLSTEIN BULL CALVES FOR SALE—All pure bred, two weeks old, twenty-five dollars each. f. o. b. Bergen station. Out of two-year-old heifers giving 35 lbs. milk per day. Heifer calves same age, \$50 each, dams giving same milk supply. Homer Smith, P. O. Box 1894, Winnipeg.

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FOR SALE—Clydesdale stallion, Woodland's Prince, foaled May, 1908, bay, white markings, sure foal getter, sire King's Crest, imp. He is a big, drafty colt with good feet and legs, weighing about 1700. Send for photo. Also three good Shorthorn bull calves. Long distance phone. Adamson Bros., Gladstone, Man.

EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED FARM—Good pure bred and registered cattle. Box 14, Lake Wilson, Murray County, Minn.

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FOR SALE—Good quarter section, 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Hepburn. Good well. For particulars apply to A. K. Buhler, Waldheim, Sask.

QUALITY WHITE WYANDOTTES—Eggs from snow white birds, highest type of breeding, one dollar per setting. Alex. Porter, Alexander, Man.

POTATOES—Rochester Rose, Early Itho, \$1.00 per bushel, bags free. Write quickly. S. Major Coles, Moffat, Sask.

EGGS FOR HATCHING—S.C. Buff Orpingtons and S.C. Brown and White Leghorns, \$1.50 per 15. J. C. Peacock, Wood Bay, Man.

MAY HATCHED BUFF WYANDOTTES—Lay in October, that's what counts. Try them. Also Houdans and Brown Leghorns. Eggs fifteen \$1.50, thirty \$2.50. James E. Sinclair, Stonewall, Man.

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FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR LAND—Good second hand steam threshing and plowing outfit, near Winnipeg. Box 14, Lake Wilson, Murray County, Minn.

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FARM TO RENT—Half section south-west of Arcola, Sask. 260 acres cultivated, clean land, all fenced, house, stable and granary, good water, six miles from town. Give references and size of outfit. Apply Moss, Macdonald, Man.

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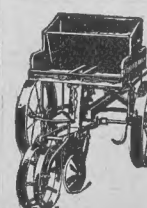
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I can soon show you that it does not require an expensive mechanic to use cement-concrete instead of lumber for ANY purpose. I make the whole subject so plain and simple that you yourself could easily renovate your frame house, barn, hen house, wagon shed. I will tell you how to make a hundred farm-utilities from cement quickly and cheaply—more cheaply than you could with lumber. And bear in mind the fact that you are charged nothing for this "Education in Cement-Using." You will not be bothered to buy anything, either. There are no "strings" to this talk of mine—not one. Just write me and ask questions.

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For the asking, you are welcome to use my knowledge. You can inform yourself fully on the whole big question of the use of cement for practically every use you are probably putting lumber to now. I will instruct you fully, in plain language, in the use of cement for making anything from a fence-post to a dairy-barn. And I can show you how to save money by using cement for any building purpose instead of using wood. Simply tell me your name and address and mention what sort of a structure you think of building or repairing—whether a residence, a poultry house, or even a drinking-trough.

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Driveways
Fence Posts
Well Curbs
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Horse Blocks
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